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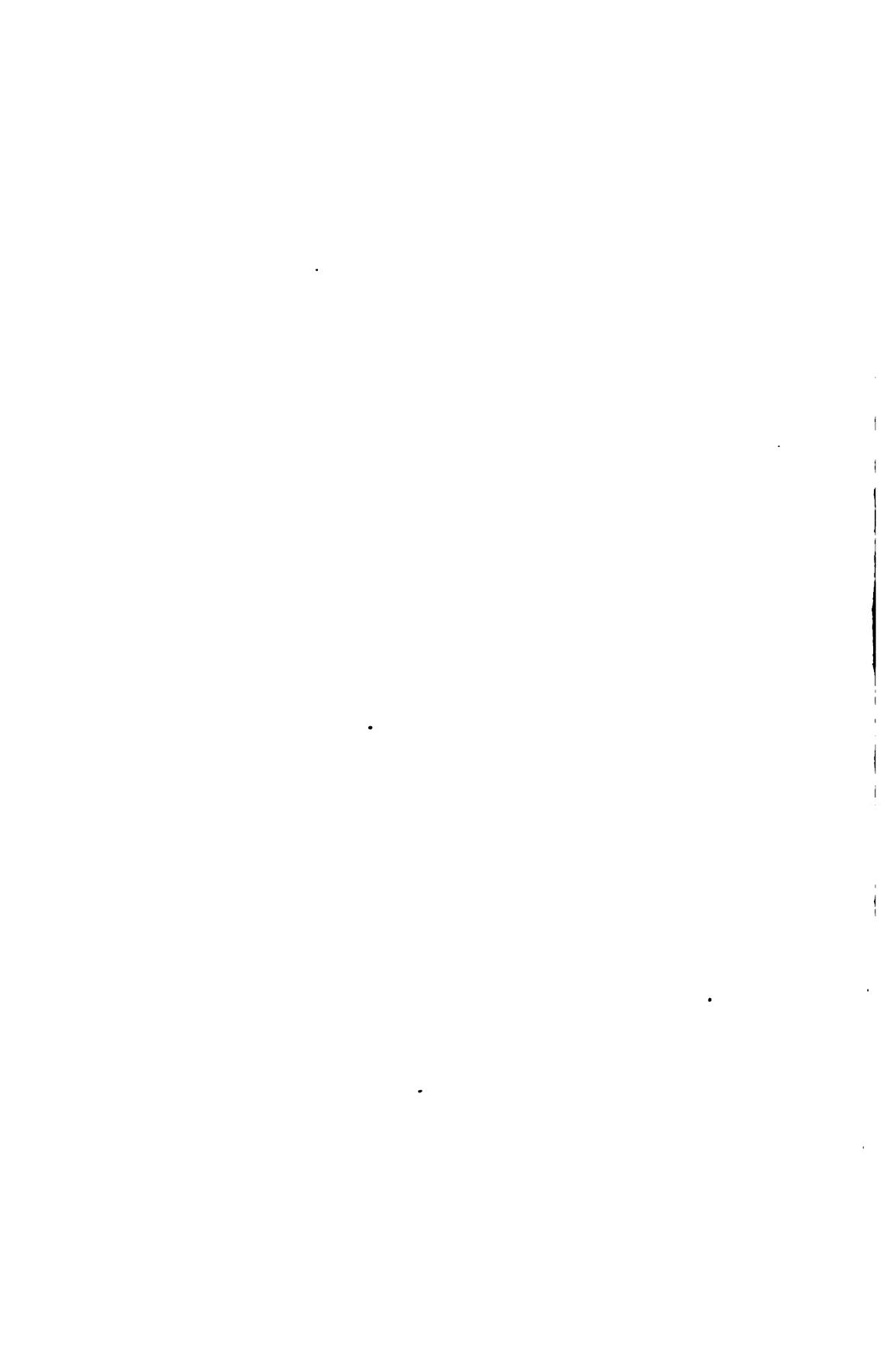
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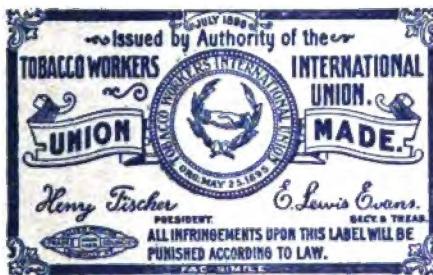
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Tobacco Worker.

Vol. II

January 1907

No. I



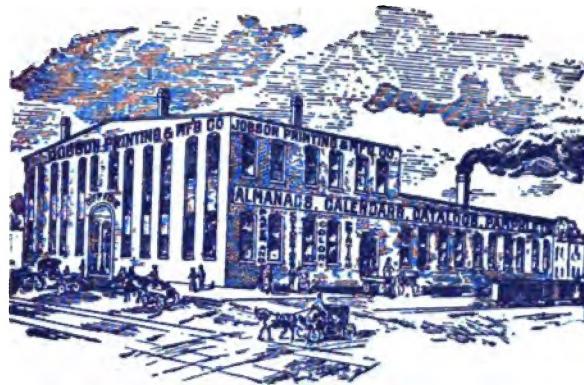
Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' International Union.



ROOMS 66 AND 67
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGSALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

WINEBERRY TAGS GOOD
B-D FOR
DIPPER PRESENTS



The
UNION LABEL

induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands
equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

All Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.

Chewing Plug.

Cut Plug.

Granulated Smoking.

Pride of Richmond,

Larus Natural Leaf,

Uniform,

Fruits and Flowers,

Belle of New England,

Milk Maid,

Right Good,

Queen of Virginia,

Richmond Best Navy,

Base Ball.

Sensible Sliced.

Etc.

Luxury, Fair Play and

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

Bostonian.

1392-46

2

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

Old Established Brands

INDEX

**KISMET ON THE SQUARE G. T. W.
DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK**

NORTH STAR Granulated
Smoking

HARPOON Long Cut Chew
and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky

TRY OUR CELEBRATED

**Turkish and Egyptian
CIGARETTES**

NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. II.

January, 1907.

No. I

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

DECEMBER 10, 1906.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L., held December 9, 1906, the plan authorizing Massachusetts savings banks to issue life insurance was submitted for the consideration of the Executive Council by a Committee from the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, which proposes to introduce a bill to this effect at the coming Legislature.

In view of the great importance of this question to wage-earners, your Executive Council believes that the plan should receive careful consideration by every Local and Central body in order that appropriate action may be taken.

In considering the subject the following facts are deemed important:

FIRST. The so-called industrial life insurance, which is now furnished mainly by the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the John Hancock, and the Columbian National Companies, involves a great sacrifice of workingmen's savings. The number of union members affected must be very large because there were outstanding on January 1, 1906, 1,160,885 such policies in this Commonwealth, and about one thousand policies were being issued every day.

SECOND. During the fifteen years ending January 1, 1906, the workingmen of

Massachusetts paid in to the industrial insurance companies in premiums an aggregate of \$61,294,887, and received back during the fifteen years in death benefits, endowments, and surrender values an aggregate of \$21,819,606, or 35.59 per cent., and there remains a reserve in the possession of the companies applicable to these policies amounting to only about \$9,838,000. It thus appears that besides interest one-half of all amounts paid in by the wage-earners have been consumed in the expenses of conducting the business, in dividends to stockholders and in surplus.

THIRD. The regular premium rate on industrial policies is about double that charged by the companies for ordinary life policies. On most of the industrial policies issued the rate rises as high as eight times the rate for ordinary life insurance, because if death occurs within the first six months only one-fourth of the face of the policy is paid, and if death occurs during the second six months after the date of the policy, only one-half of the face of the policy is paid.

FOURTH. A part of the workingmen's savings thus consumed are used to pay excessive dividends to stockholders. For instance, in the Prudential Company the amount paid in yearly dividends to stockholders is equivalent to more than 219 per cent of the cash actually paid in upon the capital stock. In the Metropolitan the yearly dividends paid to stockholders are equivalent to 28 per cent upon the \$500,000 actually paid in by the stockholders as capital. But the Metropolitan has in the meantime accumulated for the stockholders a surplus of \$13,925,485,—that is, nearly twenty-eight times the capital actually paid in.

FIFTH. If the workingmen of Massachusetts, instead of paying the \$61,294,887, into the industrial insurance companies, had during the fifteen years deposited this amount in Massachusetts

Savings Banks, and had withdrawn from the Banks an amount equal to the aggregate of \$21,819,606 which they received from the insurance companies during those fifteen years, they would have had remaining to their credit in the savings banks on December 31, 1905, about \$49,931,548 35,—and this, although the savings banks would have been obliged to pay upon these increased deposits in taxes to the Commonwealth more than four times the amount which was actually paid by the insurance companies on account of the insurance.

SIXTH. The average expectancy of life in the United States of a man twenty-one years old, according to Meech's Table of Mortality, is $40\frac{1}{4}$ years. In other words, take any large number of men who are 21 years old, and the average age which they will reach is $61\frac{1}{4}$ years.

If a man beginning with his twenty-first birthday pays throughout life 50c a week into Massachusetts savings banks, and allows these deposits to accumulate for his family, the survivors will, in case of his death at this average age $61\frac{1}{4}$ years, inherit \$2,265 90, if an interest rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent a year is maintained.

If this same man should, beginning at age twenty-one, pay throughout his life the 50c a week to the Prudential Insurance Company as premiums on a so-called "industrial" life policy for the benefit of his family, the survivors would be legally entitled to receive, upon his death at the age of $61\frac{1}{4}$ years, only \$820.

If at the end of twenty years the man so depositing in Massachusetts savings banks should then conclude to discontinue his weekly payments and withdraw the money for his own benefit, he would receive \$746.20. If, on the other hand, having made for twenty years such weekly payments to the prudential Insurance Company, he should then conclude to discontinue payments and surrender his policy, he would be legally entitled to receive only \$165.

SEVENTH. The difference between the results of investing in the existing industrial insurance companies and investing in the Massachusetts savings banks arises from two facts:

1. The business of the insurance companies is conducted for the benefit of the

company's stockholders and the officials. The business of the savings bank is conducted wholly for the benefit of the depositors. The latter has no stockholders and its trustees serve without compensation.

2. The business of the savings banks is conducted at an expense of less than one-fourth of one per cent of the aggregate assets managed, or one and one-third per cent of the year's deposits. The business of the four large industrial insurance companies (the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the John Hancock and the Columbian National) is conducted at an expense of about 15 per cent of the aggregate assets managed, and their industrial business at an expense of more than 40 per cent of the years premiums.

EIGHTH. The plan to permit Massachusetts savings banks to extend their usefulness to issuing life insurance to workingmen provides:

- (a) For absolutely safeguarding both the savings department and the insurance department by establishing a guaranty fund to protect the insurance.

- (b) For complete supervision through a state insurance actuary, and a medical director.

NINTH. It is estimated that the cost of life insurance for workingmen, if furnished through the savings banks, will be reduced to about one-half of its present cost.

Further information in regard to the plan and the facts submitted may be had by application to the undersigned, or to the Massachusetts Savings-Insurance League, No. 2A Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Please notify me promptly what action your organization takes upon this matter.

EDWARD COHEN, President.

PHILIP H. SWEET, 1st Vice-Pres't.

THOMAS J. DURNIN, 2d Vice-Pres't.

PATRICK F. SHEEHAN, 3d Vice-Pres't.

ROBERT S. MALONY, 4th Vice-Pres't.

JAMES W. WALL, 5th Vice-Pres't.

DENNIS D. DRISCOLL, Sec'y-Treas.

Executive Council.

A union of Italian furniture workers has been formed in Philadelphia.

FINDING LEISURE TO LIVE.

SOME carpenters were at work upon my place last summer. They came in the morning after I had finished my breakfast and was busy with my mail—at eight my working day is well under way—and in the afternoon, at the stroke of five, they hung up their aprons, lighted their cigars and went home. Watching them pack up their tools one day, I said that they had cut off the best hours at each end of the working day.

"When I learned your trade, forty years ago," I said, "we went to work at 6 in the morning and quit at 7 in the evening. In winter the day was from sunrise to sunset."

They laughed. "And you had no Saturday afternoon off. Many things can happen in forty years."

That Saturday afternoon found me in a particularly busy neighborhood downtown, where, at the rush hours, the crowds of workers hastening to and from their shops made the street fairly impassable. The street was still—deserted, in fact. Coming over, I had met trolley cars jammed with a holiday throng bound for the beach. I thought of my carpenter's "Many things can happen in forty years." He might have said twenty. It is just that number of years since the Saturday half-holiday, coming over from England, took root in New York, championed by organized labor.

It was Mr. Gompers who was instrumental in enforcing the law, establishing it upon financial New York, much to its disgust. It protested loudly to the legislature that business would desert the metropolis and move to Jersey and Connecticut, where it was not so hampered. Instead, the half-holiday has invaded those states and all others, as Mr. Gompers predicted it would. And from a month or two months, it has stretched over the whole summer, and the winter, too, in the trades.

The workday has been shortened at both ends, as I said. There is no longer a sixteen or seventeen hour day for street car drivers, as some of us remember. In Chicago, the other day, they had to change the time of keeping the bridges closed to a later hour because the early

morning crowds were no longer there. The mechanic, the laborer, has time for his family, for play, for life. His wages have gone up so that he can afford a day off. This also he owes to organization, some of it perhaps to greater power of production, greater efficiency of machinery, but the lion's share to the union that has fought his fight. "The effort of men, being men, to live the life of men," has prevailed to this extent.

The nation is his debtor. The old senseless hurry is lessening. We are taking time to think, finding leisure to live. Only at the top and at the bottom does the waste go on. The get-rich-quick man is in as much of a hurry as ever. Perhaps a feeling that it won't last makes him go at even a harder pace. In Poverty Row, where children work, the day is as long as ever, and in the tenement homes that tread-mill grinds by day and by night. But in the war upon these evils outraged humanity is joining hands with organized labor, and the fight will be won, for the social conscience is aroused.

Recently I read that a company with large capital had been organized to transmit power for manufacturing purposes to the homes of individual workers living at a distance. Have we indeed reached a fair workday, and the control of the factory in the interest of the commonwealth, only to find ourselves face to face with a new alignment of individual forces demanding a change of strategic front? And may it be that the city has had its day, just when it loomed largest as a factor in human life, demanding all our time and thought and strength? It is well that the workman of the twentieth century has found himself, for his day is big with problems that can be solved by men only, not by machines.—*Reporter*.

Victory for Union Labor.

Organized labor scored its first substantial victory in a systematic warfare against representatives who oppose legislation in its interest by defeating E. Spencer Blackburn's effort to get control of the Republican machine in North Carolina. Representative Blackburn voted against labor measures in the recent session of congress.

STRIKES WISE AND UNWISE.

THE articile below, from the pen of Charles Dold, general president of the Piano and Organ Workers, is one of the best The Bulletin has seen for some time on the question of "Strikes." The matter is dealt with so forcefully and logically that it is worthy of reproduction in our editorial colums, with the object of having it read by every member of our organization:

"The man who enjoys a strike is a fool; the man who refuses to strike is an ass. I am both in favor and opposed to strikes. I am opposed to strikes when other means may be adopted that will accomplish the same ends. I am in favor of a strike when the independence of the wage worker is threatened and all honorable means exhausted to bring about adjustment.

"Strikes are relics of barbarism; they smack of force, of coercion. Two men or women may differ; because of this difference we would not advise a destructive policy such as a strike implies. The employer and his employe may differ; this should not be used as an excuse for the one to club the other to death either in reality or in a business sense. Men, women, employers and employes may differ with each other or one with the other and still not be justified in calling a strike. Strikes, fearful weapons, sometimes two-edged swords, should not be made use of except as a last resort.

"Whenever the independence of the employe is threatened, when all honorable means for an adjustment have failed, then, and not until then, should a strike be called. There are other matters to be taken into consideration before a strike is called, aside even from the justice of the cause. The cause may be ever so just, but if the time be inopportune it would be folly to strike. Strikes are called to rectify wrongs, to better conditions. They should be called only when reasonable assurance of a successful termination is at hand. To strike and lose will but increase the agony of the employe, lessen his power and deteriorate his condition. We should therefore consider all things well before giving our sanction to a strike.

"During my administration I have made it a practice to follow the provisions of the constitution to a letter. Whenever an application to strike was received at this office I have either gone in person to the seat of difficulty or else directed one of the international vice-presidents to proceed there with a view of bringing about an adjustment.

"The result of this procedure has been that there were no strikes during the last two years.

"If, however, the final action has been taken, if adjustment becomes impossible, if a strike is called, then the strike should be conducted with all the vigor, power and money at the command of the international union. Every contest forced upon us should be waged unrelentingly. With a determination to do or die, we should fight until victory, defeat or mutual agreement ends the struggle. Let our motto be:

"'Peace first, last and all the time, peace at all hazards, peace though we must war to gain it.,"—*Bulletin*.

Every Thing Higher But Wages.

The steady increase in the cost of living is being generally discussed these days. The *New York Commercial*, a Republican paper, says that this increase has been noticeable since 1900. The *Commercial* adds: "The fifth year of the twentieth century found the average wholesale price of commodities 15.9 per cent above those of the last decade of the nineteenth century, while 1905 outdoes 1904 by 2.6 per cent. Comparing the 1905 average prices with the years since 1890 that shows the lowest averages in each group of commodities, we find that the 1905 averages show farm products 58.6 per cent higher than in 1906; food and so forth 27.3 per cent higher; lumber and building materials, 4.14 per cent higher. When we take a look backward over sixteen years and find that food, fuel and clothing have so materially advanced, while the cost of production in every thing outside of labor has been enhanced by advances in both implements and important raw materials, the question arises as to what is to become, within the next score of years, of the man with the fixed salary and the estate with the fixed income."

Resolutions Adopted by the Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association.

At a recent meeting of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association the following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote of all members present:

WHEREAS, The conditions existing in our various callings in life have to-day made organization for mutual protection of our respective interests necessary, and

WHEREAS, Our respective interests are conserved and advanced by a closer unity with each other, and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has a Blue Label which it desires used by all Union factories, on all their products, as a Trade-Mark, distinguishing these products from the unfair products that are on the market, and

WHEREAS, The Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association can lend much assistance in promoting our cause in this direction, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., hereby gives its endorsement to the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Be it further

Resolved, That the members of the Retail Liquor Dealers Mutual Protective Association will, as far as possible, promote the sale of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigarettes which bear the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

J. B. BOARDMAN, *President.*

NIC BOSLER, *Vice-President.*

BEN H. SCHRADER, *Rec. Sec'y.*

HENRY C. LAUER, *Fin. Sec'y.*

H. J. REEB, *Treasurer.*

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.
Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

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55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.	

SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

John S. Whalen, a member of No. 23 of Rochester, N. Y., who was elected to the office of Secretary of State of the Empire State, has made his appointments of clerks and deputies, and we are pleased to say that all but one are members of some Union and holding a paid up card. Who can do better than this? Three cheers for John.

In the December issue we reprinted an excellent article clipped from one of our exchanges under the heading of "THE SINEWS OF WAR." We, as did our exchange, gave credit to *The Union Label*. In this we evidently fell into an error, as we have been informed that the article came from the pen of Mr. Frank Duffy, editor of *The Carpenter*. We regret the misplaced credit, but we feel that we

are blameless in the matter, as we gave credit where we thought credit was due.

We are pleased to be able to report that the Axton-Fischer Tobacco Co. of Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of "Old Hill-side" granulated smoking tobacco, have again signed up an agreement with the Union, and are now using the Union Label on their products. The former patrons of their smoking products who have withdrawn their patronage during the period of the absence of the little Blue Label may now return to their former favorite smoke.

A tobacco known as Level Head,
Union men in New England did buy,
But since it trusted to the Trust 'twill
very soon be dead,
As the New England boys will pass it by

Day & Night tobacco was once a Union
chew,
Because it wore the Union Label Blue;
But it was trusted to the Trust,
And give up chewing it now we must.

A tobacco brand, Red Horse by name,
Fought hard to bring its owners fame;
It planned to succeed or bust,
Until it fell in with the Trusty Trust.

In the scrap tobacco line
There came the Red Devil, so red and
fine.
For awhile he kicked up a Devil of a dust
And then switched off with the Trust.

Level Head tobacco used to be on the
Union line, but it moved, but now it is
a Trust line. Savvy?

The Trust chased the Red Devil Tobacco
all around the stump
Until it came down with a Dollar's thump.

Red Horse and Sea Lion Day & Night
did chase,
But the Trust came with its Red Devil and
swallowed all—thus ending the race.

Three ministers were recently seated as
fraternal delegates to the Toledo (Ohio)
Central Labor Union.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.**HEADQUARTERS**

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 16, 1907.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—The International Executive Board has levied a 25c International assessment, to take effect Jan. 19, 1907, payable on or before Feb. 23, 1907.

The two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of this assessment going to the General Expense Fund is to be forwarded to the International office along with the other collections. The one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) goes to the Local Fund of Local Unions.

Secretaries of Local Unions will collect the assessment at once.

The one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of this assessment which the Local Unions receive should be used for agitation for our Label and the boycott against the American and Continental Tobacco Company.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 16, 1907.

To Members-at-Large of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

GREETING—The International Executive Board has levied a 25c International assessment, to take effect Jan. 19, 1907, payable on or before Feb. 23, 1907.

This assessment is to be placed in the General Expense Fund.

Members-at-Large will forward same to the International office as soon after this notice reaches them as possible, and not later than the above mentioned date, February 23, 1907.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

A Building Material Teamsters' Union was organized recently in San Jose, Cal.

LITTLEFIELD'S BILL DEFEATED.

ORGANIZED labor was victorious in congress in the first test of strength which Speaker Cannon and his leaders have been courting.

They thought they had caught labor napping when they tried to push through Congressman Littlefield's bill to remove discriminations against sailing vessels in the coasting trade, a measure which was designed to put the pilots out of business and which had the opposition of the American Federation of Labor, the International Seaman's Union of America and the pilot's organization.

Littlefield's championship of the bill formed the principal issue in Samuel Gomper's campaign against Littlefield's re-election in Maine last September.

Mr Littlefield reported the bill and by a rising vote of 126 to 116 it was declared adopted. When, however, the yeas and nays were called for, and congressmen's names had to go on the official roll call, many changed their vote, fearing to be recorded as antagonistic to labor. The second vote stood 110 in favor and 164 against.

The strength developed by the friends of labor may influence the house leaders to abandon their plan of attempting openly to defeat the anti injunction and eight hour bills on the floor, and these measures may be permitted to die in committee.—*Era.*

Only Union Men Employed.

The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees has just completed an adjustment of the relations which are to hold between the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railway Company and its motormen and conductors during the ensuing year. Some changes were made in the agreement over the conditions which existed under the old contract. While these changes are not of great importance, it is worth while noting that they are all to the advantage of the employees. The scale under the new agreement calls for a ten-hour day, with wages for motormen and conductors at \$2.25 per day. The line is to be absolutely union, the company agreeing to employ only members of the Amalgamated Association.

THE BROKER.

The gambler in the Board of Trade,
All clad in raiment fine,
Is the one who gets the money
And the one who drinks the wine.
The sucker (surname farmer)
Wears the patched-up, faded jeans;
He's the one who does the hard work
An subsists on pork and beans.

The broker, with his shirt front
Of resplendent, shiny white,
Spends his days in sumptuous office,
Lies on eiderdown at night.
The sucker (called mechanic)
Who the broker's palace built
Has a mattress of excelsior
And a single, well-worn quilt.

The sleek, smooth, wily politician
Gets the "coin" in many a "deal,"
While the sucker (call him voter)
Yells "Hurrah for Gov'nor Steel!"
Yes! the voter yells and hollers
At a most inspiring rate—
Who can blame him? It's his portion
Just to yell—and pay the freight.
—N. O. Name, in Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Worker's Jounal.

Must Recognize It.

The most ridiculous statement a man ever made is "I will never recognize the union." The man doesn't live in this day and age but what "recognizes the union." He simply can not help himself. It has become such a factor we meet it at every turn and corner, and always with increased strength. What every man should say is, "I recognize the union as a business institution," and then treat with it as such. Let's drop all this sentimental twaddle and get squarely down to business. The union is here to stay—has a mission to perform and is performing it every day in the year, and will continue performing at the same old stand until every child is taken from the workshops and placed in the schools; until every woman has been taken from the sweat shops and paid equal wages as man for equal work. And even then it will not stop for fear something might happen and the greedy, unscrupulous employer try to again restore old conditions.—*Michigan Union Advocate.*

How They Reason.

These are men outside the ranks of organized labor who refuse to join, because, as they say, "they want to work where they will, when they want to, as long as they want to, and for what they want to." They greatly prize their independence. Some of these men are accepting the hours and wages created by organized labor without assisting in any way to further the cause of organized labor. The man who insists that he will not join a labor union because he wants to work where, when, as long and for what he wants to, is a joker. Where can a man be found who can do it? A man who is compelled to earn his living by hard work must accept work when, and where and on such terms as he can secure it. His boasted independence is a mere wordy vapor. Organized with his fellows he has an opportunity to have a say regarding his own labor, but alone he is as helpless as a sapling on a moor in a tempest. Many a good man outside of organized labor clings to this idea of personal independence (which he believes he would lose if he joined a union) and is used by his brainier fellow man who urges this idea upon him continually. It is possible to understand this type of man, but it is difficult to get an angle on a man who will take a fellow worker's place when offered a premium to do so in order to starve his fellow into submission. No lower animal hunts its own kind.—*Gray's Harbor Post.*

Labor in the South.

Captain Robert Holden of Pittsburg has been investigating factory employment and the labor situation in the south. He says it is not true that there is a scarcity of labor in the south. There is an abundance of workers, but the mill owners will not pay a living wage and the men refuse to work for less. According to Captain Holden, the workers of the south are beginning to exercise the power of unionism. He says. "The apparent condition of the south is one of prosperity, and the wage earners, inspired by the aid of the same class of the north, are holding firm for their rights and refuse to work for less than a just recompense."

The following brands of tobacco, made by the Leopold Miller & Sons, of New York, have passed to the control of the Trust and are no longer entitled to the Label.

NOTE.

LEVEL HEAD
LONG CUT

UPPER CUT
FINE CUT

KOZY
CUT PLUG

HAVANA BLOSSOM
CLIPPINGS

OLD PEPPER
CUT PLUG

VIRGINIA BLOSSOM
LONG CUT

Let the BLUE LABEL be your guide
to the FAIR products.

LABOR NOTES.

The trade union membership of Austria is said to be 205,651.

After discussing the subject at considerable length, the Utah State Federation of Labor decided against entering the field of politics as an organization.

In a decision recently rendered by Justice Stafford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the right to issue an unfair list was upheld and decided to be legal.

The Chicago German Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union has just completed a labor temple in that city costing in all \$100,000 and paid for entirely from the union's treasury.

The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America have placed a per capita tax of ten cents per year for support of the tuberculosis sanitarium conducted by the organization at Denver for the benefit of its members.

Jewelry workers in Chicago, Ill., who went on strike to obtain an eight-hour day, have called off the strike and returned to work. Many of the shops affected have been operating with non-union workmen.

The Woman's Trade Union League of Great Britain is now on a solid foundation and is steadily growing in numbers and influence. The increase in membership during the year just closed was more than 11,000.

On the C., B. & Q. the section hands have struck for higher wages and shorter hours. They have been working, as most of the section hands are still working, for \$1.50 for ten hours. Their demands are for \$1.50 for nine hours.

In future all cigars made in Washington, D. C., will bear the union label, and the men who make them will be paid full union wages, the Cigarmakers' Union having been successful in placing its scale before the local manufacturers.

If, as expected, all members of the Allied Building Trades Unions in Washington, D. C., go on strike to help the Plumbers' Union in its fight against the Master Plumbers' Association, between 6,000 and 7,000 men will shortly be idle in that city.

To discover to the last cent just what it costs a family of five to live in these times of high prices is the chief object of an investigation, plans for which have been announced by the Charity Organization Society of New York City.

Retail Drug Clerks' Association of San Francisco, Cal., is taking steps toward establishing a better wage schedule and the enforcement of the State ten-hour-day law, which is being violated by a large number of drug store proprietors.

Remarkable friendship for organized labor was shown in the will of the late Augustus Pollock, Wheeling's stogie millionaire. He leaves cash and bequests to the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, to hospitals and educational institutes, so arranged that the Assembly will have power to determine who are to be the beneficiaries. About \$25,000 in cash, besides invested securities, to an amount unknown, are thus disposed of.—*Ex.*

An advance of from 5 to 10 per cent in the wages of all employees of the refining branch of the Standard Oil Company has been announced at Lima, Ohio. The advance affects immediately 900 employees of the Solar Refinery and the army of employes at Welker, Ohio; Oil City, Pa.; Whiting, Ind.; Bayonne, N. J.; Denver and Charleston, S. C. No notice of like advance has been received by the pipeline department, but rumor has it that the voluntary advance will extend to every branch of the company.

Australians Want Shorter Day.

The Australian workers are in earnest in making a move for the six-hour day. At a recent meeting of the Carlton Trades Council a motion prevailed that the American and British labor bodies be invited to join in the six-hour movement.

French Wealth.

The population of France is about 40,000,000; the wealth of France is nearly \$45,000,000. Robert F. Skinner, in some recent statistics, shows how evenly this wealth is distributed. The number of estates administered in 1904 was 394,787, and of these one-half were for values ranging from less than \$10,000 to a little under \$100,000. Only three were \$10,000,000.

FARMERS TO USE LABELS.**Plan Alliance With Other Labor Unions
For Mutual Benefit.**

ORGANIZED labor in the twenty-four states in which the farmers have organization will be asked to use only farm products bearing the label of the Society of Equity and to build receiving stations in the various cities for the distribution of such products. In return for this the farmers who are members of the Society of Equity propose not to perform skilled labor unless they become members of a labor union and not to take the places of union men in a strike. They also agree to use goods bearing the union label.

This plan was outlined at a joint meeting of the committee of the national convention of the Society of Equity recently in session in East St. Louis and a committee of the Building Trades Council. The Building Trades Council is composed of thirty-two trades unions. The farmers will have a society label much resembling the trades union label, and these labels will be attached to shipments of all farm products marketed by members of the society. By this plan it is expected to establish a closer relationship between the producer and consumer, cutting out the middleman's profits.

The following committee was appointed to confer with the labor organizations throughout the states, and especially in the large cities, to secure the success of these plans and insure the affiliation of labor unions: Otto Doederlein of Chicago, the Rev. John Tohey of Missouri, L. N. Staats of Illinois and N. C. Crawley of Wisconsin.—*Exchange*.

The Wiseacre.

If we were only half as wise as the "knocker" pretends to be, we would never have any fear of making a mistake, no matter what we might undertake to do. It is sad to think that people who know so much will not give us the benefit of their knowledge, but simply stand back and point out our mistakes, instead of coming forward to point out the right way.—*Baltimore Labor Leader*.

Passing of the Home.

Perhaps the saddest aspect of modern city life is the passing of the home. The tenement house, which we seek to disguise as the flat or apartment house, is the most wretched substitute for even the humblest cottage, and that they are endured is an indication of degeneracy that will unquestionably lead eventually to dire results. It is a moral certainty that the vigor of our race can be maintained only by personal contact with Mother Earth, from which we sprang, and which must nurture us to her bosom when we die. Why this is so we do not know, but the fact remains that the life and the vigor of the city is constantly recruited from country life.

The evil of tenement house was not realized until it passed from the slums, because few of us know how the other half lives. It is, perhaps, not so desperate a misfortune to those who live by manual labor, for they get their contact with earth in other ways, and their children less vexed by the conventions of society, find access to the soil by some means and pass, while still young, to the occupations of their parents. The most terrible effect of the tenement house is in families of the "salaried" class, as distinguished from the "wage earners," and who flit from flat to flat, seldom remaining long enough anywhere for home associations to be formed. There can, perhaps, be no home associations worthy of the name which are not connected with a piece of open ground in the sole possession of the family. It would seem that in our larger cities this privilege can no longer be enjoyed except by the rich. Why intelligent people will persist in living in crowded tenements, when just outside of every large city are ample suburbs, is almost past human comprehension, but it is true, nevertheless. There can be no question but what the rural life is the ideal, and the very next best thing to it is that of the suburbs for increasing happiness, prolonging life and upbuilding prosperity.—*Labor Advocate*.

During the past year 8193 indictments have been returned against the Standard Oil Company by various grand juries.

HUNGRY CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

THE investigations which I made in the public schools of New York convince me that Mr. Hunter's estimate—60,000 underfed children in the public schools of New York City—is considerably lower than the facts would warrant. In sixteen schools in New York City 12,800 children were privately examined, and of that number 7.71 per cent were reported as having had no breakfast upon the day of the inquiry, while 15.32 per cent had only bread with tea or coffee, and often too little of that to appease their hunger. Another investigation was made by Dr. H. M. Lechstrecker, an inspector of the State Board of Charities. His investigation was made in the poorest schools of the city, and his report indicates that 14 per cent of the 10,707 children examined went to these schools practically breakfastless, and that about 82 per cent were underfed.

In "Bitter Cry of the Children" I have given figures from Buffalo, Philadelphia and Chicago equally as serious as those from New York. Out of a total of 40,746 children examined in these four great cities no less than 34.65 per cent were reported as going to school without breakfast or with miserably poor breakfasts of bread and tea or coffee, wholly insufficient to enable them to do the work required of them. Educators everywhere are agreed that by far the most important cause of backwardness and inefficiency among our public school children is this chronic underfeeding of which so many are the victims. It has been found by careful experiment and investigation that children who are backward in their school studies, in a large majority of cases, become normal under the influence of good food. The importance of this will be seen when I add that there are, judging from investigations made in California by Professor W. S. Monroe, no less than 1,500,000 such sub normal children in the public schools of the United States.

Among the children of the poor the milder forms of tuberculosis, scrofulosis and tuberculosis of the bones and hip joints are very common. If the teacher is sufficiently well educated to recognize these children something can be done to

improve their condition by intelligent breathing exercises, teaching them how to develop their lungs. But little good will result from the best physical exercises if the causes of the diseases are not removed. The children remain weak and pallid and their emaciation progresses until they become incurable. Dr. S. A. Knopf, one of the greatest living authorities upon the subject, declares emphatically that underfeeding is a prime factor in the causation of scrofulosis and tuberculosis in children. He is an earnest advocate of school luncheons, and points out that in Boston the plan of feeding school children of this type has been tried on a small scale.—*John Spargo, in Painter and Decorator.*

The Value of a Sunny Soul.

The world is too full of sadness and sorrow, misery and sickness. It needs more sunshine. It needs cheerful lives which radiates gladness. It needs encouragers who will encourage, not discourage. Who can estimate the value of a sunny soul who scatters gladness and good cheer wherever he goes instead of gloom and sadness? Everybody is attracted to these cheerful faces and sunny lives and repelled by the gloomy, the morose and the sad. We envy people who radiate cheer wherever they go and filling out gladness from every pore. Money, houses and lands look contemptible beside such a disposition. The ability to radiate sunshine is a greater power than beauty or than mere mental accomplishments.—*Success.*

The Letter I.

The name of "I" is in Hebrew jod or jot, a hand, and the earliest characters representative of the sound closely resembled a hand with but three fingers. Little by little one finger after another dropped off until only the little finger was left, and the letter became the smallest in the alphabet, a jot or tittle, that is, the "I" and its dot being synonymous of the most insignificant things that could be described.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has a membership of about 210,000.

NATIONAL TRADES UNIONS.**Only a Few Were in Existence Fifty Years Ago.**

The oldest American national union dates back hardly more than half a century, and many unions much less than that, as shown by the following list:

International Typographical Union of North America.....	1850
Tackmakers' Protective Union of the United States and Canada	1854
Stonecutters' Union.....	1854
Hat Finishers' International Associa- tion of North America.....	1854
Iron Molders' Union of North Amer- ica	1859
Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers... ..	1863
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	1864
Bricklayers and Masons' Interna- tional Union of America.....	1865
Order of Railway Conductors of America.....	1868
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.	1873
International Union of Horseshoers of the United States and Canada..	1875
Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.....	1876
Window Glass Blowers' Association.	1877
Granite Cutters' National Union....	1877
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen..	1883

Unions Fix Minimum Wage Only.

When the opponent of trades unions wishes to make a particularly strong argument in support of his position, he appeals to the public's sense of equity by asserting that the union places all its members, good, bad and indifferent, on a level as to wages. This, he declares, is not fair to the high grade mechanic. The union keeps his wages down to the level of the wages of less valuable men, whereas he should be permitted to get as high wages as he would be able to do were it not for the tyranny of his selfish union. As a matter of fact, the union merely seeks to prevent wages from falling below a certain minimum. The employer is at perfect liberty to pay superior mechanics as high wages as he pleases. There is no maximum limit except that fixed by economic law.—*Horace Clifton.*

Railway Casualties.

The total number of casualties to persons on the railways for the year ending June 30, 1905, was 95,911, of which 9,703 represented the number of persons killed and 86,008 the number injured. Casualties occurred among three general classes of railway employes, as follows: Trainmen, 1,990 killed and 29,853 injured; switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen, 136 killed, 883 injured; other employes, 1,235 killed, 36,097 injured. The casualties to employes coupling and uncoupling cars were: Employes killed, 230; injured, 3,543. The casualties connected with coupling and uncoupling cars are assigned as follows: Trainmen killed, 217; injured, 3,316; switchmen killed, 6; injured, 128; other employes killed, 7; injured, 99. The ratios of casualties indicate that 1 employe in every 411 was killed and 1 employe in every 21 was injured. With regard to trainmen—that is, enginemen, firemen, conductors and other trainmen it appears that 1 trainman was killed for every 133 employed and one was injured for every 9 employe; ed.—*Switchmen's Journal.*

San Francisco's Labor Temple.

The labor organizations of San Francisco are hustlers. Undismayed by the great calamity which fell upon their city a few months ago, they have erected a building of their own which will house a majority of the unions of the city. The building cost \$10,500. It stands upon leased land. In his dedicatory speech at the opening of the building a few days ago President Hagerty of the Labor Council said, "In our own home—for the first time under our own roof—we may renew our efforts for the advancement of the working people and to increase the power and prestige of the San Francisco Labor Council."

The last census showed that more than 5,000,000 women were engaged in gainful occupations and that their average wage was less than \$270 a year and that more than 50 per cent of them were not 24 years old. The census also showed that the proportion of women employed in factories is increasing more rapidly than that of men.

REAL FRIEND OF LABOR.**Practical Work of N. O. Nelson In Behalf of Child Toilers.**

WHILE others are talking of helping the little slaves of the treadmill by the passage of child labor laws and the enforcement of such laws already enacted there is one practical friend who is actually doing something to help these little victims of commercialism and cupidity. N. O. Nelson, the millionaire manufacturer of St. Louis, is the man.

Some time ago Mr. Nelson made the following proposition to the women's clubs of St. Louis: He offered to pay one-half the amount children under fourteen years of age would receive if they worked if the clubs would pay the other half.

In the meantime Mr. Nelson has been putting his plan into operation without waiting for assistance.

During recent months he has investigated every application made to the St. Louis truant officer for permits for children under fourteen to work in shops and factories. He has found a number of worthy cases, and he is now paying these children a weekly wage equivalent to their earnings if employed. The average is about \$3 per week for each child.

The little ones call at Mr. Nelson's office once a week and receive their pay, a condition of payment being that they must be regular attendants, health permitting, at school.

N. O. Nelson has long been known as a practical friend of the workers. He has taken part in several movements, some of them national in scope, which looked toward alleviation of the condition of the masses. The writer has been in two or three such undertakings with him and knows at first hand the splendid character of this great friend of the poor and lowly.

But prior to this unique movement to rescue the little wage slaves Mr. Nelson had given practical evidence of his sentiments upon such evidence. In 1886 he instituted a complete and workable plan of profit sharing in his large plant, which manufactures plumbers and steamfitters' supplies, at LeClaire, Ill., a suburb of St. Louis, which is located across the river

from the big city. In 1890 he established the co-operative village of LeClaire, and both of these enterprises have not only been successes from a business point of view, but have given perfect satisfaction to the workers in the factory and residents of the town.

Mr. Nelson established in 1902 the famous "consumptives' camp" on a desert ranch at Indio, Cal. In March, 1903, he opened a large industrial school at LeClaire.

So it will be seen that, as said in the opening paragraph, here is one man who does things while the rest of us talk a great deal.—*Industrial Era*.

Long Hours.

In the face of every statement to the contrary it is a fact that railroad employes work unreasonably long hours, and when they do they are unsafe and a menace to everything on the line. We take from the news notes, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, the statement that a Lehigh and Hudson crew, after working for three days and three nights, fell asleep and the engine and caboose ran for thirty miles with the entire crew asleep. They ran red blocks and finally the engine was boarded at a station by the operator and stopped. The engine was out of water, and about out of steam by that time. The boiler was "roasted" and the extreme danger to all the men and every train on the road will be understood by railroad men. This is something happens oftener than the public knows, and it ought to be one of the arguments against permitting railroad companies from working their men more than the usual hours allotted in other occupations for a given day's work. It is generally given out that railway work can not be arranged as other service is fixed. It can not be so arranged as long as railroad companies are permitted to work their men as long as they like. Legislation attempts to everything with transportation except protect the employes. If congress and state legislatures can fix rates, demand appliances of certain standards and do other things to transportation companies they can also further protect the employes from injury and death.

IT PAYS.

It pays to wear a smiling face
And laugh our troubles down;
For all our little trials wait
Our laughter or our frown.

Beneath the magic of a smile
Our doubts will fade away,
As melts the frost in early spring
Beneath the sunny ray.

It pays to make a worthy cause
By helping it, our own;
To give the current of our lives
A true and nobler tone.

It pays to comfort heavy hearts,
Oppressed with dull despair,
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives
One gleam of brightness there.

It pays to give a helping hand
To eager, earnest youth;
To note, with all their waywardness,
Their courage and their truth.
To strive, with sympathy and love,
Their confidence to win;
It pays to open wide the heart,
And let the sunshine in.

—Selected.

WOMEN TOILERS.

THE total number of women engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 was 5,319,397 says the Technical World Magazine, which goes into interesting details as to the various callings in which this large body of women earned their bread, some of which are unique. At the rate of increase between 1890 and 1900 there cannot be short of 6,000,000 at work at present in various trades and occupations in the United States of America.

About 1,000,000 of America's five million odd gainful women in 1900 were engaged in what the census calls agricultural pursuits. There were also 100 women lumbermen and raftsmen and 113 women woodchoppers. There were more than 325,000 teachers and but 6,418 actresses. There were 3,405 women clergymen actively engaged in the religious life of many denominations.

Forty women were classed as civil engineers, 30 as mechanical and electrical engineers and 3 as mining engineers. Incidentally there were 14 women veteri-

nary surgeons. There were also 3,125 women librarians, 2,086 women-saloon keepers and 440 women bartenders.

In the building trades, which would hardly be supposed to attract a woman, there were 167 masons, 545 carpenters, 45 plasterers, 1,759 painters, glaziers and varnishers, 126 plumbers, 241 paper-hangers and 2 slaters and roofers. Plans were prepared by 100 architects, and 150 women entered into competition for the erection of buildings. The greatest widening of business opportunity for the sex is found in the departments of stenography and typewriting.

"The only occupation in which women are going backward compared with man," comments the Technical World Magazine, "are those in which they might be expected to go forward—namely, sewing, tailoring and dress making. There were fewer seamstresses, tailoresses and dressmakers in proportion to the number of men in these occupations in 1900 than there were in 1890. Work with the needle seems to be becoming too feminine for women."

"On the whole, however, the increase in the number of women in the trades and industries of America is not only satisfactory, but more than satisfactory. It is alarming. The number of women at work increased 33 per cent during the decade. In that period the total number of women in the United States increased only 22 per cent. In other words, the number of women at work increased half as fast again as the total number of all the women in the country. Roughly speaking, it may be said that, while in 1890 one woman in every six went to work, in 1900 the proportion had increased to one in every five."

Gentle Door Taps.

A story of extraordinary deafness was unfolded at a recent meeting of a medical society in Philadelphia. An elderly woman, exceedingly hard of hearing, lived near the river. One afternoon a warship fired a salute of ten guns. The woman, alone in her little house, waited until the booming ceased. Then she smoothed her dress, brushed her hair back in a quaint manner and said sweetly, "Come in."—*Argonaut.*

LABOR NOTES.

Union glass blowers now number twelve thousand.

Pavers and regalia workers of Detroit, Mich., have organized.

Nine new unions have recently been organized in Dallas, Texas.

Memphis unionists contemplate building a labor temple to cost \$20,000.

Shipbuilders (iron) at Portsmouth, N. H., and Bath, Me., have organized.

It is reported that the United States recently purchased a war balloon in Paris.

The work of organizing the machinists' apprentices of the Pittsburg district has begun.

At a meeting recently held in Grass Valley the Nevada County Labor Council was organized.

About 25,000 cotton mill operatives went to work under increased wages in New England.

A reduction in the hours of labor in the rubber factories of Providence, R. I., has been granted.

The last quarter of the year has seen over \$100,000,000 added to the wages of railroad employees.

Female school teachers in Arizona are better paid than those of any other state or territory in the Union.

New York policemen to the number of 300 have formed an organization to agitate for the eight-hour day.

The International Steam Shovelmen's Union has formed a local of all steam shovel workers in Oakland, Cal.

Findlay, Pottoria and Tiffin, three enterprising cities of the Buckeye State, have formed a tri city labor congress.

Labor organizations of America have gained 1,204 new unions during the past year, embracing a membership of 300,000 individuals.

Thirty thousand persons are said to be starving in Lodz, Poland, and many murders have been committed by Socialist workmen.

Nashville (Tenn.) machinists have a new scale. Those working in the machine shops of the city will receive 33½ cents an hour.

Sacramento (Cal.) glass workers have reached an agreement with their employers and returned to work. Both sides made concessions.

The Australian Steamship Owners' Federation has agreed to accede to the request of the Federation Seamen's Union for increased wages.

Strike benefits were paid to the amount of \$143,069.58 and death benefits of \$29,375 by the International Association of Machinists in the last fiscal year.

The sum of 1,110,000 kroner (\$300,000) was expended for strike benefits and aid to boycotted union men during the last three years by the unions of Sweden.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. is to give a winter course of talks to shoe workers. The aim is to give to the workmen a wider and more thorough knowledge of the industry.

The Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Biddeford, Me., with 3,000 employees, and the Pacific and Everett mills, at Lawrence, Mass., with 7,200 hands, have raised wages.

All the building trades of Nashua, N. H., have decided to act as a unit and request the eight-hour work day and a twenty-five-cents-a-day raise for each trade on May 1st.

The Boston Plumbers who made a demand for an increase of fifty cents a day, have compromised on forty cents, the raise to take effect after May 1st. The scale will then be \$4.40.

After many weeks of effort, representatives of the Master Horseshoers' Association of Minneapolis, Minn., and the union journeymen have succeeded in reaching a joint working agreement.

The employees of several stores in Paris, France, made a demonstration on September 23 against the opening of the houses in which they worked in disobedience of the weekly rest-day law. During the course of a scuffle outside a large establishment in the Rue Menilmontant its proprietor, M. Lepretre, dropped dead from excitement. After this the store employees' union met at the Labor Exchange and resolved to cease all manifestations and to sign a letter of regret at the death of M. Lepretre.

Swallowed

Bag and Baggage

The TRUST has just bought out the "DAY & NIGHT" the "RED DEVIL" the "B. DUWEL & BROS.", and the "SEA LION" Tobacco Co.'s.

The result is that the following Brands of Scrap Tobacco are now on the UNFAIR List.

DAY & NIGHT

RED DEVIL

RED HORSE

SEA LION

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.
2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.
3. Bear heavily on your pencil.
4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.
5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.
6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.
7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.
8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.
9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.
10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.
11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.
12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.
13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collect-

ed. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him \$3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.

15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. — on — of —," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompanying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters, and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13. When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 636 F St., Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Louisville, Ky., August 15, 1906.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—At the meeting of the International Executive Board, held beginning July 9th, the question of maintaining the Sick and Death Benefit Fund and its present serious financial condition received considerable attention.

The International Executive Board accepting the theory that all the members desired to maintain it, decided that in order to do this it would be necessary to levy a series of assessments in order that benefits might still be paid, and desiring to lighten the burden upon the membership levied a 50c. assessment and spread its payment over a period of ten months, making it payable at the rate of 5c. per month.

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Members are advised that the assessment falls due the FIRST of each MONTH and must be paid before the end of that month before the one for the next month falls due.

It may be remembered that members may pay this assessment in larger installments or all at once if they so elect.

Special 5c. stamps have been issued for this special assessment and must not be used for any other purpose, nor shall any other stamps be used in receipting for this special assessment.

Financial Secretaries and Shop Collectors are requested to take special NOTICE of this provision.

Members are requested to take special and careful notice of the above.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

E. LEWIS EVANS,
Int. Sec'y Treas.

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 AND SHOP COLLECTORS.**

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If this is done it will save the Financial Secretaries and the International office much trouble in making the correct postings of the assessment when they are sent in. It will also assist in tracing up delinquents and correcting errors that may occur.

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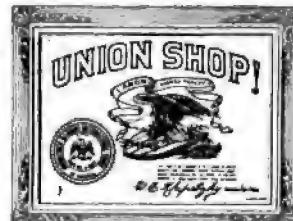
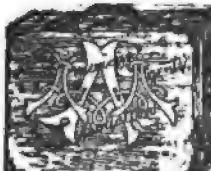
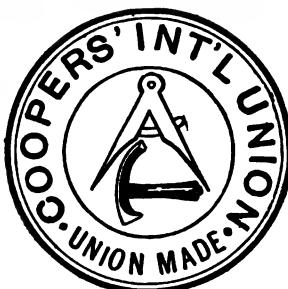
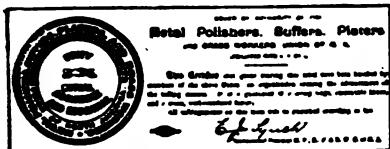
Fraternally yours,
E. LEWIS EVANS,
Int. Sec'y-Treas.

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling PLUG TWIST in America

GALLERY OF LABELS.



TO THE PUBLIC
ARE YOUR GROCERS FOR THIS
STAMP
ON ALL CANNED GOODS.
NON-POISONOUS.
Buy No Other.
MADE BY UNION HANDS.



GALLERY OF LABELS.



WHEN PURCHASING TOBACCO

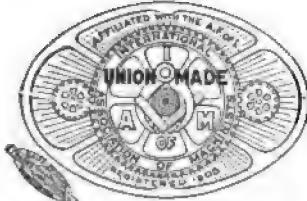
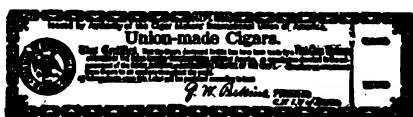
**Chewing or Smoking, Plug, Twist
or in Package, see that this LABEL
is on it.**



No matter what your dealer may tell you; there is none STRICTLY UNION without this

BLUE LABEL

BUY NO OTHER.



TWO NEW BRANDS
TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12-16 oz. and 2 x 12-8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12-14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4½ oz. for 10 cents.

*The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material
Money can Buy Produce Them.*

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular price, large package for 5 cents.

Valuable presents given in exchange for the fronts of the package.

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.
TOLEDO, OHIO.



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

*Visit your dealers and take no excuses.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.*

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoeworker 50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 484 ALBANY BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

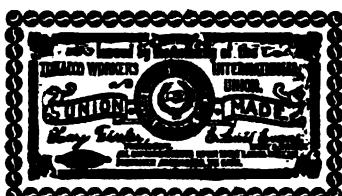
“Don’t Swallow The Bait”

**When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That**

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is **NONE STRICTLY UNION without the**

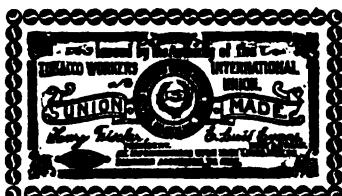
BLUE  **LABEL**

OF THE

**Tobacco Worker's International
Union.**

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE  **LABEL**

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being **STRICTLY UNION MADE.**

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label.  BUY NO OTHER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.



The

Tobacco Worker.

Vol. II

February 1907.

No. 2



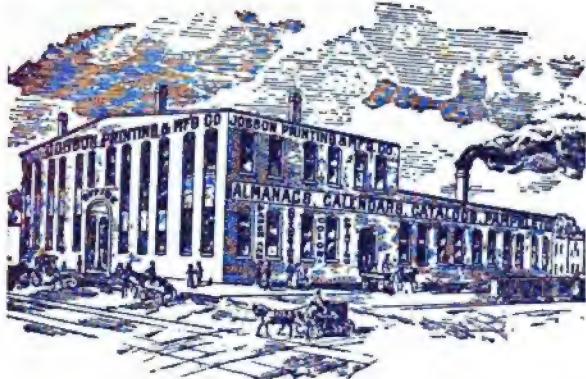
Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' International Union.



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LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COOGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

WINEBERRY TAGS GOOD
B-D FOR
DIPPER PRESENTS



The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands
equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

I

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

All Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Oronoco

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.

Pride of Richmond,
Belle of New England,
Richmond Best Navy,
Luxury, Fair Play and
Bostonian.

Chewing Plug.

Larus Natural Leaf,
Milk Maid,
Base Ball.

Cut Plug.

Uniform, Fruits and Flowers,
Right Good, Queen of Virginia,
Sensible Sliced. Etc.

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

Old Established Brands

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DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK
NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.
 Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky

TRY OUR CELEBRATED

Turkish and Egyptian
 = = = **CIGARETTES** = = =

NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



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Advertising rates made known upon application

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That the public should take a more active interest in the anti-child labor movement cannot be denied, and if a stronger interest were manifested the sooner would some effective law be placed on the statue books. For many years the vicious, immoral and degrading influence of child labor have been fully admitted in every civilized country and in view of this fact it seems strange that there is still so much need of more law to prevent such a curse. Of course the laws that are in operation now could prevent child labor if parents were anxious to carry out the spirit of these laws. But, unfortunately, many parents are not strongly inclined in this direction because of the lamentable fact that dire necessity

forces them to send their children to work just as soon as it is possible to send them. It is more unfortunate still that this necessity is becoming more intense, even though wages are increasing. This apparent conflicting statement is explained by the fact that the increased cost of living is far outweighing the increase in wages. This fact is a factor in the question and may have to be dealt with before any general law prohibiting child labor entirely can be enacted.

Trade unions can do much toward lessening the prevalence of child labor. Members of unions should as far as in their power lies use rational means to induce their fellows to keep their young children from employment. A move of this kind would increase the interest in and draw public attention more than ever to the anti-child labor movement.—*Labor World.*

A Bulwark of the Union.

He whose card is always clear.

He who is thrifty and sober and provides for his family.

He who when he goes on a strike stays out until the wrong is righted.

He whose sense of honor will not permit him to take advantage of a fellow worker.

He who is mentally broad enough to perceive that there are other honest ones besides himself.

He who has the good sense to know that success of the union depends upon getting others to join it.

He who loves peace, preferring not to fight the employer, yet is sensitive to unjust treatment and is not a coward.

He who is not a knocker, but by force of logic opposes all foolish motions and insists upon the passage of all good ones.

He who is opposed to disorder at meetings and shows due respect for the presiding officer, assisting him in all efforts to conduct things decently and in order.
—*Coopers' Journal.*

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wider spread the gospel of organization. It is the only force that will keep in subjection the ravages of the disease and give to the toiler protection against the rapacity of human greed.

If we should lie down to dream, happy in the thought, that our organization had been perfected, and that it is so big as not to require our fostering care and guidance, we will be rudely awakened to the fact that a ship without a rudder, no matter how strong and beautiful, may be blown upon the rocks of destruction. There must be no let up in our watchful care, taking advantage of all opportunities for organization as they fit by, crystallizing into a concrete organization all non-member units.

Nothing like organization; let us have more of it, and more of it, and more, unto the end.

Some members of the progressive unions are advocating the raising of the dues to \$2.00 per month. Their argument is "In times of peace prepare for war." High dues is the best preparation that can be made. \$2.00 per month would be very nice, suppose we make our dues 25 cents per week?

Did it ever occur to you that the dues you pay into the union is little more than the oil that lubricates the union machine? The greatest power the union machine has is the push and the activity of its membership. You know that the international officers you elect cannot do it all. You say you cannot do it all.

Let the members of the local unions and the international work together unitedly for the attainment of an object and note the progress it will make.

"John, what do you think of the union now since you have joined it and seen the inside, as it were?"

"Well, Harry, I will say this, the more I see of it, and the more thought I give to its objects, the bigger the fool I think I am for not getting in before I did. I have had my wages raised 15% which makes me a net increase of 30c per day and I pay into the union 25c per week as

dues. Now figure for yourself how much I am ahead at the end of the year. That is only viewing the matter from its business stand point. Now from its economic point of view, I have become an active unit in the endeavor to better many other conditions for myself and others, which is worth as much as the business end. Well, here is my jumping off place. Good bye, Hal."

The above conversation occurred between two men in a seat in front of the writer one evening on a street car.

It is worth thoughtful consideration and pondering upon. Think it over.

Concentrate.

Concentrate attention upon a lifelong plan.

Concentrate on the relations of your work.

Concentrate on the work immediately in hand.

Concentrate on making the most of your time.

Concentrate upon being a good American citizen.

Concentrate your vital forces on work, not dissipation.

Concentrate on the improvement of your community.

Concentrate on the things possible to your own powers.

Concentrate your trust and confidence on worthy friends.

Concentrate your brain power on something worth while.

Concentrate your reading on the mastery of an important subject.

Concentrate on the good forces around you, rather than upon the evil.

Concentrate upon the achievement of character and unshakable will.

Concentrate sufficient attention upon health to get strong and keep strong.

Concentrate your love on a good girl to be your wife, if single, or on your wife, if married.

Concentrate thought on spiritual matters until you have an abiding conviction of the everlasting spiritual realities.

Concentrate upon the value of a good name and unstained character to pass on to those who are to come after you.—*Spare Moments.*

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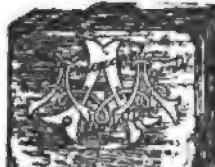
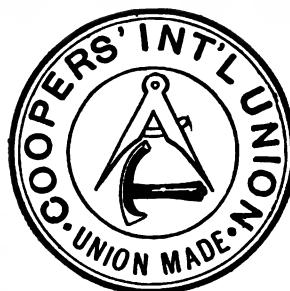
Fraternally yours,
E. LEWIS EVANS,
Int. Sec'y-Treas.

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling PLUG TWIST in America

GALLERY OF LABELS.



LAPEL BUTTON.



TO THE PUBLIC.
ARE YOUR GROCES FOR THE
STAMP
ON ALL CANNED GOODS.
NON-POISONOUS.
Buy No Other.
MADE BY UNION HANDS.



THE UNION LABEL.

TOO much cannot be said or written about the union label, as it is within the power of its users and advocates to make it one of the most potent forces that the commercial world today would have to reckon with, a fact which any thinking man must consider in view of the fact that the workers of this country in all the walks of life are each year becoming greater in number and are beginning to realize more fully than ever that in organization alone lies their power of defense.

It is indeed shameful to admit that there are many members of the labor organizations today who seem to think that to pay their dues is the only duty owed to the cause of unionism, but that is only the initial step in the matter, as every true blue union man should know. To be true to your union is only laudable, for by your staunch support to your union you gain for yourself fair wages and fair conditions, but can you ever gain the full stature of a thoroughly union man until you have within you that feeling that capitalistic oppression should not only be fought in your craft, but in all others, and that you should want to see fair conditions and fair wages granted to your fellow-man, no matter what his occupation may be? In short, to be a staunch believer and doer for one common brotherhood of the workingman. When you feel and act this, then you can truly say, "I am a union man."

The union label is a distinguishing mark by which you can recognize the fact that the producer of the article bearing it has been paid a fair wage and enjoys fair conditions. This being true, is it not your duty to the general cause of unionism to demand that label on all things purchased for your needs? Don't you realize that when you buy an article that does not bear the label you are giving support to non-union institutions and non union workmen? Suppose you produced something that bears the label, how would you feel if some union man passed it by and bought a similar article that did not bear it? Is that not bringing home to you the fact of the potency of the label or its impotency if passed by?

What, then, is your duty? Should you not then demand union-made goods in self-defence? Does not every cent spent for union-made goods go to increase the volume of union-made business and with the increase of such business does it not follow logically that the more union-made goods sold the more must be made, and the more made the greater number of men given employment and the more union men employed the stronger becomes the general cause of unionism?

These facts being true, how can you say "I am a union man" when you are wearing shoes, hats and clothing produced by non-union workers; eating goods prepared by non-union workers and spending your money with the enemies of union labor? Wake up, Mr. Union Man, and do your duty to the fullest.

Demand union goods and take no other, for if you do you are that much a traitor to your fellow-workers. Merchants are in business to sell goods. If time and again men refuse to buy non-union goods, the merchant will get wise and ask for union-made goods when he buys, for he wants business and he is going to do what is right to get it; therefore, if the many thousands of union men throughout the country demanded labelled goods it would only be a question of time until another great recognition of union labor took place.—*Eight Hour Advocate.*

How Women Are Employed.

There are no less than 4,000,000 women in the United States to-day who earn their own living, and one-third of all persons engaged in professional services are women. There are 34,579 women who are teachers of music and 10,000 who are artists and teachers of art. Feminine school teachers and professors of learning number 250,000. There are 11,000 telegraph operators, 1,150 women preachers, 5,000 women doctors, 888 journalists and several hundred women lawyers in the United States. Women authors number 2,725. There are 19 women who are trappers and guides, 39 who are chemists or have something to do with assaying and metallurgy, while in detective work 279 are women.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A TRIBUTE TO WORKERS.

IN a recent article in the *Inter-Nation* on "Labor Unions as a Remedy," Richard Olney, former Secretary of State, says:

"The immediate advent of the millennium is not to be anticipated as the result of the participation in politics of organized labor. But it may be well to note in conclusion that in labor acting with practical unanimity with or without formal organization and wisely advised and led are to be found the best guaranty and the strongest hope of the continued ascendancy of American political principles and of the permanency of American political institutions.

"The pronounced trend of current events is at variance with those principles and adverse to those institutions. It is toward strong centralized government, toward paternalism and the increase of government activities both in number and extent, toward enlarging the powers of the general government at the expense of home rule and of government by the states, toward putting the country on a permanent war footing and converting us from a pacific people to a people under arms, toward burdening us with inordinate taxation inseparable from great military armaments and toward the doctrine and practice of the doctrine that rights are not to be predicated either of nations or individuals, that it is superior strength alone which counts and is the true test of law and of morality, and that the stronger may work its will with the weaker whenever the interests of the stronger—which the stronger will always deem coincident with those of mankind and civilization generally—shall so require.

"If these only too obvious tendencies are to be and should be resisted, whence is the resistance to come? Not from the capitalistic class, which is naturally in love with a strong government, with a money spending government and with a government which, in the cause of good business, will stick at nothing that can be done with safety and profit; not from the professional classes, so called, whose members invariably disagree on such issues, even clergymen being found to

approve of war as a healthy stimulant no people can be without.

"The one class and the only class in the community to be counted upon as the sure opponent of the pernicious tendencies in question is the wage earning class."

TRADE UNIONS.

THE trade union! That takes the individual, oftentimes careless of his obligations to his fellow-man, ignorant of the very causes of the evils under which he labors and works within him a revolution; fans to life the good that lies dormant in his nature, that moral sense which all possess; that makes of him an enthusiast—a man—with new views, greater aspirations and nobler desires; a loftier purpose, a grander conception of society and life; that shows things in a different light, and awakens him to the fact that no matter what his occupation, how low his station, he is entitled to an opportunity to earn an honest livelihood, and no other can justly call himself master, notwithstanding wealth, gifts of birth—a generated spirit of independence and self-reliance that is the trade union's pride and honor, and which is the hope and safeguard of all civilization. True patriotism; not that hybrid brand too often sung today by the very class that persecuted the patriots of old, who would make slaves of freemen here. The trade union is right; and it is this sense of right that has defied the decrees of kings and priests in the past, and which, while suffering, defies the rulings of courts, judges and black-listing corporations today. It lives both because of and in spite of them, and it will continue to live when its enemies sleep. Justice is its goal, and it seeks not a definition of that holy word in musty statutes and befogged legal opinions. It opens its eyes and sees the word written on the very face of things, so that he who runs may read, and it decorates the thought in becoming, simple attire, truth in terms, fair play in action, "Do unto others as you would be done by."—*Samuel Gompers.*

When a man makes a show of himself
he's not always comedy.

Canadian Labor Bill.

A bill prepared by Minister of Labor Lemieux which seeks to prevent and settle strikes and lockouts is now before the Canadian parliament. From a labor viewpoint it is perhaps the most important bill that has ever come before the house.

Under it boards of conciliation and investigation may be constituted, one member being selected by each party to a dispute and a third by the two so appointed or by the minister of labor. Full powers regarding the summoning of witnesses are conferred on these boards. Until disputes have been referred to the board and fully investigated it is made an offense either to lock out or to strike.

After the board has made its recommendations the parties are free to accept or reject its findings.

A special provision makes it an offense for any person to incite others to declare or continue a strike or lockout prior to or pending a reference of a dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation.

It is made an offense for employers to declare a lockout simply because any of their employees are members of a labor organization. Similarly it is made an offense for employees to strike simply because an employer employs non-union men.

Have Come to Stay.

Frank K. Foster of Boston was the orator of the day at a recent labor celebration at Meriden, Conn. In the course of his address Mr. Foster said:

"The trades union is as much an organic growth as any other social institution, and it has come to stay. Over 7,000,000 English speaking people now carry trades union cards. The union is now not alone conceded to be legally permissible, but morally justified. We do not assert that all these organizations are always conducted with the greatest wisdom or that the union leaders do not make mistakes, for all human institutions are fallible and all men liable to err, but we do claim that for honesty of motive, loftiness of purpose and power of conferring benefits the trades union movement has few peers and no superiors among the associations of mankind."

Labor's Weapons.

Slowly, but surely, the world is beginning to understand the labor movement, and with that understanding comes each day a larger measure of co-operation and sympathy from the other classes.

But there are still those who cannot or will not see the workingman's movement as it is intended by him to be, therefore he is periodically denounced.

He is a striker, they say. So he is, but not until he has been arrogantly told that there is nothing to arbitrate.

He boycotts. Yes, but he learned the use of that weapon from the cruel blacklist—the blacklist that made him an industrial outcast, that denied him the right to be the breadwinner and sent him away from his home with the wail of his child and the sobs of his wife breaking his heart.

The striker is but a rebel. The rebel has been the torch bearer of civilization since man realized he had a soul.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

To Abolish Infant Slavery.

Pennsylvania will have a child labor law which will be effective if the bill recently presented to the legislature is enacted into a law.

The new law was submitted by the child labor committee and provides that no child under fourteen years of age shall be allowed to be employed in any labor other than farm work and domestic service, and then only during the time when the public schools are not in session; that no boys under sixteen shall be employed in mines or in other dangerous and excessively laborious occupations, and that no girls under sixteen shall be employed in any occupation requiring standing or night work, and that eight hours shall be the maximum duration of a day's work for any one under sixteen years of age.

The proposed law also provides that the applications of all children under sixteen to become wage earners must be made to the school superintendents or principles of public schools, who will issue a certificate furnished by the state superintendent of public instruction.—*Exchange.*

A GLIMPSE AT CHILD LABOR.

"I shoudn't be a bit surprised if that was a factory inspector."

This remark was made in a serious and thoughtful tone by a little girl of fourteen, as she stood outside of a box factory near Franklin Square, Philadelphia. The remark was called forth by a series of questions somewhat as follows:

"What time do you start to work?"

"Half past seven."

"What time do you stop at noon?"

"Twelve o'clock"

"You have half an hour for lunch, don't you—what time do you stop at night?"

"Half past eight."

"Don't you get any time for supper?"

"Oh, yes, sir, we get five minutes."

This was during the rush season preceding the holidays, and it was typical of all the manufacturers in the neighborhood of Franklin Square. In one place the work lasted from 7:30 a. m. to 9 p. m. five days in the week, making a total of seventy-two hours.

A visit to the factories the next day, in company with the inspector, confirmed the statements of the girl in every particular. All of the workrooms were crowded with work. Great mountains of paper boxes towered to the ceiling on every side; between them were narrow passages, along some of which one had to go sideways to get by.

"How old are you?"

"Fourteen."

The same question, the same answer always, and their certificates bear them out. "Queer," says one of the superintendents, "how many of these kids were born in one month of 1891."

"One little girl crouches on the floor, turning in the edges of paper box covers. It takes ten motions to turn in the edges of one cover, and she turns in 10,000 covers a day—a hundred thousand motions a day for \$3.50 a week!"

At the next machine is a girl putting on the cloth corners.

"How many boxes can you handle in a day?"

"Oh, about six or seven thousand."

Four corners to the box, 6,000 a day—168,000 corners a week in exchange for Ten dollars.

The inspector reaches the elevator.

"Hello, how's this?"

Two men are working rapidly forming a pile of paper boxes in front of the elevator; already it is three rows deep. But it hides not only the elevator, but the door of the fire escape.

The inspector steps quickly to the stairway. It is narrow, of rotten wood, and on both sides of it and on each step are piles of paper boxes, nine or ten feet high.

"What would happen," asks the inspector, "if there should be a fire here? Can't you see that the first girl who runs through these narrow aisles is going to bring down a shower of boxes and block the path? Don't you understand that one false move at the top of this stairway would block up the doors with a mass of boxes? Mr. Superintendent, do you realize that with your stairway clogged and your fire escape covered, a fire among these flimsy boxes would be a terrible thing?"

Many apologies are offered—it is the rush season, there are so many orders; but the stairway and fire escape are disentangled.

"Where is your dressing room?" asks the inspector.

The superintendent leads the way to a closet, three feet square, separated from the toilet room by a lattice.

"Why isn't your toilet room screened?"

"Oh, but it is," replies the superintendent, pointing to bit of torn newspaper, which covered a great hole in the door. "Besides," says the superintendent, "men never come in here."

"There are different ways of looking at that matter," replies the inspector. There are four men here now."

Such are the box factories of Philadelphia, in which little girls work, exposed to danger from fire, dangers to health, and dangers to morals. Long hours they work for little wages. We use the paper boxes they make.—*Scott Nearing in Philadelphia Ledger.*

The sort of intelligence upon which commercial greatness depends is that of the inventor, the skilled mechanic, the clerk or the farmer or merchant who mixes thought with useful work.

LABOR NOTES.

You can't puff union smoke with a scab cigar.

Does the teamster who delivers your coal wear the button of the Team Drivers' Union?

Bradstreet fixes the loss in wages during the Chicago teamsters' strike at \$1,000,000, and the loss to employers in increased expenses and diverted trade at \$12,000,000.

Governor Folk of Missouri has sent out instructions to all state mine inspectors to enforce the eight-hour law, which the United States Court has declared to be constitutional.

Labor unions owe a duty not only to themselves as unions, but to the men who make it possible for them to exist as unions by providing employment for individual members.

After two years and seven months of a strike the management of the Santa Fe railroad has requested the general officers of the Machinists' International Union to meet them in Chicago for a settlement.

Some men, who never speak in meetings above a whisper, if at all, discuss lodge matters vociferously on the street corners, or in front of a bar; prefacing the remarks with: "Let's have another."

In Germany a blacksmith makes 20 bean hangers a day, in America a machine makes 700 bean hangers a day. In Adam Smith's day one pin maker made 4,800 pins a day; to-day one pin maker makes 1,500,000 pins a day.

"There are more children under fifteen working in the mills in free America than in Germany and England and Italy put together," said A. J. McKelway of the National Child Labor Committee, in an address in Philadelphia recently.

A woman's union for the protection of the labor unions of men has been organized in Jersey City. To establish a school to instruct women how and where to spend their money most beneficially for union labor will be one of the features of the new organization.

The trade unionists of Christiania, Norway, after many years of planning and deliberating to acquire a labor temple,

have at last agreed upon a definite project. A large, modern building, centrally located, has been purchased for the sum of 200,000 crowns.

It is estimated that 80,000 children are working in the cotton mills in the South, employed on twelve hour shifts. In the Industrial States there are over 1,700,000 children under sixteen years of age at work. In the South six times as many children are working now as there were twenty years ago.

Approximately, seven out of every eight children reported as mine and quarry workers were employed as coal miners. The occupation of the textile worker or the needle trades furnished employment to 35,070 children between 10 and 15 years of age, of which 5,136 were boys and 29,934 were girls.

The remedy for the criminal condition of affairs brought to light with respect to the meat packing, canning and sausage making industries in Chicago and this city is plain, simple and direct. It is to demand the union label on every manufactured article of food, cigars, clothing, etc.—*New York Daily News*.

Nail makers in England get \$3 a week and in this country \$30. The English worker seems to be the cheapest until you discover that he only produces 200 pounds of nails a week, while the American turns out 5,500 pounds. At the English rate the American nail maker's wages would be \$82.50 a week.

One of the most sweeping labor decisions rendered in Massachusetts was handed down January 12 by Judge Gas-kill of the Superior Court. He holds that a labor union has a right to fine any member who does not accede to the demand of the union and quit work in an establishment where a strike is in progress.

There are 11,462 children employed in the "scab" cigar factories of this country, majority of these being little girls. Mr. Union Man, can you look yourself over and call yourself a union man while you have a "scab" cigar between your teeth? Smoke the union made cigar and you will assist in stamping out the child labor evil.

ADDITIONAL LABOR NOTES.

Every purchaser is an employer of labor. The man who buys, for instance, a non-union hat, employs a non-union hatter; a non-label coat or overalls, employs a non-union garment worker, and so all along down the line.

Complete arrangements have been made between officers of the International Association of Machinists and those of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics for consolidating the two organizations under the name of the former. The date named is October 31.

If a tithe of the charity which organized labor expends for and feels for the great mass of the people was extended to organized labor it would be heard of as a public benefactor, never a public menace, and its greatness and worth, not its weaknesses and excesses, be in the mouths of its critics.

Did you ever notice the man at a union meeting who has not seen the inside of his constitution to give it even a cursory study is generally the one who talks the most and seeks to be the teacher for all the other members of the local? His name is legion and he does more to create dissension than all other causes combined.

Including the farmers, who are practically wage workers because they are obliged to take whatever price they are offered, this is a nation of wage workers, and prosperity depends chiefly upon the rate of wages. Business depends on buyers, and buyers must get money before they can spend it. This is the main condition of prosperity, which professors and capitalists alike have ignored. Poorly paid workers buy very little, and machines buy nothing at all.

"How happy the working people ought to be," says the *National Labor Standard* of Paterson, N. J. "They have made so many improved machines that 3,000,000 little children are now at work. Yes, convicts and little children do so much work that a million men have nothing to do, and can spend their whole time begging and stealing and go to jail and get hardened in sin and crime. How lovely it is! Society will soon be entirely re-

lieved from the merry frolics of innocent childhood, and the stern nobility of manhood and the calm repose of old age."

What appears to have been a very cunning attempt on the part of Canadian railway agents to recruit large numbers of Russian workmen for employment on the new East-to-West trunk line has been frustrated by the International Socialist Bureau. The agent proposed to the Workmen's Council of St. Petersburg to provide work for 10,000 men in Canada. The council decided to get into communication with the organized workers of the Dominion, in order to ascertain their wishes in the matter. The Russian Socialist Bureau condemned the scheme as being one which must be detrimental to the interests of the Canadian workmen, and forwarded the resolution to all labor organizations in Russia.

Unions Hard to Kill.

For a class of workers whose union was "demoralized and disrupted" during the long strike of two years ago the textile workers of Fall River, Mass., seem to be doing fairly well. The strike, which lasted many months, was lost to all outward appearances, but since that time the workers have secured wage advances amounting to 24 per cent. A speaker at the recent convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association in Chicago said that the "recuperative power of the average labor union was something remarkable." The textile workers furnish an illustration of the truth of the observation.—*Luke Grant, in Chicago Record-Herald.*

To Whom.

To whom does the honor belong for the shorter hours which men and women work today than twenty-five years ago? What class of men was it that secured for you better wages, better sanitary conditions, child labor laws and payment in money instead of store orders. The employers did not do it, and neither did strike breakers. These reforms were brought about by union men and union women. The non-unionists stand in the way of all progress, and they must be brushed aside so that civilization may not be retarded.—*Buffalo Progress.*

HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Louisville, Ky., August 15, 1906.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—At the meeting of the International Executive Board, held beginning July 9th, the question of maintaining the Sick and Death Benefit Fund and its present serious financial condition received considerable attention.

The International Executive Board accepting the theory that all the members desired to maintain it, decided that in order to do this it would be necessary to levy a series of assessments in order that benefits might still be paid, and desiring to lighten the burden upon the membership levied a 50c. assessment and spread its payment over a period of ten months, making it payable at the rate of 5c. per month.

The International Executive Board decided that the assessment shall be effective beginning with SEPTEMBER FIRST of this year and continue each month until the end of June, 1907.

Members are advised that the assessment falls due the FIRST of each MONTH and must be paid before the end of that month before the one for the next month falls due.

It may be remembered that members may pay this assessment in larger installments or all at once if they so elect.

Special 5c. stamps have been issued for this special assessment and must not be used for any other purpose, nor shall any other stamps be used in receipting for this special assessment.

Financial Secretaries and Shop Collectors are requested to take special NOTICE of this provision.

Members are requested to take special and careful notice of the above.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY FISCHER,

Int. President.

E. LEWIS EVANS,

Int. Sec'y Treas.

**SPECIAL NOTICE TO FINANCIAL SECRETARIES
AND SHOP COLLECTORS.**

Financial Secretaries are requested when transferring payments of the 5c. assessment made by members from their Shop Collector lists to the Duplicating Cash Book to enter all payments made for this SPECIAL SICK BENEFIT ASSESSMENT in the last column of the sheet, there is no heading over this column, and Financial Secretaries are requested to write in the words, "SPECIAL 5c. ASSESSMENT."

If this is done it will save the Financial Secretaries and the International office much trouble in making the correct postings of the assessment when they are sent in. It will also assist in tracing up delinquents and correcting errors that may occur.

Shop Collectors are advised to observe the above carefully and when entering this SPECIAL ASSESSMENT when paid by members, to enter it in the last column under the heading of "SUNDRIES."

Fraternally yours,

E. LEWIS EVANS,

Int. Sec'y-Treas.

Swallowed

Bag and Baggage

The TRUST has just bought out the "DAY & NIGHT" the "RED DEVIL" the "B. DUWEL & BROS.", and the "SEA LION" Tobacco Co.'s.

The result is that the following Brands of Scrap Tobacco are now on the UNFAIR List.

DAY & NIGHT

RED DEVIL

RED HORSE

SEA LION

BAGPIPE

HONEST



INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.
2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.
3. Bear heavily on your pencil.
4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.
5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.
6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.
7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.
8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.
9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.
10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.
11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.
12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.
13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collect-
- ed. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.
14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him \$3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.
15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.
16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.
17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.
18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. — on — of —," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.
19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompanying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.
20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters, and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13. When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."



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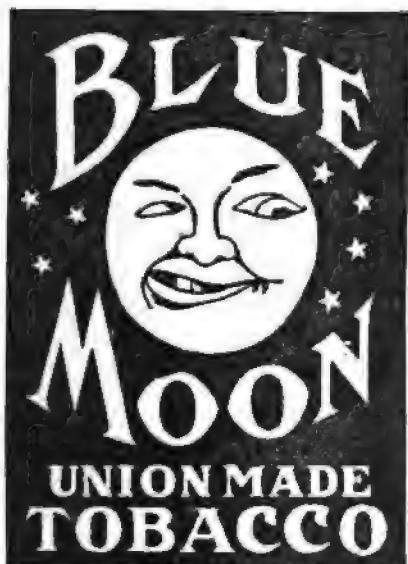
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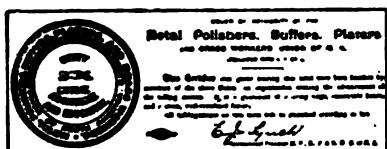
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BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 634 ALBANY BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO
Scotten Dillon Company

"Don't Swallow The Bait"

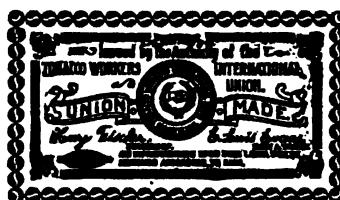
When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is **NONE STRICTLY UNION** without the

BLUE LABEL



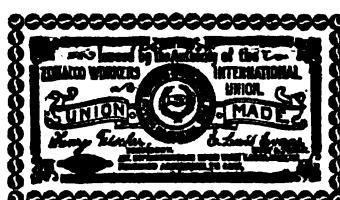
OF THE

Tobacco Worker's International
Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE LABEL



As the Only Proof of Tobacco being **STRICTLY UNION MADE**.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. **BUY NO OTHER.**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.



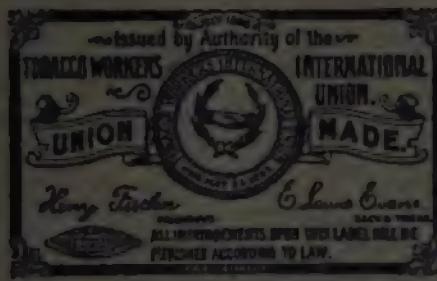
The

Tobacco Worker.

Vol. II

March 1907.

No. 3



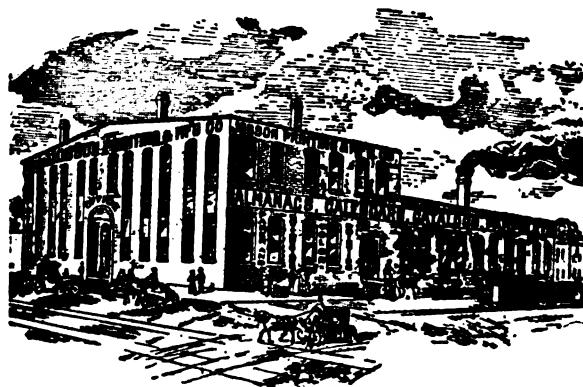
Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' International Union.



AMERICAN AND ST.
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK GLD.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

BASIL DOERHOFER, President.
PETER DOERHOFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

WINEBERRY } TAGS GOOD
B-D }
DIPPER } FOR
 } PRESENTS

CENTRAL UNION



CUT PLUG.

PRICE 5 CENTS

The
UNION LABEL

induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands
equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

I

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

Globe

Wolverine

Navy Clippings

Jack Pot

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

All Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Oronoco

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.

Chewing Plug.

Cut Plug.

Granulated Smoking.

Pride of Richmond,

Larus Natural Leaf,

Uniform,

Fruits and Flowers,

Belle of New England,

Milk Maid,

Right Good,

Queen of Virginia,

Richmond Best Navy,

Base Ball.

Sensible Sliced.

Etc.

Luxury, Fair Play and

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

Bostonian.

Old Established Brands

INDEX

KISMET ON THE SQUARE G. T. W.
DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK

NORTH STAR Granulated
Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew
and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky

TRY OUR CELEBRATED

Turkish and Egyptian
===== **CIGARETTES** =====

NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. II.

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The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

THE LABOR PRESS.

—o—
BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.
—o—

Somebody recently said that the average workingman reads his labor paper as the early Christians read their New Testament. However that may be, a practical advertising manager insists that as an advertising medium a labor paper is fully ten times as valuable as the ordinary daily paper.

The average labor union man reads not only his trade journal which deals with the affairs of his craft, but also receives the local paper, which seeks to keep him informed with reference to the doings of organized labor in the town in which he lives. It is safe to say that nearly every trades unionist reads some kind of a labor paper, which he in many cases passes on to his fellow workmen who are not in the union, and in most cases it is also read by the members of his own family. It has been estimated that the labor press has a constituency of about ten millions, which includes the persons in the homes of the subscribers. From the professional advertising man's view-point, this is a conservative estimate, as there are about three million trades unionists in the United States and Canada, most of the trades papers, at any rate, being distributed in both countries.

The labor press does not always offer a life of ease and comfort, even aside from the trials that are peculiar to editors.

As a class, labor editors are honest, in spite of the temptation to "graft," which comes to nearly every labor editor from employers, politicians, and ambitious "labor leaders." That they withstand this temptation is to their credit, for the salaries paid them are, as a rule, pitifully small. One of the brightest and best informed editors in this country receives only fifteen dollars per week for his services. They are supposed to be informed on trade conditions and to tell about these things in the language of the man in the shop. And most of them do it well.

The disposition to present the view of the employing class in the labor press is a source of constant surprise. Compared with the organs of the employers' associations, labor papers are unusually fair in their treatment of the labor question. Contrary to the general impression, rarely does there appear an article which one might call radical. The conservatism and the restraint of these working-men is most admirable.

Constantly there is the appeal for temperate living. Corruption in labor circles is unmercifully scored. High ideals in the home and in family life are insistently presented. The appeal to the heart, in editorial, in story, in illustration and in news item, is found in nearly every issue.

The trade journals in almost every instance give considerable space to purely technical matters, thus supplying a course in technology which must be of great value to the mechanics and especially to the apprentices in the trade. Indeed, many of these journals are of the highest type in both matter and in general make-up, comparing favorably with the average monthly magazine sold on the news stands.

As a rule the attitude of the labor press toward the employer is fair and reasonable. There is a disposition to regard him as a friend. But toward the man who

opposes organized labor through an employers' association or a citizens' alliance, with a determination to crush it out, there is always the strongest feeling of resentment and bitterness. There is no class of men—not even the "scabs" whom they employ—who are more sincerely hated and more persistently ridiculed. There is, however, not the slightest disposition to advocate the use of violence in dealing with them..

The labor press suffers, as does every other part of the labor movement, in that many of the men who are developed in the ranks soon find other and more remunerative employment, where the responsibility is not so great and where the criticism is not so severe. Some of them become labor editors on daily papers, others go into the professions, some become politicians, many enter upon a business career, while still others are engaged by large employers to handle for them the labor problem as it exists in their plants. *The Outlook.*

GOAT IS A TOBACCO CHEWER.

According to the Story of a Southern Lumberman.

SPENCER WRIGHT, connected with a large lumber mill in Calcasieu Parish, was in the city this week on a short business trip and while conversing with a party of friends gathered at a downtown cafe table, upheld the goat as the champion tobacco chewer of the country, and to make good his argument told about what is perhaps the strangest contest on record.

"There's a black named Watkins," Mr. White began his story, "living no great distance from Lake Charles, who is the proud possessor of a goat—an ordinary William goat—vulgarily termed billy goat, and that same goat, I do believe, could eat a whole warehouseful of tobacco and not half try, either."

"It was only last May that I saw Ben—that's the name Watkins gave his goat—at the tobacco chewing game, and I want to tell you right now that I was pretty nearly knocked silly with astonishment. You know that old goat, his thin, solemn face and his great long

whiskers giving him the air of a patriarch, was quite a familiar figure about our mill on the Sabine river, and I first took note of him because of his pure and unadulterated cheek. He'd go and come when he pleased, no place was sacred to him, and the big sign 'Private!' on the glass door of the manager's office might have read to him, 'Enter, please, and make yourself at home,' for all the respect he showed to it.

HELPED HIMSELF TO TOBACCO.

"But nobody said Ben nay, the men around the mill rather liked him, and even the boss stood for the invasion of his sanctum. Ben early learned to affect my office because I generally keep a jar of loose tobacco for my pipe on my desk, and whenever Ben wanted a chew, which was quite often, he'd reach up and help himself. Do goats chew tobacco? What? Why, they love the weed more than King James did, after Walter Raleigh had taught him how to smoke and chew! No, they don't burn cigarettes up, they eat 'em, paper and all, for the sake of the tobacco, and had you seen Ben—well, you'd have agreed with me that he was the champion of his class.

"Ben's weakness for tobacco appeared to amuse the laboring force at the mill a whole lot; they couldn't understand how it was that a goat loved tobacco and just to play a joke on the goat they gave him several plugs of the strongest kind of weed, such stuff as is generally labeled 'Workingman's Pride,' or 'Sailors' Delight,' but Ben, he didn't get sick—gobbled the brown slabs up and whisked his stub tail contentedly as though asking for more.

"One of the sawyers at the mill was a big Scandinavian called Andress, or something that sounded like that, and Andress, I might say, before the coming of the goat was the cock of the walk as the big tobacco chewer. Andress chewed plug cut, cross cut, long cut, cigars and pipe ashes; he had tobacco in his mouth from morning to night, kept the quid stowed away in the hollow of his cheek when eating, and half the time went to bed with it still in his jaws. Andress liked notoriety, and it was pleasing to his vanity to hear the men speak of him as the greatest tobacco chewer they had

ever seen, so you will readily appreciate that when Ben came on the scene Andress was not tickled to death.

PLANNED CHEWING CONTEST.

"'Dat got' him bane one fule to chew 'bac" with me; I bane could beat him much,' Andress said one evening when the boys up at the commissary began to tease him about Ben taking his laurels. The paymaster, who could always see the chance for a joke, heard the remark and the happy thought occurred to him to have a tobacco-chewing contest between Andress and the goat. Andress, when the proposition was made to him, seemed to swell up with importance. Would he chew tobacco against the old, measly goat? Why, sure, he would, and glad to do it, too; and as for the goat, why he'd 'a' been willing if it was a tin can chewing contest.

"The match was arranged for a Sunday, when all the men were off and had a chance to see the fun, and the ring for the queer combat was pitched down in front of the company store. Two big jars, each filled with loose tobacco, were placed on the ground in the center of the space roped off and the paymaster and myself were presented to act as judges.

"Betting was lively on the contest, and as the goat's full powers were still only a matter a guesswork the man was the favorite. Well, it was 10 o'clock on a bright Sabbath morning when the jars of tobacco were set out in the inclosed space and Andress and the goat were placed in the ring. Andress, the better to fit himself for the game, had abstained from tobacco for a whole day, and he smiled disdainfully as his blue eyes rested on the goat, which was stretching and straining on a rope held in his master's hand and at the edge of the ring in an endeavor to get at what was to him prize breakfast food.

BEGAN TO CHEW.

"The two champions entered the ring, Andress getting in unassisted and Ben being lifted over the ropes. Andress squatted down alongside his jar, dug in a hamlike fist and drew out enough loose tobacco to fill a pound paper sack. He quickly worked the stringy stuff into a

huge quid, shoved it into his mouth and began to move his jaws violently.

"The goat pursued quite a different course; he loped to his jar, introduced his mouth to the wide-open neck and started in, not to chew the tobacco, but to eat it. Before Andress had reduced his first mountnful to pulp Ben was leading handsomely, and Andress, in a mad endeavor to regain lost ground and avert such calamity as being beaten by a goat, took out the tobacco with both hands, put it into his mouth and swallowed it as fast as he could, just as the goat was doing. But goats are queerly constituted; their stomachs are made to stand anything from a cream puff to a colored supplement and, while Ben got on famously on the tobacco diet, poor Andress soon began to show the effects of his overeating. First the big Scandinavian's face lost its ruddy hue and turned sickly yellow; his hands, still conveying the tobacco to his mouth, took to shaking and trembling and at last, with a great cry of 'Oh, I bane so sick!' he turned away from the jar, struggled to his feet staggered about like a drunken man and then dropped to his hands and knees. Andress certainly was sick, and while he was in his greatest agony the goat, having finished all his own tobacco, was devouring greedily the little that still remained in Andress' jar.

"Andress was laid up for ten days and at one time the company doctor thought that he would die of nicotine poisoning. He was a big, strong man, though, and recovered, but never from that day to this has he touched tobacco, the sight of it making him sick.

"What happened to the goat? Why, nothing at all. He was about the next day as chipper as ever and ready to eat another jar of tobacco."

Wages the Real Reason.

Twenty-two merchants of Toledo, O., were brought into the police court one day recently and fined \$20 each for violating the state child labor laws. The attorneys for the defense claimed that it was impossible to secure cash girls and bundle wrappers above the age limit. Of course he meant that young men and young women couldn't be secured at the small wages paid to the children.

WOMAN'S PART.

When, from the savage, primal man
 Evolved a little higher,
 By accident he wrought a plan
 Of generating fire ;
 And when communal food to find
 These men in groups would go,
 They left the women-folk behind
 To keep the fires aglow.
 And this, through all time's age-long
 flight,
 Has been the woman's part—
 To keep the fires of hope alight
 Within the human heart :
 And she shall feed the holy flame
 Of discontent until
 The workers of the world proclaim
 The triumph of their WILL !

—*Tom Selby.*

WHAT TRUSTS CONTROL.

THE envy of all pooled industries in Europe (which is beginning to adopt American methods of centralizing capital), American trusts have reached a point where, says the Philadelphia Record, future development will be slight in proportion to the great growth in the last ten years.

Today the consolidations number 183. These control an aggregate of 2,203 plants, and extend to almost every line of industry. Fifty per cent were chartered prior to 1900, and almost the entire number are organized under the laws of New Jersey.

Of the combinations, 23 are engaged in producing articles of food, their total output being over \$400,000,000. The list includes such corporations as the National Biscuit Company, American Sugar Company and the California Fruit Canners Association. The number of reporting plants in this industry is 277, and the capital invested—by which is meant land, buildings, machinery, tools, implements and sundries—is \$327,000,000.

Twenty-nine combinations control the production of beer, liquors and beverages. The total output reaches \$127,000,000 from 236 plants, while the capital is \$170,000,000.

The textile industry is a combination of nine corporations, controlling 72

plants, and capitalized at \$92,000,000. Lumber is in the hands of 18 combinations, with 65 working plants, and having a capital of \$25,000,000. Leather, better centralized, has 100 plants, controlled by six combinations, and the capital is \$63,000,000. Eight firms take care of the country's paper making in 119 plants, and with a capital of \$59,000,000.

Coming to chemicals and allied products, 287 plants, with a capital of \$187,000,000, yield the national output through 19 combinations.

Under the division of metals and metal products other than iron and steel are included the output of the Amalgamated company, a brass company, a shot and lead company, a smelting and refining company, a metal, a lead and zinc company. In all, outside of the United States Steel Corporation, with its billion dollars of capital, there are 16 combinations dealing in metal, with 94 plants, and a capital of \$120,000,000.

The tobacco output of the country is in the hands of five combinations, whose 41 plants are capitalized at \$16,000,000.

Six combinations control the manufacture of vehicles in 66 plants. Besides these, there are 30 miscellaneous trusts, operating 120 plants and employing \$45,000,000.

The total of 183 trusts have a capitalization of \$3,569,615,800. The value of the land, buildings and other assets upon which the capitalization is based was \$1,458,522,573. This figure excludes the value of property of two constituent companies in the steel corporation. In other words, the real value of the various plants is about 41 per cent of the total stock and bond issues.

Since the market prices of the industrial stocks, exclusive of Standard Oil and Philadelphia Car, which are exceptional, average 61.8, the public has practically discounted the face value of the stock issues of the trusts by the enormous figure of \$956,809,718.

There are States which practically offer special attractions as the home of these combinations, for 358 plants are located in Pennsylvania, 227 in New York, 225 in Ohio, 163 in Illinois, 123 in Massachusetts and 100 in Indiana.

Some Pleasing Acknowledgements from our Friends.

Received your calendar to-day for which please accept the thanks of Houghton Typographical Union No. 596. It is a good "ad" for the Union Label.

Yours fraternally, ALEX. MORELL, Sec'y,
Houghton Typographical Union No. 596, Houghton, Mich.

Tobacco Workers' International Union calendar for 1907 received. Accept thanks from Local 491 of Cigar Makers' Union.

Fraternally, ARVIL E. WHITMARSH, Fin. Sec'y,
Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 491, Huron S. Dak.

I can use about 100 of your new calendars in helping the cause of the sale of Union Made tobacco here. There has been much done here in the past year for the Label and trust it will continue. Fraternally, JAMES BRACEY, Northfield, Vt.

In behalf of Bakers Local No. 235, I thank you for the very beautiful calendar received to-day. Wishing you all Christmas Joys and a Happy New Year, I am,

Very respectfully, R. F. STEPHENSON, Sec'y,
Bakers and Confectioners Local No. 235, Springfield, Mo

Your kind offering of the calendar arrived safe and on behalf of Local No. 102 I. M. U., I wish to thank you for the same, and would be pleased to receive one for the walls of my own home if I am not asking too much. As ever, I remain,

GEO. THONELING, Waltham, Mass.

I herewith acknowledge receipt of the handsome calendar sent to me, issued by the Tobacco Workers' International Union. I hereby extend my thanks for your courtesy, and assure you that your kindness is highly appreciated. By the way, Bro. Evans, your name has a remarkably Welsh-like appearance, and so I take it that you are either a Welshman or the son of a Welshman. I myself am Welsh, and those old country looking names always appeal to me. Again thanking you and wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours, D. L. ADAMS, Rec. Sec'y,
Int. B. of Blacksmiths, Local No. 79, Bloomington, Ill.

Having received one of your calendars through the mail of late, I would like to know if you can send me three more. Enclosed find postage for same. Thanking you for same, I remain, Yours respectfully, A. F. DELEO, Sec'y-Treas.,

J. B. I. U. No. 162, Orange, N. J.

I, as a Secretary of Local No. 442, would like to ask from your local another calendar for myself, in my own home. I had to take the one you sent to me before and put it in the hall. I think that it is all right and would like to have one, and if you send me one I would like to send you the stamps for it if you send it to me.

Yours truly, ED. HAAK, Sec'y-Treas.,
Int. B. of Teamsters, Local No. 442, Madison, Wis.

I acknowledge receipt of your calendar for 1907, Tobacco Workers' International Union. I appreciate it very much, and it is the most attractive of all that I have received for the year. Will you kindly send me one more for a friend? Hoping you a Happy New Year and best return for same, I am,

Fraternally yours, L. N. JOHNSON, Aurora, Ill.

Kindly mail to this office, at your earliest convenience, a half dozen Tobacco Workers' Blue Label calendars. Wishing you every success in the work of organization, I am,

Fraternally yours, A. E. IRELAND, Pres't,
Iron City Trades Council, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

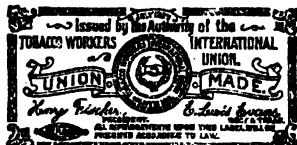
Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

Remember the BLUE LABEL, and you will be all right. The Union product bears the Union Label.

The Label, the Label, the BLUE LABEL. Always remember, and never forget, the BLUE UNION LABEL on the tobacco you buy.

Organized labor has sent "Red Devil" scrap tobacco to the Emergency Hospital for repairs since it has been placed on the market by the Trust minus the BLUE LABEL.

There is just now a consultation of wise men and physicians as to how to sew up the tattered remains of the once large business that the "Day and Night" scrap tobacco had when union people used to

buy it. The result of the consultation would make interesting reading.

What organized labor did to the brands of scrap tobacco, "Red Devil," "Red Horse," "Sea Lion" and "Day and Night" in a short time was a plenty. Just another push or two, boys, then a splash.

After many futile efforts to effect an organization of the Street Car employes in Louisville, success has at last rewarded the persistent efforts in this direction. The Louisville Railway Co. has hitherto been successful in landing a bomb of destruction into the ranks of Local Divisions that have been started, but this time the recruiting was too quick for them, and their shells failed of explosive power and proved to be harmless. The union has at last been safely launched, and is one of the kind that will withstand some bombarding from destructive forces. They have succeeded in getting a fairly good agreement for a starter, having practically secured recognition from the company. It now depends upon the membership to build upon the foundation that has been laid. With a unity of purpose and conservative management the Louisville Division has before them a bright future. Success to them in their last effort.

For an enlightened, intelligent people we are in sad disgrace with the employment of child labor. We ought to be thoroughly ashamed of ourselves to have allowed it to reach its present condition, but are we? Some of us are, but the greed that dominates our money grabbing blinds so many that the cruelty of the practice is pressed back into the gloom. Weak search lights and suns and moons have not yet been able to shed sufficient illumination to present it to the public eye in true unvarnished form. This evil, like many others, will take an earthquake or a revolution to attract from the public sufficient force to root it out. The able championship of the trade unions for this reform will never let up until it is brought about. In the darkness we see the feeble fires of other forces being kindled.

TWO NEW BRANDS
TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12-16 oz. and 2 x 12-8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12-14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4½ oz. for 10 cents.

*The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material
Money Can Buy Produce Them.*

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

McGraw-Hill Building, Louisville, Ky. - 10th and Main Streets.

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular price, large package for 5 cents.

*Valuable presents given in exchange
for the fronts of the package.*

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.
TOLEDO, OHIO.



Wear Union Stamp Sheets.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoeworker
10 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
NO. 434 ALBANY BUILDING. BOSTON, MASS.

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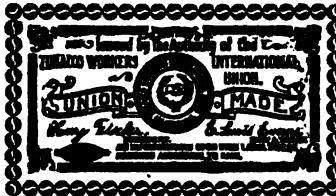
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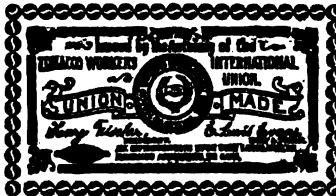
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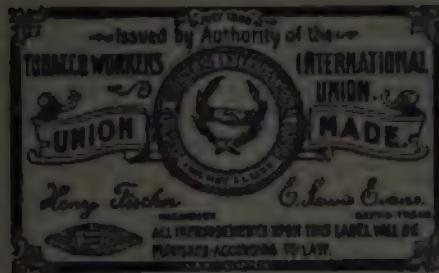


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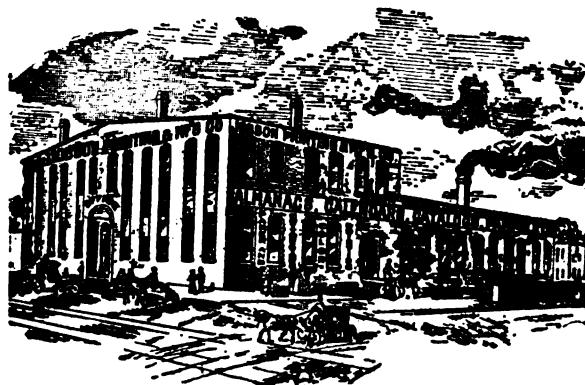
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JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

WINEBERRY } TAGS GOOD
B-D }
DIPPER } FOR
 } PRESENTS

CENTRAL
UNION



CUT PLUG.

PRICE 6 CENTS

The
UNION LABEL

induced a trial

MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands

equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

All Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Oronoco

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Glebe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.

Pride of Richmond,
Belle of New England,
Richmond Best Navy,
Luxury, Fair Play and
Bostonian.

Chewing Plug.

Larus Natural Leaf,
Milk Maid,
Base Ball.

Cut Plug.

Uniform, Right Good,
Fruits and Flowers,
Queen of Virginia,
Sensible Sliced. Etc.

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

THE light to lead labor's way to success is optimism. In this great work of unifying millions of people with a well defined object there is no room or time for discouragement. The magnitude of the undertaking accentuates every step of progress. Millions of people, all nationalities, speaking different languages and accepted without distinction as to creed, color or sex, complex in its infinitesimal variety of impulse and prejudice, containing every human emotion and carrying in each individual mind that great separator of human kind—selfishness. To bring from this conglomeration cohesion of thought and action subordinate to the set rules of organization is one of the greatest, noblest and hardest tasks possible to conceive.

What the labor movement has contributed to human happiness fully compensates for the sacrifices made in its behalf. As in all great reform movements, its champions are imbued with the spirit of faith and hope, and with ceaseless energy and cheerful mien they apply their lives to the cause.

Learned professors may criticise its ethics, book writers its logic and courts condemn its procedure. Though it be frowned upon from the pulpit and hailed as un-American by elements in society aiming for its destruction, it will live and have being to fight for the worker's rights as long as men and women are underpaid and while there is one child in mine or mill that should be in school. Prosper it will and make progress in the cause of labor until the worker's wrongs are righted, and the college, the church, the judiciary and the nice people of society will take the same position in this that history accords them in all great reforms—as obstructors first, then followers when the battle is won.

Organized labor is the result of minds applied to its construction and is therefore indestructible while men think, and as the units of the mind force develop to a true conception of its objects it expands and broadens into power.

Strikes, the manifestation of its militant aspect, may be won or lost. They

are never failures. No rebellion against injustice was ever a failure. They make their impression upon the epochs in which they occur, and as the movements propaganda marks indelibly the period of its growth none of its demonstrations are fruitless.

Its endeavor is to give opportunity for every man to bring out the best that is in him, to give security against poverty and leisure time for minds to be applied to other things than daily toil. That man's lot which holds nothing but the dreary monotony of manual toil and with but little hope for aught else for his offspring is hard indeed. What wonder that drunkenness and criminality exist when the finer senses are deadened by the ceaseless grind of long days of labor and of a kind to call for none or but little of brain faculty.

The trades union movement aims to give the means to every man to develop the latent talents of his child, thereby contributing to the world of literature, science and music as well as to the field of trade and common labor. It proposes through its associated power to take away the restrictions placed upon that liberty and independence promised in the Declaration of Independence, and its patriotism is of that quality and importance which place it today as the greatest factor in maintaining American institutions against the rising tide of revolution and anarchy. It heralds the coming of a new era when the cultivation of character and endeavor in the interest of the masses shall place men upon the pedestal of fame and the mere possession of money power be a mark of moral obloquy; when men shall see that the decree of fate levies inevitable punishment upon mortals in this transitory life and that "man's inhumanity to man" is not worth while.—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

There is a man in our town,
Named William Johnnie Wise
Who always looks for labels with
The strength of two good eyes.
And when he fails to see the mark
He loudly shouts, "Nay, nay,
I will not take your scabby stuff;
I bid you all good day."—*Joe*.

A Kentucky Cleanser.

Once, in the early summer, three painters were painting the inside of a house in the country. Toward tea time these painters began to wish for something to drink. Accordingly they put their heads together and the result of their conference was that their leader went to the mistress of the house and said:

"The frames of your old oil paintings are very dingy, ma'am. We'll clean them for you if you've got any whisky."

"How much whisky will be needed?" the guileless old lady asked.

"About a quart, ma'am," said the painter.

So the old lady brought to the three painters a quart of whisky, and they cleaned the picture frames with water.

On toward sunset the old lady, coming to inspect the frames, expressed herself as delighted with them.

"Oh," she said, "they look beautiful. And who'd have thought a quart of whisky would clean so many? It was lucky I saved it. It was what I washed Fido in last Sunday."—*Exchange*.

A Difference.

"Poor man," said the sympathetic lady as she handed out a piece of pie and several doughnuts, "you look as if you had undergone some terrible experience. What is the cause of your present deplorable condition?"

"A strike, ma'am."

"Ah, those terrible strikes! Who can estimate the amount of misery they cause? It is awful. The government ought to do something to stop them. I am in favor of having the troops called out whenever one of them happens. What right have we to call this a free country when such things go on? I suppose you had taken some striker's place and were trying to earn an honest living for your wife and little ones when you were set upon. Poor man! Never mind, I'll see if I can't get my husband to find a job for you, and—"

"No, lady, it wasn't dat kind of a strike. I was sleepin' under a tree when de lightnin' struck it and a limb fell on me. T'anks. Could you let me have one more of dem sinkers?"—*Cleveland Citizen*.

A Labor Union's Wealth.

The wealthiest labor union in the world is the Amalgamated Engineers' Society of Great Britain. Statements just published show that this organization possesses funds amounting to over \$3,500,000. Most of this is locked up in secure investments, which bring in steady returns. On January 1, 1907, the membership of the union was 105,188. The union pays sick, death and superannuation benefits. The organization has just presented a demand for an increase in wages of two shillings a week, and announces that it may ask for an additional increase at the end of another six months.

Why Organized Labor Lives.

The cause of organized labor lives not for the present alone, but for the future, with its basic existence firmly fixed in the hopes and aspirations of the toilers for equitable conditions of justice and right. Its high and noble purpose is to create a healthier public opinion, and that its efforts are being crowned with success is to be seen in the accelerated stimulation of thought aroused among all people. Not even the bitterest antagonism can break down the rock of its hope, to which holds the hearts of the wage earning masses, and nothing can impede its march nor defeat its purposes but treachery in its corps of membership. Its advance will be just as rapid in proportion as the spirit of fraternity is developed, and its demonstrable strength shown in the willingness to bear one another's burdens manifested by individual members.

Smoking a Pipe.

The *Canadian Cigar and Tobacco Journal* gives some hints to those who smoke pipes. Everybody thinks he knows how to smoke a pipe, but to do it perfectly is not easy. "Time is a keynote of successful pipe smoking," says the *Journal*, "and another is gentleness. Take it easy. Don't crowd the pipe to the top of the bowl. Never get a pipe hot. Keep cool, and keep your pipe cool. You can relight a pipe, and if you are an old smoker you will be all the better for it. When you have finished do not refill a heated pipe."

UNLABELED GOODS.

ONE of the disagreeable conditions encountered by Union men who call for Union goods is the explanation so frequently given by the clerk or proprietor that although the desired article does not have the label, it nevertheless is Union made, says the *Baltimore Labor Leader*.

But what shall Union people think of any firm that is entitled to the label but consistently fails to put it on their products? Is such a firm entitled to the patronage of Union men?

The only guide that a purchaser can have is the presence of the label, and if it is not there the best policy to pursue is to patronize those firms that value the Union trade enough to use the label on its wares.

If the label is not there the chances are that something is wrong with the Unionism of the firm in question. Even though one firm is *bona fide* Union in every other respect, but fails to use the label when it is to be had, that fact alone should be sufficient reason for diverting the patronage to some other firm that does use the label.

To do otherwise would encourage the non use of the label on all Union-made articles, and in time the label would have little or no value, and any one who desired to pass non-union goods off as the Union-made product could do so with little difficulty.

To accept any thing but the label as proof of the genuineness of claims that any given article was Union-made would open the way for all kinds of deception.

There would not be wanting dealers that would claim the distinction of Union workmanship on every article that a Unionist might desire, regardless of whether it was so in fact or not.

This is the very evil that has brought the label into existence. It is an abuse of the confidence of Union customers which must be guarded against. The label is the only safeguard that can be trusted, and when firms learn that Union men will accept nothing less it will be forthcoming.

Make haste slowly, but don't forget to use every minute.

LABOR DECALOGUE.

I.

Thou shalt join a union of thy craft, and have no other unions before it.

II.

The meetings thereof shalt thou attend and pay thy tithes with regularity. Thou shalt not attribute unholy purposes to thy brother in union. Beware of the fact that, though thou be honest, "there are others."

III.

"Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job."

IV.

Thou shalt not labor more than eight hours for one day's work, nor on the Sabbath, nor on any of the holy days (holidays).

V.

Thou shalt not hire out thy offspring of tender years. "Poverty and shame shall be on him that refuseth instruction to his children."

VI.

Clothe not the wife of thy bosom in mean apparel, lest it be a testimony against thee.

VII.

Thou shalt not live in a hovel, nor feed on the husk that the swine doth eat. Take thou not aims from the unrighteous, lest it bemean thee.

VIII.

Honor the female sex, for on this rock rests the welfare of man.

IX.

Waste not thy life in the chase after the ethereal, lest the substance be filched from thee. The Lord helps those who help themselves. Thou helpest thyself best by helping thy brother workers in the union of labor.

X.

Thy brother's welfare is thy concern; therefore shalt thou have a care for him and his. Associate thyself with thy brother worker, that thy pay may be heightened, thy hours of labor shortened and the days of thy life and the lives of all may be lengthened and brightened.—*Iowa Unionist*.

All St. Augustine, Florida, contractors have signed the carpenters' closed shop, eight-hour day agreement.

LABOR NOTES.

Members of Boston Roofers' union have been granted \$3.25 a day.

Cleveland electrical workers will ask for an increase of 5 cents an hour.

The wages of San Francisco, (Cal.) marine painters has been increased 50 cents daily.

Carpenters of Savannah have instituted the eight-hour workday. Not much trouble was experienced.

The Scottish Co-operative society was organized in 1868 with a capital of less than \$9,000. Now it has a capital of more than \$14,500,000.

The Norfolk & Western Railway company has granted the telegraph operators of its entire system an increase of 11 per cent and an eight-hour day.

An iron trades council is being organized in Denver, to include machinists, boiler makers, molders, pattern makers and other trades that work in metal.

Five hundred employees of the Diamond Match company, of Oswego, N. Y., were notified that on April 1, they will be granted an increase of ten per cent in wages.

Every achievement of the Trade Union movement for the improvement of the condition of its own members helps and uplifts not only the nonunion workmen but aids materially the entire human family.

Eight hundred miners of Bisbee, Arizona, 500 of whom are employed by the Copper Queen Mining Company, have been discharged. The move was made, as admitted by the officials, to break up the union of the Western Federation of Miners.

The International Association of Machinists, the "fighting organization of the iron trades" has added another name to the long list of victories. The Southern Railway, after a three-week struggle, has reinstated its old machinists, the "heroes," hired to take their places being summarily dismissed.

With a few minor exceptions all labor troubles affecting the mining and smelting companies in Butte have been settled for a period of five years from April 1.

The final conference over the wages of the smelter men at Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls was held between union committees and John D. Ryan, managing director of the Amalgamated company. The result has been a complete adjustment in accordance with the proposition made by Mr. Ryan when the miners first voted to ask four dollars a day.

Fifty thousand saw-mill workers and woodsmen employed in the state of Washington will be organized this year, if the plans of the Washington State Federation of Labor are carried out. The men submitted requests at the annual meeting of the federation to be organized into unions, and canvassers will be sent into the various camps in a short time to begin the preliminary work. This will be the first organization of their kind in the Northwest, if not on the continent, and an effort will be made to extend the work to the rest of the Pacific states.

The striking boilermakers in South Chicago practically were locked out by the Chicago Shipbuilding company. All the strikers were paid off and their brass checks taken away from them. Officials of the company told the strikers that they are no longer employes of the concern and that their services are not wanted. Nearly 200 hundred of the strikers left for San Francisco. Martin Krieps, business agent of the Boilermakers' union, had received a telegram stating that hundreds of iron workers are needed in the California city. Work in the shipyards is at a standstill.

A Pointed Question.

Mr. Brown had just had a telephonic connection between his office and house and was very much pleased with it.

"I tell you, Smith," he was saying, "this telephone business is a wonderful thing. I want you to dine with me this evening and I will notify Mrs. Brown to expect you."

Brown (speaking through the telephone): "My friend Smith will dine with us this evening."

"Now listen and hear how plain her reply comes back."

Mrs. Brown's reply came back with startling distinctness:

"Ask your friend Smith if he thinks we keep a hotel."—*New York World.*

HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Louisville, Ky., August 15, 1906.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—At the meeting of the International Executive Board, held beginning July 9th, the question of maintaining the Sick and Death Benefit Fund and its present serious financial condition received considerable attention.

The International Executive Board accepting the theory that all the members desired to maintain it, decided that in order to do this it would be necessary to levy a series of assessments in order that benefits might still be paid, and desiring to lighten the burden upon the membership levied a 50c. assessment and spread its payment over a period of ten months, making it payable at the rate of 5c. per month.

The International Executive Board decided that the assessment shall be effective beginning with SEPTEMBER FIRST of this year and continue each month until the end of June, 1907.

Members are advised that the assessment falls due the FIRST of each MONTH and must be paid before the end of that month before the one for the next month falls due.

It may be remembered that members may pay this assessment in larger installments or all at once if they so elect.

Special 5c. stamps have been issued for this special assessment and must not be used for any other purpose, nor shall any other stamps be used in receipting for this special assessment.

Financial Secretaries and Shop Collectors are requested to take special NOTICE of this provision.

Members are requested to take special and careful notice of the above.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY FISCHER,

Int. President.

E. LEWIS EVANS,

Int. Sec'y Treas.

**SPECIAL NOTICE TO FINANCIAL SECRETARIES
AND SHOP COLLECTORS.**

Financial Secretaries are requested when transferring payments of the 5c. assessment made by members from their Shop Collector lists to the Duplicating Cash Book to enter all payments made for this SPECIAL SICK BENEFIT ASSESSMENT in the last column of the sheet, there is no heading over this column, and Financial Secretaries are requested to write in the words, "SPECIAL 5c. ASSESSMENT."

If this is done it will save the Financial Secretaries and the International office much trouble in making the correct postings of the assessment when they are sent in. It will also assist in tracing up delinquents and correcting errors that may occur.

Shop Collectors are advised to observe the above carefully and when entering this SPECIAL ASSESSMENT when paid by members, to enter it in the last column under the heading of "SUNDRIES."

Fraternally yours,

E. LEWIS EVANS,

Int. Sec'y-Treas.

Swallowed

Bag and Baggage

The TRUST has just bought out the "DAY & Night" the "RED DEVIL" the "B. DUWEL & BROS.", and the "SEA LION" Tobacco Co.'s.

The result is that the following Brands of Scrap Tobacco are now on the UNFAIR List.

DAY & NIGHT
RED DEVIL
RED HORSE
SEA LION
BAG PIPE
HONEST
RED MAN
HOT BALL
BUCKSHOE

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.
2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.
3. Bear heavily on your pencil.
4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.
5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.
6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.
7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.
8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.
9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.
10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.
11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.
12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.
13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.
14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him \$3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.
15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.
16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.
17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.
18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.
19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompanying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.
20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters, and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13. When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."

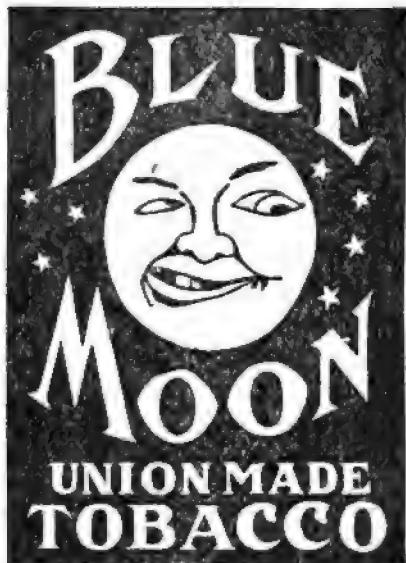


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BLUE MOON
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UNION MADE

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

Manufactured in Cincinnati

**EGYPTIAN AND TURKISH
CIGARETTES**

... AND ...

**Turkish Smoking
TOBACCO**

I. B. KRINSKY

227 Bowery

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE NEW
UNION TOBACCO
with Premiums

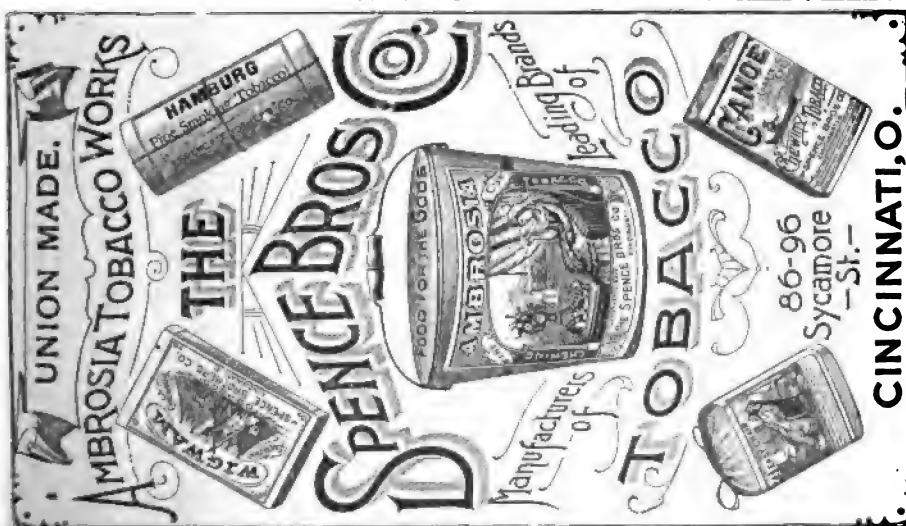
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TRY OUR CELEBRATED
Turkish and Egyptian
≡CIGARETTES≡
NONE BETTER

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LITTLE CIGARS . . .
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FEDERAL CIGARETTE & TOBACCO CO.

27 Howard St.
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The Home Cigarettes
WITH MOUTHPIECE
TEN FOR 5 CENTS

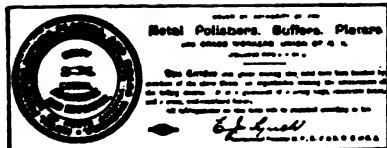
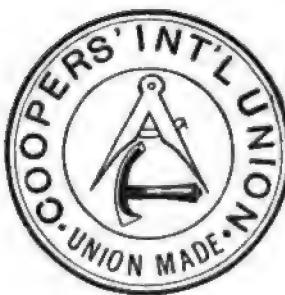
Diplomat Cigarettes
TEN FOR 10 CENTS

THOMAS ALLEN

Red Mill Tobacco Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

GALLERY OF LABELS.



TO THE PUBLIC
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE
STAMP
ON ALL CANNED GOODS.
NON-POISONOUS.
Buy No Other.
MADE BY UNION HANDS.



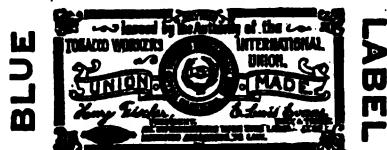
THE TOBACCO WORKER.

GALLERY OF LABELS.



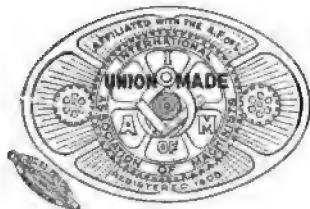
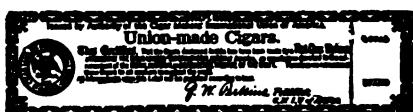
WHEN PURCHASING TOBACCO

Chewing or Smoking, Plug, Twist or in Package, see that this LABEL is on it.



No matter what your dealer may tell you; there is none STRICTLY UNION without this

**BLUE LABEL
BUY NO OTHER.**



TWO NEW BRANDS
TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12-16 oz. and 2 x 12-8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12-14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4½ oz. for 10 cents.

*The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material
Money can Buy Produce Them.*

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular
price, large package for 5 cents.

Valuable presents given in exchange
for the fronts of the package.

The J. P. Zahm Tobacco Co.
TOLEDO, OHIO.



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoemaker
in cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is **NONE STRICTLY UNION** without the

BLUE  **LABEL**

OF THE

Tobacco Worker's International
Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE  **LABEL**

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being **STRICTLY UNION MADE**.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. **BUY NO OTHER.**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

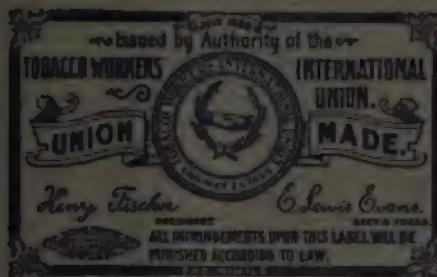
The

Tobacco Worker.

Vol. 11

May 1907.

No. 5



Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' International Union.



BONDED NO AND NO
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

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C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

WINEBERRY } TAGS GOOD
B-D } FOR
DIPPER } PRESENTS



The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands
equally GOOD
Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

D'Alimondo, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

Globe
Wolverine
Navy Clippings
Jack Pot

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Fame
Globe
All Leaf
Sweet Rose
Hope
Adam
Bismarck
Oronoco
Standard Time
Tige
Now or Never

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet
Duke of York Mixture
Glebe Mixture
Hope Mixture
Uncle Tom
Spot Cash
Red Jacket
Don Juan
Blue Label
King
Fruit Juice
Dan Tucker
Pug
Heron

nd numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.

Pride of Richmond,
Belle of New England,
Richmond Best Navy,
Luxury, Fair Play and
Bostonian.

Chewing Plug.

Larus Natural Leaf,
Milk Maid,
Base Ball.

Cut Plug. Granulated Smoking.

Uniform, Fruits and Flowers,
Right Good, Queen of Virginia,
Sensible Sliced. Etc.

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling **PLUG TWIST** *in America*

Old Established Brands

INDEX

KISMET ON THE SQUARE G. T. W.

DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK

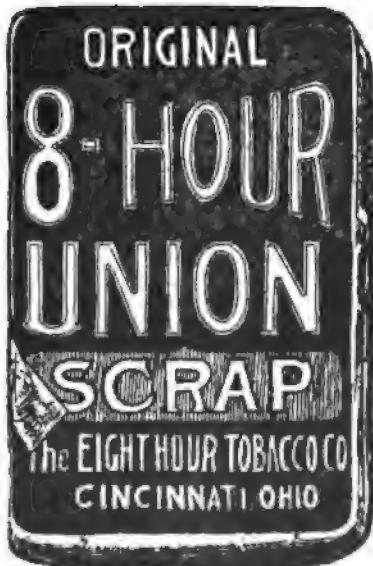
NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky

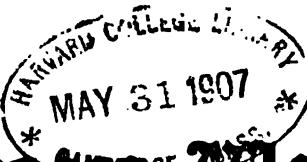


NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only
factory in the country which has
adopted the eight-hour working day.

THE
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.



The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. II.

May, 1907.

No. 5

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Since the first part of the year I have been kept busy trying to shift out the chaff from the wheat in the tobacco industry of this country. I find that the tactics that the American Tobacco Trust is using in trying to hoodwink the public and deceive organized labor is having some of their factories to work under cover until the International Executive Board instructed me to make a thorough investigation of the different factories that we were suspicious of.

The first one that fell under our ban was the Patterson Tobacco Co. of Richmond, Va., where we discovered a wolf in sheep's clothing, or a man who was noted in Virginia as one who never told a lie. But the wolf was discovered in his true light and is now being shown up to his many friends, who he deceived as the worst hypocrite that ever put a foot on the soil of the good Commonwealth of Virginia. By the way, this same man was once a reformer or a so-called "Trust Buster" in the eyes of the independent manufacturers of this country. But he fell under the lash of Buck Duke and sold himself, body and soul, for the Almighty Dollar. He would not have looked so bad in the eyes of his many friends which he had at one time if he only would have acted like a man and told the truth when he was asked, "Is the Patterson Tobacco Co. a part of the American Tobacco Trust?" He would always answer "No; the American To-

bacco Trust has nothing to do with the Patterson, nor does not own and control the Patterson Tobacco Co." But some of these days the chicken will come back to roost.

The next one on our list was the Leopold Miller & Sons Tobacco Co., who also sold out to the American Tobacco Trust for the Almighty Dollar. Their factory was located in New York City. After I discovered they were dealing with the Trust the Label was also withdrawn from this firm.

Coming back to Cincinnati, we find the most under-handed and tricky schemes that ever was put up on the public in general by the American Tobacco Trust in starting a factory under the cloak of trade unionism by the hyena professor, F. W. G., with two faces. But the day is soon at hand when he will have to take his medicine from Buck Duke. His friends have turned their backs on him and Duke has no use for a traitor. He just used F. W. G. as a tool to do his dirty work, which he succeeded in, in buying or crushing out the other independent factories in the same line of business at that time in Cincinnati. Organized labor in Cincinnati is giving us their hearty support in leaving the Trust brands alone; also throughout the state.

We next find in Reidsville, N. C., the firm of R. P. Richardson Tobacco Co., who have got themselves caught in a steel trap by Buck Duke, and sold themselves, body and soul, to the Trust. And now they ask our organization to assist them in making more dividends for the Trust in allowing them to use our Label on their brands of tobacco. The Label has also been stopped from this firm, and we hope that organized labor will leave their brands of tobacco alone, which is called the "Old North State."

Our next investigation brought us to Zanesville, where the Pinkerton Tobacco Co. is located. After investigation we find that the Pinkerton Tobacco Co. has

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

sold 52½ per cent of their stock to the American Tobacco Trust. This firm makes the brands of "Red Man," "Hot Ball" and "Buck Shoe," which are extensively used by organized labor. But since the American Tobacco Trust controls the Pinkerton Tobacco Co. the label has been withdrawn from them. The members of our local union for the section of our Constitution, No. 106, which reads as follows: "No manufacturer shall be entitled to the use of the Union Label unless all manufacturers are strictly union." This, of course, bars the Pinkerton Tobacco Co. from using our label. The Pinkerton Tobacco Co., after selling out to the American Tobacco Trust, put a new brand of scrap on the market, called "Red Band," a 3-oz. package. Mr. Pinkerton admits that he was losing money on this brand, but it was put on for the purpose of getting trade. His friend, Mr. Freelander, who is now the manager of the "Red Devil," "Day and Night" and the Duvel Tobacco Co.s in Cincinnati, is expecting the factory of the Pinkerton soon to close down and move to Cincinnati under the roof of the American Tobacco Trust, as he can manufacture the Pinkerton brands cheaper in Cincinnati than they can in Zanesville, as he has cut the wages since they have sold out to the Trust in Cincinnati from 20 to 30 per cent. This same Freelander is making his boasts and bragging around some of the barrel-houses in Cincinnati that he will soon wipe the local tobacco workers' union in Cincinnati out of existence. We know though that the shoe will fit the other foot, and that it will be only a matter of time that Freelander will be relegated to the rear by Mr. Duke, as the promises he made to the American Tobacco Trust when he undertook to manage the scrap department for them in Cincinnati he is not making good, and the Trust will not have a man like him to manage their affairs for them. The union manufacturers in Cincinnati are all busy, and prospects are bright for the future for them, as organized labor in Cincinnati and vicinity is determined to drive the Trust brands of scrap out of the market.

I hope that members of our organization will take this matter up and visit

the different local unions in their city and locality, as the International Union is doing all in its power to drive these brands out of the market where we have no local unions.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7, 1907.

*State of Ohio,
County of Hamilton, } SS.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 3, 1907.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned, C. Y. Walker, being President of the Chas. Boalt Tobacco Co., personally appeared before me and under oath does solemnly swear that the Chas. Boalt Tobacco Co. is a strictly independent corporation and is in no way connected with the American Tobacco Co. (commonly designated as "The Trust").

(Signed) C. Y. WALKER.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of May, 1907.

(Signed) H. A. SMITH.

Notary Public, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

*State of Ohio,
County of Hamilton, } SS.*

J. Herbert Braman, being first duly sworn, makes oath and says he is President of "The Union Maid Tobacco Company," a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio; that neither he nor any officer or stockholder of said company is in any way connected with "The American Tobacco Company," commonly known as the "Tobacco Trust;" that said company was organized as an independent local enterprise, and is so operated, and is intended to be so operated, employing at all times union labor exclusively; and further, that no stock of said company is owned, held, or controlled by the said "American Tobacco Company," or by any of its officers or agents.

(Signed) J. HERBERT BRAMAN.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 26th day of April, 1907.

(Signed) D. M. MARKUM,
Notary Public, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

The only reason some have a tender conscience on Sunday is because they keep it in cotton batting all the week.

State of Ohio, { SS.
County of Hamilton,

This certifies that Samuel Greenwold appeared before me and made oath that he is the President of the Independent Tobacco Company, and that the said company is not interested, either directly or indirectly, in the American Tobacco Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL GREENWOLD.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this the 11th day of May, A. D. 1907.

(Signed) PHILIP WINKLER,
Notary Public, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

State of Ohio, { SS.
County of Hamilton,

This certifies that C. G. Bolt appeared before me and made oath that he is the President of the Eight-Hour Tobacco Company, and that the said company is not interested, either directly or indirectly, in the American Tobacco Co.

(Signed) C. G. BOLT.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of May, A. D. 1907. (Signed) W. T. PERTER, JR.,

Notary Public, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

Labor Debasement.

Despite the fact of the good times it is clearly proven that the living rates are higher at present than ever before. The employers have forced wages down in some of the leading industries, and are now making an effort to enforce the open shop deal in order that it may disrupt organized labor and beat down wages still lower. Stripped of all hypocritical phrases, the open shop means a closed shop to members of organized labor; it means discrimination in favor of such workers who lack the moral stamina to resist oppression; it means the dragging of more children into the shops and factories to take the place of fathers and brothers at lower wages and longer hours; it means an increase of crime, poverty, drunkenness and insanity. It means degeneration, chaos and the ultimate destruction of our civilization. This is a grave problem, one in which all humanity is affected.—*Selected.*

Stand firmly by your union and the great cause of labor.

KIND WORDS—THE GOOD THEY DO IS UNLIMITED.

I.

Drop a pebble in the water, just a splash
and it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling on and on and on,
Spreading, spreading from the center,
flowing on out to the sea,
And there ain't no way of telling where the end is going to be.
Drop a pebble in the water, in a minute you forget,
But there's little waves a-flowing, and there's ripples circling yet,
And those little waves a-flowing to a great big wave have grown,
And you've disturbed a mighty river just by dropping in a stone.

II.

Drop an unkind word or careless, in a minute it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling on and on and on,
They keep spreading, spreading, spreading from the center as they go,
And there ain't no way to stop them once you've started them to flow.
Drop an unkind word or careless, in a minute you forget,
But there's little waves a-flowing and there's ripples circling yet,
And perhaps in some sad heart a mighty wave of tears you've stirred,
And disturbed a life that's happy when you dropped that unkind word.

III.

Drop a word of cheer and kindness, just a flash and it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling on and on and on,
Bearing hope and joy and comfort on each splashing, dashing wave,
Till you wouldn't believe the volume of the one kind word you gave.
Drop a word of cheer and kindness, in a minute you forget,
But there's gladness still a-swelling and there's joy a-circling yet,
And you've rolled a wave of comfort whose sweet music can be heard
Over miles and miles of water just by dropping a kind word.

—*Selected.*

JESUS CHRIST—UNION CARPENTER.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

I was asked in a public meeting recently if I thought that Jesus would become a member of the Carpenters' Union were he on earth to-day. Just what Christ would do in regard to organized labor in the twentieth century, no man dare prophecy. Any other man's opinion on this subject is *as good as mine*. But I do believe that Jesus was a member of the Carpenters' Guild of his day, which was the nearest approach to the forms of organized labor in this generation. It is also quite likely that were he to come again as a carpenter, with all that that implies—a workingman's trials as well as a workingman's sympathies—he would identify himself with that organization which is doing most to better the conditions of all workingmen. And if he were to manifest the same spirit toward those who oppressed the poor and the helpless that he did when he was on earth in bodily form, he would probably become known as a "labor agitator."

Those who assert that Jesus would in no case identify himself with any organization that practiced slugging or that was unfair in any particular—of which things these persons insist organized labor is guilty—forget, or do not know, that he became a member of the very organization of his day, which was guilty of everything that is to-day charged against organized labor. When he addressed the leaders of the scribes and Pharisees, he not only reminded them that their fathers had scourged and persecuted the prophets, that they had killed and crucified those who had been sent to them, but that they, themselves, were guilty of the most damnable sins—hypocrisy, graft, persecution. And these very leaders afterward crucified him for his persistent declaration that he was the Son of God, and that he had been sent to save the people. Jesus Christ was a member of that ancient organization, because—in spite of the fact that it was largely controlled by men of this type—it had within it the elements of true piety and faithfulness toward God and

toward men. It must, in all fairness be said to-day with reference to organized labor, that it, too, contains the elements which make for a higher type of manhood and womanhood, even though there are within its ranks some men who dishonor the cause. These must soon be eliminated, so that the movement which represents the best interests of the working people, may no longer be handicapped by unfaithful leaders.

To this end, why should it not be well to invite into membership, the man who may truly be claimed as "Labor's Champion"—Jesus Christ? Let organized labor take its stand behind him. Permit him to speak for you. You need never again quote the political economist. Quote Christ. Never has any man more bitterly denounced the oppressor. Invite him to sit upon your platform. Take him into your councils. If you will, you are sure to win, for Christ is sure to win. I have a very strong conviction that if the workingmen of the world were to claim Christ as their exponent, their leader, with all that goes with this claim, no power on earth could withstand their onward march. Does this seem visionary? But hasn't the church done this very thing? The true church rests absolutely and specifically upon the person of Jesus Christ. All of its progress is due to this fact. Its sacrifice as well as its victories were founded upon its faith in Christ. He is claimed to-day by the church as a living, personal power. Labor, too, may have him—in the broadest, fullest sense. And when it again lays claim upon Christ, its victory is assured.

Good Things to Know.

Every household ought to know this recipe: At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child, make the room close, take a tin cup and put into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient, on inhaling the fumes, will cough up and spit out all the membranous matter, and the diphtheria will pass out. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosens the matter in the throat and thus affords the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians.—*Scientific American*.

HOW MUCH IS A MAN'S LABOR REALLY WORTH?

WHY these men are paid wages that equal the earnings of many professional men. The writer of that sentence was discussing the demand of the Pacific Coast seamen for \$50 per month and board.

I have heard similar remarks many, many times. When the iron workers asked for 60 cents an hour, a lawyer acquaintance said to me: "I know lawyers in New York who do not make 60 cents an hour," as if that was an argument against the iron workers' demand.

Persons who talk and write in that way have fixed in their own minds a sort of general scale of compensation for services rendered. And, for the lives of them, they can't understand why a "mere workingman" should be paid as much for his services as a "professional" man.

The relative value of service is an unsettled question. The world—the so-called civilized world—has adopted the idea that those who perform the hardest labor must be paid the lowest wages. But we may be wrong in this, as in a few other things.

How would you go about determining the value of men's work?

The fellow who upholds the present system, and who thinks he is a bit of an economist, will tell you that supply and demand must settle the question.

If that is so the professional men—lawyers for instance—can't complain. Notwithstanding the balled up condition of our laws and the rascality all about us, we have about three times as many lawyers as we can find use for.

On the other hand, if men are to be rewarded in proportion to the value of their services to society it won't require much thought for you to decide that the seaman or the iron worker is worth a courtroom full of lawyers.

Then there is the matter of risk—the dangers which surround employment. Men who think seamen and iron workers demand too much for their labor couldn't be hired for many times the largest of those demands to face the perils of the

sea or the dangers which lurk about the 20-story steel skeleton.

What class of men perform for society more valuable service than those who dig and build our city's sewers?

And, do you know that they are among the very poorest paid of all the workers?

The question of what is a fair day's pay is not simple of solution. Those who think they have solved it by awarding to the professions and the genteel callings the large slice and to the diggers and producers of real things the small slice, have given the subject only superficial examination.

A man who scrapes brick and swings a pick is worth more to San Francisco just now than a train load of lawyers, bank tellers and the like.

Just think these things over, my friend, when you find yourself inclined to side in with the chap who says labor's demand for 60 cents an hour for performing work that is of benefit to society, and which requires both skill and courage, is exorbitant.—*Ex.*

Make Home a Fun-Center.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, says an exchange. Don't shut up your house, lest the sun should fade your carpets, and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and enjoyment must be left on the threshold without when they come home at night. When once a house is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degredation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought at other less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour's merriment round the lamp and fireside of home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

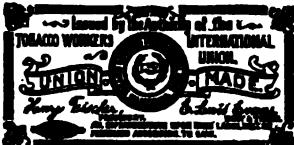
Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

Union Maid scrap tobacco is both Union made and Union Maid.

You cannot get a Union Smoke out of a scab cigarette or cigar.

Bull Dog Twist twist has more than a fighting chance to win your favor.

Maud says "Hee Haw" scrap tobacco beats the world. Have you had any yet? Get next.

The moon may be made of green cheese, but Blue Moon scrap tobacco is the real thing.

If you would maintain your independence, join the Union of your craft, and be a working Bee.

Eight-Hour scrap tobacco is both yours and ours. It is good to the taste and fair of face. To try it is to buy again.

"You cannot stand still," says this big world, "while I go round." If you stop you will be left behind and are lost. So, as "Forward" is the word, move, and move something as you move, and don't forget the Union Label.

In walking down the street and meeting a dog that showed you his teeth and wagged his tail in an approving manner, does it not occur to you that it is a question which end you might believe, the wrong end seemed to be giving approval. Isn't it a regrettable fact there are so many people giving you the same impression, as the dog, while giving you the glad right hand, the left is either stabbing you in the back or looking for your pocket.

Customer—Give me that middle cut, the one with the Union Label on it.

Dealer—Why don't you take the whole plug. I do not want to cut the plug that way and have two pieces on hand without the label.

Customer—I don't want the whole plug, just give me the piece with the Blue Label. By the way, why don't the factory put the label on each cut?

Dealer—I do not know. If they had to sell it, they would kick if they had to keep all these onside ends that the union patron don't want, because the union label is not put on it. I am getting tired of having all these clipped ends on my hands and I am going to put in a stock that will suit my customers.

Customer—Why don't you write to the factory about it, they will put the label on all the cuts if you kick as hard to them as we do to you. Try it.

John S. Whalen, the hustling Secretary of State of Empire State, is making things move along union lines as well as taking the best of care of the duties of his office. Before his election, his field of operation in the union field was wide and his methods successful. All labels were given an impetus wherever he

went. His talks were bright and to the point, reaching the very heart of the question in the shortest possible time. His audiences were always held to the question under discussion by his witticisms, and his interesting manner of delivery. His success as a state officer was assured even before his election, as his jovial affability coupled with his strictly business methods in the conduct of his duties carried with them the elements of victory in his undertakings.

The most potent factor in the settlement of disputes which arise from time to time between labor and capital is the Union Label. Strikes against obnoxious conditions are now necessary, but very expensive agents to employ in the remedying of conditions, but if a consistent and constant demand were made for the Union Labels of the various International Unions strikes would be greatly minimized. The strong influence that would follow from a constant and consistent demand for Union Labeled products would prove to the all-powerful when disputes arise with unions who have no labels.

A consistent support of Union Labeled products on the part of all Labor would be such a strong and convincing argument to the employer of the members of Unions who have no label in their craft that they would listen more readily to the demands made upon them for improved conditions for their employees. It would be readily seen by any employer who is alive to affairs, that organized labor was a factor that had to be considered. The silent influence flowing from a large and consistent demand upon the dealer for products which bear the label would spread into every avenue of trade and would become a subject for discussion by all employers. A general demand for goods bearing the Union Label would cause every dealer to lay in a stock of such goods. His desire to satisfy the demand of his trade would have the effect of stimulating his demand upon the manufacturer who manufacturers the wares he has for sale. The dealer being in business to make money would make his demands in such strong terms that there would be no way of getting round

the supplying of the demand. The desire of the manufacturer being similar to that of the dealer, would find the way of supplying the demand, he would see the futility of allowing a long and expensive strike to take place in his business and all reasonable demands made upon them will be treated with consideration. So push your Label, push every Union Label to the end that success may attend all our efforts.

CHILDREN BOUND OUT

To Learn Trade of Cigar Making Receive No Pay.

PEOPLE who patronize the product of the American Tobacco Company can find food for reflection in the following account of how it conducts its business of manufacturing in Chicago.

Twelve-year-old children go to "school" at the tobacco factories on the West Side. The American Tobacco Company does not employ union labor if it knows it. It cannot use entirely inexperienced children. As a result, all along Halstead, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth streets there exist so-called "schools" for cigarmaking. At these factories only children are employed. At one on Newberry avenue thirty children, mostly Russians, are used. They receive no pay, and are bound out to learn the trade.

As with the American tobacco factories, no one is admitted to these shops, and no child is taken unless its parents are known.

The American Tobacco Company is capitalized at \$71,000,000. It thrives on cheap women and children labor. Over 80 per cent. of the tobacco workers in the trust factories are women and children. One factory containing 797 workers has nothing but women. Unorganized women labor is cheap labor. Here are wages paid in trust factories and in union factories. For the making of 5 cent cigars the American Tobacco Company pays from \$1.50 to \$8 per thousand, averaging \$4.50. For the same work the union factories pay from \$6 to \$10.50.

Twenty per cent. of the girls working in the trust factories receive but \$3 per week.—*Exchange*.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7, 1907.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—You are hereby notified that the International Executive Board will meet at the International Offices on Monday morning, July 15, 1907.

Local Unions having anything for the International Executive Board to act upon will please send in their case in writing to the International Secretary-Treasurer with the signature of the President and Secretary and the Seal attached, on or before the 15th day of July, 1907.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

**"DAY AND NIGHT" IS NOW A
NON-UNION TOBACCO.**

THE Tobacco Trust is still trying to sell some of its scab tobacco in Rochester.

Since they tried to sell "Honest Scrap" and made a failure of it, they have bought out the Day and Night factory and are now trying to sell "Day and Night" instead of "Honest Scrap."

Don't buy or sell any tobacco unless every package has the blue union label on it, as none is union made unless the union label is on each and every package.

"Day and Night" is made by the Trust and is scab tobacco now. Don't buy it or sell it. Tell your friends not to use it.

"Honest Scrap" is made by the Trust and is scab tobacco. Don't buy it and don't sell it.

Every union man in Rochester can do something to help run these two brands of tobacco out of the city. Don't leave it for someone else to do—do your share. Make it a point to talk against "Day and Night" and "Honest Scrap."

Do not take any stock in the stories told by the Trust agents. They will do anything that Duke tells them to. They say that "Day and Night is union made, but we don't use the label. They know they lie, and the Trust knows that they

lie, and we know that they lie, because Teddy says it is a lie.

Nothing is strictly union made unless it bears the union label.

Let every union man do his duty and refuse to buy or sell any "Day and Night," and warn all of your friends who may not read this article that they should refuse to buy or use any tobacco or cigars unless each and every package bears the union label.

Duke and his agents are doing their best to drive out of business every factory that uses the union label.

Nothing will satisfy Duke except the absolute control of all the tobacco business, but it is for the union men of Rochester to show him that he cannot sell his scab tobacco in this city.—*Labor Journal.*

THE DAWN OF A BRIGHTER ERA.

Far down down forgotten ages
The link of life entwines—
The hope of saints and sages,
The lores of vanished lines,
And as we pause and ponder
Before the future's veil,
Lo, Freedom, dawning yonder,
Makes bright each down and date!

Then Justice, newly risen,
Shall break with warrior might
Each tyrant-builded prison,
Each slave-encumbered site,
Where, foul with all uncleanness,
The lords of guile and gold
Insult the people's leanness,
The lives they own and hold.

Swift-winged and clothed with fire
The bright dawn speedeth on—
The dawn of our desire—
Across Fate's rubicon.

Its flight shall flame before us,
Its sword-shine fill the sky;
And in our hearts a chorus
Whose notes shall never die.

Acclaiming Right ascended,
Proclaiming Wrong disrowned,
His reign of ruin ended,

His toiling slaves unbound.
And these the sword disparded
No flag shall e'er unfold—
The courtier, callous-hearted!

The trader, sordid-souled!
—Ernest Jones.

Deaths.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His divine providence and wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, EDWARD McMAHON, we mourn his loss and humbly bow in submission to the will of him that doeth all things well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death Local No. 48 of the T. W. I. U. loses a faithful and beloved member, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in their sad bereavement of same, and that the charter of Local No. 48 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased brother, Edward McMahon, one spread upon the minutes, and one sent to the Tobacco Workers' International headquarters for publication.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES O'REILLY,
WILLIAM FLETCHER,
THOMAS WILLIS.

HAMILTON, ONT., CAN., May 13, 1907.

NEEDS LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

THE insatiable greed of class-conscious Capital, organized, seeks to suppress every manifestation of independence by Labor, and every attempt to assert a constitutional right by "the great majority" which comprises the producing and sustaining power of our country is met by the most acute intellectual legal genius armed with every weapon purchasable by the combined wealth of Trusts, and corporations, working under instruction to leave nothing undone to accomplish the defeat and subjugation of Labor organizations.

Organized Labor in the past, has been handicapped by the lack of a thoroughly competent Legal department conducted exclusively in its interests, and this need is being more and more thoroughly appreciated.

We must "fight the devil with fire," meet an opponent on his own field with

his own weapon. The following quotation from a prominent writer on the economic condition bristles with wisdom: "It has been found after repeated experiments that the courts are far more deadly to Trade Unions, and that they operate noiselessly, but with precision. The rapid fire injunction is a great improvement on the Gatling gun. Nothing can get beyond its range and it never misses fire."

Labor must fight to possess rights which should be freely conceded; and as in every conflict Capital takes immediate recourse to the courts, Labor should be fully prepared to protect its interests by establishing and maintaining a competent legal department.

Protection is certainly needed from the invasions of tribunals by class conscious capital, ever an adherent of George F. Baer's theory that "a select few hold a divine right to monopolize the wealth of the nation and increase for personal financial aggrandizement the burdens of the toiling producer."—*The International Wood-Worker*.

JUST PARAGRAPHS.

The man who is willing to go to heaven alone often goes the other way.

Holding girls' hands has fooled more men than holding poker hands.

The words of the wise are like a staff in a slippery place.—*Hindu saying*.

The Bible thoroughly known is a literature of itself—the rarest and richest in departments of thought or imagination which exists.—*Froude*.

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. As by the one health is preserved, strengthened and invigorated; by the other virtue is kept alive, cherished and confirmed.—*Addison*.

The common sunflower, a native of Peru and Mexico, is gaining favor in parts of Europe as a febrifuge. In Russia, where the plant is extensively cultivated for its edible seeds and its oil, fever patients sleep upon beds of sunflower leaves, and a Russian physician, experimenting on 100 children between one month and twelve years of age, has found that alcoholic extracts of the leaves and flowers cure fever as speedily as quinine.

TRADE UNION MORALS.

Member of Famous Hull House Settlement Discusses Matter from Logical Standpoint.

THE founder of the famous Hull House settlement in Chicago, Miss Jane Addams, has a lengthy article in the *North American Review* under the caption, "The Present Crisis in Trade-Unions Morals."

Following are extracts from the article:

In spite of the fact that sympathy for the trade unions never rose so high in America as during the long anthracite coal strike, the past two years afford undoubtedly evidence of a reaction against the cause of organized labor. The evidence may be cited in the increased number of employers' associations, some of which in spite of carefully worded constitutions, are making direct war not only upon the practices of trade union, but upon their very existence; in the acute exasperation exhibited by many manufacturers who were previously, at least, in a state of friendly neutrality; in the oft-repeated assertion that it is impossible to extend business operations in the present state of the labor market; in the recognition of the non-union man as the "modern hero," and of his sufferings as those of a martyr; in the practice of the newspapers to state at great length the acts of trade union lawlessness, and to make but terse reports of their renewal of contracts and other legitimate actions; and that which is, perhaps, the most significant, the increasing confusion of mind on the part of the public, which tends to make trade unions directly responsible for many of the difficulties inherent in the factory system itself.

The present moment is one of unusual crisis, in that many of the trade unions of America have reached a transitional period, when they can no longer be mere propagandists, but are called upon to deal with concrete and difficult situations. When they were small and persecuted, they held to the faith and its implications of idealism; as they became larger and more powerful, they make terms with the life about them, and compro-

mise as best they may with actual conditions.

The transition is especially difficult just now; for, during this last period of prosperity, trade unions have increased enormously in numbers; the State Federation of Minnesota, for instance, reports an increase of six hundred per cent in one year. The well-established unions have also been flooded by new members who are not yet assimilated and disciplined, and they have further been beset and carried off their feet by that unrest which impels us all to hasten if we would avail ourselves of the advantages which prosperity affords. "If we don't get things now, when they are going, we won't get them at all," is often said by workingmen, and the expression voices that sense of unseemly haste which characterizes the entire community.

During this period of extraordinary growth, the labor movement has naturally attracted to itself hundreds of organizations which are yet in their infancy, and exhibit all the weakness of "group-morality." . . . In addition to its beligerent youth and its primitive morality, the newer union is composed of members who have long suffered what they consider to be grievances and the accumulated sense of unredressed wrong makes them eager to "fight for their rights." At the same time, the employer always makes his most vigorous attack upon a new union, both because he does not wish organized labor to obtain foothold in his factory, and because his chances for success are greatest before his employés are well disciplined in unionism, although in actual conflict a young union will often make a more reckless fight than an older one.

On its idealistic side, trade unionism is an international movement, founded upon one of those appeals to universal sentiment which bind men together because they are strong enough to overcome even national differences, and it has been this aspect which the business man has found it hardest to deal with and which has most sorely tried his patience. He has said many times to the trade unionist: "If you expect recognition from business men, you must make a definite contract and stick to it. Sup-

ply us with skilled labor at a definite price, as a contractor supplies us with specified material at a definite price, and we will know where to find you and try to deal with you. But if, because a man in Buffalo or Seattle has trouble with his working people, you are going to give us a sympathetic strike; if, because some non-union material comes into my factory all the union men are going to walk out, you can't expect any sensible business man to get on with you." Such things were said only after unions had become large and powerful enough to be negotiated with; they were sensible and inevitable, but they were a direct invasion by business methods of the hitherto idealistic realm.

On the other hand, and illustrative of a strange inconsistency, the arguments against the "closed shop," made by the employer, are made on the general ground of the "freedom of the individual," and of "liberty of the working man," and are direct carrying over of the ideal into the region of business. The term "contract shop" would be a much fairer phrase and a much more business-like definition of the situation than the phrase "closed shop." In such a shop, the unions say to the employer: "We are ready to sign a contract to supply you with labor for a year under union conditions of hours and wages, but we can not sign the contract if non-union men are employed, for we have no way of holding them to the terms of the contract as the fines and other disciplinary methods enable us to do with our own men. These non-union men have no regard for our standard of wages and hours, and are continually cutting into both. We as a union, can make a contract with you and agree to stick to it, only if you will keep the non-union men out." In this case the business-like proposition comes from the union, and the concern for ethical standards, for "American ideals," comes from the business man. It is an absolute reversal of the position that the two sides take in the subject of the sympathetic strike. To use a war simile, which would certainly not be inapt, as in many cases actual war is waged, each side stays within its own battle line, one side waving a banner of idealism whenever the other side waves one of commercialism.

It is difficult to understand why American business men have been so reluctant to concede to trade unions the right to collective bargaining. The business men of this generation have seen the administration of property change largely from individual management to corporate management, as the directors of a stock company more and more outline the policy of the business for which they are responsible, and in which their money is invested. They have practically made a new adjustment, in regard to the administration of at least one class of property, and yet they are the very men who most resent the attempt to extend this method of bargaining, this modification of individual ownership, to workingmen.

The hope of trade unions lies in the sheer necessity for the public discussion of their affairs, and it is hard to overestimate how far mere publicity makes for morality, and in the fact that the earliest trade organizations have committed the entire movement of that growing concern for a larger and more satisfying life for every man. For, rightly or wrongly, among us all the belief daily strengthens that whatever has for its object the increased value of the universal life is thereby certified as legitimate. Whether organized labor in America will make its business adjustments and still keep this object in view, whether it will safely pass through the present crisis of tradition and temptation, no one can as yet state with any degree of certainty.

What Labor Unions Do.

The union is the greatest of existing forces in what is called Americanization. It breaks down the barrier of races, nationalities, languages and religion. It teaches self-government and obedience to elected leaders and sets up the goal of an American standard of living. Neither the church nor the school nor politics nor employers can do this work.—*Prof. John R. Commons, of University of Wisconsin.*

Bridge and structural iron workers are putting forth special efforts to organize the non-union men in the trade, and are meeting with great success.

THE CHILD OF THE MILL.

They thought her a terrible sinner, you see,
 Though youthful and tender and small;
 She had come to the world in a poor man's home,
 When there seemed neither need nor call.
 For theft is wrong and murder is worse—
 To be poor is the worst of all.
 Oh, the world frowned dark when her parents died,
 And she on its mercy was thrown,
 A shelterless orphan with hands too small
 To battle with fate alone,
 For poverty's cloud e'er shadowed her life,
 And how could she ever atone;
 Well, the princes of commerce and makers of law,
 Who see that the world goes right,
 Caged her in one of their cotton mills
 To labor from morning till night;
 And her hands grew thinner every day—
 The poor little human mite!
 A visitor noted that patient slave
 In the mill as he wandered past;
 The fatal flush on her little cheeks,
 Her breathing too short and fast.
 "Great God!" he cried, "does this thing pay?
 How long do you think she will last?"
 "How long? I know not," the foreman said.
 "That isn't the question for me;
 To measure the work instead of the life,
 Is my duty toward such as she,
 When she fails to come there are hundreds more—
 Business is business, you see."
 Yes, "business is business;" some kinds are just,
 And others mean war to the knife;
 Their weapons were forged in the furnace of hell,
 And are wielded in endless strife.
 But Christ has a name for the gold-clutchers' aim
 When it strangles a young child's life.
 —*Mary McNabb Johnston.*

There's a whole lot of fun in planning things that never come off.

LABOR NOTES.

The three great industrial nations, England, France and Germany, each consume about 80 per cent of the manufactured goods produced at home. The United States sell only 5 per cent of manufactured goods abroad.

The strength of a trade union lies largely in its experience. No matter how long it may have been established, the trade union that can not profit by the lesson of its past is no stronger than the organization of a day's growth. A tree grows downward. Experience is the root of trade unionism, and memory the water that feeds the root.

Japanese are edging their way into the glass industry of the West, many having recently been employed by the glass houses. We venture the assertion that the employers did not worry very much over the labor that these brown men displayed—even though the glass employers in this state insisted that the only reason they were opposed to the restriction in the child labor bill was because it would deprive this class of labor of making a livelihood.

The American Shipbuilding Company will close all its yards on the Great Lakes and spend something like \$2,000,000 cash which it has in the banks, before it will yield to the demands of the union. It seems probable one of the most bitterly contested strikes in the history of the shipbuilding industry on the Great Lakes will soon be in progress. The yards mentioned in the strike order are Buffalo, Cleveland, Lorain, Wyandotte, Bay City, Mich., South Chicago, West Superior.

The latest move of the Chicago unionists to form an alliance with the farmers in Illinois and other nearby states to exchange products and free our middlemen is the decision of the former to organize a company with \$50,000 capital to erect or lease warehouses and cold storage plants. Shares will be sold at \$5 each and plans are being made that will insure higher prices to farmers for their products than rule commonly in the market and at the same time reduce prices to consumers. Steps along similar lines are being taken in Detroit and a number of smaller places in the middle west. The experiments are not only arousing a great deal of interest among the farmers and urban workers, but in business circles as well.—*Ex.*

Resolutions Adopted by the Retail Liquor Dealer's Mutual Protective Association.

At a recent meeting of the Retail Liquor Dealer's Mutual Protective Association the following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote of all members present:

WHEREAS, The conditions existing in our various callings in life have to-day made organization for mutual protection of our respective interests necessary, and

WHEREAS, Our respective interests are conserved and advanced by a closer unity with each other, and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has a Blue Label which it desires used by all Union factories, on all their products, as a Trade-Mark, distinguishing these products from the unfair products that are on the market, and

WHEREAS, The Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association can lend much assistance in promoting our cause in this direction, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., hereby gives its endorsement to the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Be it further

Resolved, That the members of the Retail Liquor Dealers Mutual Protective Association will, as far as possible, promote the sale of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigarettes which bear the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

J. B. BOARDMAN, *President.*

NIC BOSLER, *Vice-President.*

BEN H. SCHRADER, *Rec. Sec'y.*

HENRY C. LAUER, *Fin. Sec'y.*

H. J. REEB, *Treasurer.*

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Louisville, Ky., August 15, 1906.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—At the meeting of the International Executive Board, held beginning July 9th, the question of maintaining the Sick and Death Benefit Fund and its present serious financial condition received considerable attention.

The International Executive Board accepting the theory that all the members desired to maintain it, decided that in order to do this it would be necessary to levy a series of assessments in order that benefits might still be paid, and desiring to lighten the burden upon the membership levied a 5c. assessment and spread its payment over a period of ten months, making it payable at the rate of 5c. per month.

The International Executive Board decided that the assessment shall be effective beginning with SEPTEMBER FIRST of this year and continue each month until the end of June, 1907.

Members are advised that the assessment falls due the FIRST of each MONTH and must be paid before the end of that month before the one for the next month falls due.

It may be remembered that members may pay this assessment in larger installments or all at once if they so elect.

Special 5c. stamps have been issued for this special assessment and must not be used for any other purpose, nor shall any other stamps be used in receipting for this special assessment.

Financial Secretaries and Shop Collectors are requested to take special NOTICE of this provision.

Members are requested to take special and careful notice of the above.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY FISCHER,

Int. President.

E. LEWIS EVANS,

Int. Sec'y Treas.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FINANCIAL SECRETARIES AND SHOP COLLECTORS.

Financial Secretaries are requested when transferring payments of the 5c. assessment made by members from their Shop Collector lists to the Duplicating Cash Book to enter all payments made for this SPECIAL SICK BENEFIT ASSESSMENT in the last column of the sheet, there is no heading over this column, and Financial Secretaries are requested to write in the words, "SPECIAL 5c. ASSESSMENT."

If this is done it will save the Financial Secretaries and the International office much trouble in making the correct postings of the assessment when they are sent in. It will also assist in tracing up delinquents and correcting errors that may occur.

Shop Collectors are advised to observe the above carefully and when entering this SPECIAL ASSESSMENT when paid by members, to enter it in the last column under the heading of "SUNDRIES."

Fraternally yours,

E. LEWIS EVANS,

Int. Sec'y-Treas.

Swallowed

Bag and Baggage

The TRUST has just bought out the "DAY & Night" the "RED DEVIL" the "B. DUWEL & BROS.", and the "SEA LION" Tobacco Co.'s.

The result is that the following Brands of Scrap Tobacco are now on the UNFAIR List.

DAY & NIGHT
RED DEVIL
RED HORSE
SEA LION
BAG PIPE
HONEST
RED MAN
HOT BALL
BUCKSHOE

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.
2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.
3. Bear heavily on your pencil.
4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.
5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.
6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.
7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.
8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.
9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.
10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.
11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.
12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamp should be pasted in.
13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collect-
- ed. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.
14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him \$3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.
15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.
16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.
17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.
18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. — on — of —," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.
19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompanying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.
20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters, and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13. When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office, the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.
12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamp should be pasted in.
13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected.
- ed. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.
14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him \$3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.
15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.
16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.
17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.
18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. — on — of —," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.
19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompanying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.
20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters, and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13. When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office, the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."

50 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

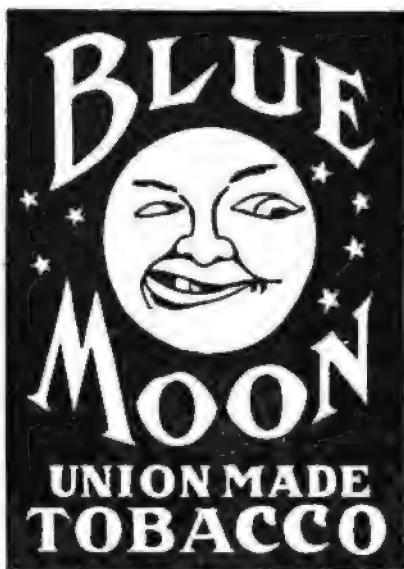
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CHEW
BLUE MOON
TOBACCO
UNION MADE

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

Manufactured in Cincinnati

**EGYPTIAN AND TURKISH
CIGARETTES**

... AND ...

**Turkish Smoking
TOBACCO**

I. B. KRINSKY

227 Bowery

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE NEW
UNION TOBACCO
with Premiums

UNION MAID
SCRAP

TRY OUR CELEBRATED
Turkish and Egyptian
CIGARETTES
NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



Tel., 5499 Spring

Prudential Tobacco Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
UNION MADE

LITTLE CIGARS ..
AND CIGARETTES

A. SCHRIER
I. W. SCHENKER } Props.

133-137 Mulberry St.

NEW YORK

FEDERAL CIGARETTE & TOBACCO CO.

27 Howard St.
NEW YORK CITY

The Home Cigarettes

WITH MOUTHPIECE

TEN FOR 5 CENTS

Diplomat Cigarettes

TEN FOR 10 CENTS

**THOMAS ALLEN
Red Mill Tobacco Co.
RAHWAY, N. J.**

A Scrap Tobacco of Quality

HEE HAW

**Union Made
Manufactured in Cincinnati, O.**

Tel., 5499 Spring

Prudential Tobacco Co.

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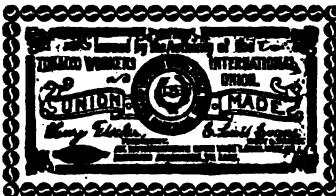
“Don’t Swallow The Bait”

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is **NONE STRICTLY UNION** without the

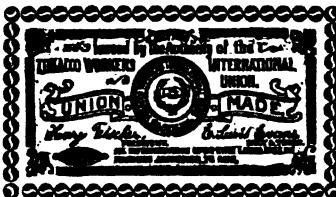
BLUE  **LABEL**

OF THE

Tobacco Worker's International
Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE  **LABEL**

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being **STRICTLY UNION MADE**.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label.  BUY NO OTHER.

**TWO NEW BRANDS
TWO GREAT FIGHTERS**

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12-16 oz. and 2 x 12-8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12-14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. for 10 cents.

*The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material
Money can Buy Produce Them.*

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular
price, large package for 5 cents.

Valuable presents given in exchange
for the fronts of the package.

The J. P. Zahm Tobacco Co.
TOLEDO, OHIO.



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuse.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoeworker
presents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Booking Plug.

Pride of Richmond,

Belle of New England,

Richmond Best Navy,

Luxury, Fair Play and

Bostonian.

Chewing Plug.

Larns Natural Leaf,

Milk Maid,

Base Ball.

Cut Plug. Granddad Smoking.

Uniform, Fruits and Flowers,

Right Good, Queen of Virginia,

Sensible Sliced. Etc.

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

CENTRAL
UNION



CUT PLUG.

SMOKE OR CHEW

PRICE 5 CENTS

The
UNION LABEL

induced a trial

MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands

equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

I

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

Globe

Wolverine

Navy Clippings

Jack Pot

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

All Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Oronoco

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling **PLUG TWIST** *in America*

Old Established Brands

INDEX

KISMET ON THE SQUARE G. T. W.

DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK

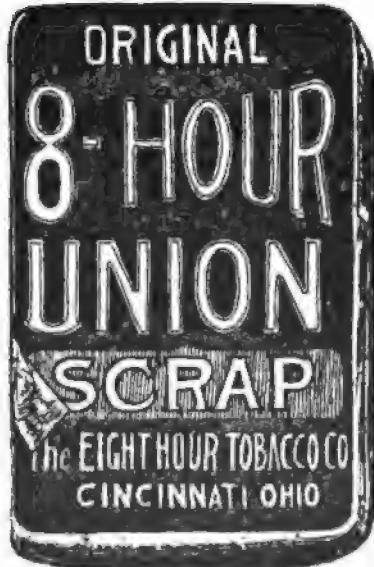
NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky



NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only
factory in the country which has
adopted the eight-hour working day.

— THE —
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. II.

June, 1907.

No. 6

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Since my last report I have been receiving reports from the different local unions throughout the country that the union factories that are using our label are working steady and business is on the increase.

The Blue Label League of Minnesota reendorsed the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union and also adopted a strong resolution condemning the American and Continental Tobacco Trust. The State Federation of Minnesota did likewise, and organized labor in the northern part of the country is now woke up and have pledged their support to the Tobacco Workers' International Union, making a special fight against the Trust brands of Tobacco.

I also received word from the state of Texas, where the Society of Equity will take up our fight and assist the Tobacco Workers in driving out the Trust brands of tobaccos in their towns where they are located. I also entered a complaint to the Mutual Protective Association of Liquor Dealers of this city about members of their organization handling scab and trust made tobaccos. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mutual Protective Association our complaint was taken up, and they called their members' attention to the same. They adopted a resolution, pledging that all members of their association will stand up for the Union Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; that they

will aid our cause in every way possible.

I would again call our members' attention to the fact that they should appoint committees to visit different local unions in the cities and urge upon the members that we are now making a special fight upon the trust goods of "Duke's Mixture" and "Bull Durham" tobacco. These brands are greatly used by cigarette smokers. We should discourage the unions that are using these brands as much as possible, as there is better tobacco upon the market for cigarettes with the Union Label on than these two trust or scab brands that are being used.

The label has also been withdrawn from the Booker Tobacco Co. in Lynchburg, Va., who make the following named brands of cigarettes: "St. Ledger" and "Sovereign." The label has also been withdrawn from the Berry-Suhling Tobacco Co. of Bedford City, Va., from the Allen Tobacco Co., Lynchburg, Va., and from the Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Co. of Wilson, N. C., who make the following named brands of cigarettes: "Carolina Brights" and "Carolina Straight Cut."

The International office is doing every thing in its power to call organized labor's attention to this in cities and towns where we have no local unions. So I hope that our members will also put their shoulders to the wheel and do a part of this work.

Local unions desiring any literature, cards or circulars will be furnished them free of charge from the International office by writing for the same. I hope that every local of ours will make a report to this office what work they are doing and what success they are having in driving the trust brands out of their cities.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

You do not acquire moral muscle by dodging duty.

LABOR'S BATTLE ROYAL.

—
BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.
—

Nature starts all her children, rich and poor, physically equal. This, broadly speaking, is the opinion of many leading physicians. If the number of children born healthy and strong is not greater among the well-to-do classes than among the poorest, then it presents to us a very significant fact which completely revolutionizes many notions as to the great disadvantage of being BORN in the tenement.

What happens to the tenement child after its birth is quite another story. Nature is not responsible for that. She has done her best. If poverty or indifference or sin blight her fair work, she stands uncondemned. But nature is not content in accepting a position in which she is simply exonerated. The violation of her law is followed by an unforgiving pursuit, until the full penalty has been inflicted, for with nature there is no forgiveness of sin. And nature makes no class distinctions.

This equality of birth does not long favor the child of the slum and the tenement. Vital statistics quickly prove this statement, for the burden and the penalty of poverty and its accompanying evils fall most heavily upon the child. The lack of proper nourishment, of suitable clothing, of healthy sanitary conditions, make life precarious for the babe who must suffer on account of their absence.

When such a state becomes chronic, the chances for life are exceedingly small. Death's scythe sweeps relentlessly through the ranks of little children, whose cry for food has chilled a thousand mother's hearts. Then are hushed a thousand babies' voices, who suffered long because there was no skillful hand to nurse, and no healing draught to cure.

There is no battle more royal than the saving of the child. To bring color to the wan cheek, to bring brightness to the dulled eye, to so much as bring a smile to the face that already bears the mark of pain and suffering—this is a task worthy of the best that is in any man.

To organized labor has this work been given. No other mission can ever mean more than this. Strong should be the support given the trades unions in their endeavor to blot out the curse of child labor. And blighted should be every arm that is raised in protest against the warfare which means the salvation of little children from a bondage that is crushing out life and hope.

A UNIQUE DECISION.

Judge Anderson of the United States Court has rendered a decision in Indianapolis which is somewhat unique.

A strike of machinists took place in the Pope Motor Car Company in that city and the men proceeded to picket the plant to prevent non-unionists from being employed. The company brought a number of men there, but many of them never reached the plant, being persuaded to return to their homes.

The company applied to the court for an injunction to prevent the picketing of their shop, which was granted, but not until a large bill of costs had been piled up. This the company demanded should be paid by the losing party.

The injunction had been issued against the Machinists' Union as an organization and against its members as individuals. The union had no tangible property and the court was asked to instruct its officers to proceed against such individuals among the strikers as had property not exempt under the homestead law.

Louis W. Poehler and Joseph W. Feltz, two of the striking machinists, were discovered to have unincumbered real estate. Fee bills were issued against them and their property was advertised for sale. The Poehler property brought \$1,500, and as this sum was ample to pay the costs the Feltz home was not sold. The trust company that purchased the property paid the money into the court and the title will pass from Poehler unless he redeems it within the next sixty days.

The name of Poehler does not appear anywhere in the proceedings except as a member of the Machinists' Union. He was a striker, but was not one of the pickets, nor was he accused of violating the temporary restraining order.—*Michigan Union Advocate*.

**A CONSUMPTION CATECHISM
FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

By the Committee on the Prevention
of Tuberculosis.

A CONSUMPTION CATECHISM for School Children is the subject of a pamphlet being printed by the Department of Health of the city of New York for distribution in the schools of the city. Through the help which has been promised by the Department of Education it is expected to get this catechism into the hands of every one of the 600,000 and more children attending the public schools. Another large group of children will be secured, it is expected, from parochial and private schools. As these cards will bear the imprint: "Take this card home and show it to your family and friends," and as it is planned to have the teachers give this same advice to their pupils, this will prove the most widespread and thorough distribution yet attempted in this country of printed instructions on the subject of consumption.

In a series of 32 questions and answers the catechism briefly and simply tells what consumption is, how it is conveyed from person to person, "how you can keep from getting it," "how you can keep others from giving it to you," and how it is cured. Added to the catechism is a list of the associated special tuberculosis dispensaries and a map of the city showing the district allotted to each of these.

Although the pamphlet is primarily designed for school children it contains much material which will be of help to their parents and older brothers. Such an answer as that given to the question, "What are the first signs of the disease?" will warn many an unsuspecting person that an examination by a competent physician should not be put off. "Loss of strength, cough, fever in the afternoon and loss of weight, sometimes bleeding or hemorrhage of the lungs and the coughing up of sputum or phlegm" are the first signs that the unwary are now told to look for. After describing how one person infects another through the germs which are contained in the spit of

the consumptive or in the invisible droplets sprayed out when consumptive cough or sneeze it is stated that those who are sickly or run down with disease, overwork or intemperance and whose systems cannot fight the bacilli are those most likely to get consumption, just as the ordinary cold or cough if neglected is the most common sickness that develops into consumption. Thorough cleaning and disinfection of houses or rooms newly moved into are urged as one essential safeguard against the consumption germs which a careless consumptive may have left in rooms occupied by him.

"Even if the tubercle bacilli get into the lungs of a healthy person they are usually killed there," it is stated, and so the lesson is plain that the first great rule to keep from getting consumption is simply "keep as well as possible." To do this four things are recommended—fresh air, proper food, cleanliness and temperance in all things. If a cough lasts more than two weeks an examination of the lungs by a competent doctor or at a special tuberculosis dispensary is advised. A minimum program for cleanliness is set forth in two warm baths a week and in cleaning house with damp brooms and cloths, while for air it is stated that every study and living room should be aired several times a day and one window in the bed room kept full half open all night.

The catechism in answer to the question: "Is it dangerous to live or work with a consumptive?" answers "no, not if he is careful and clean; careful to destroy all the sputum he coughs up and never to spit on the floor or streets." It is said that consumption can be cured if treatment is begun early by good food, fresh air and rest, and such medicines as the doctor may prescribe. If a consumptive cannot go to a country sanitorium he is advised to go to a doctor or a dispensary, to keep out in the fresh air and sunlight as much as possible, to keep his windows open day and night and not to waste time or money on patent medicines or advertised cures.

During the last twelve months there was an increase of 355,718 members added to the rolls of trade unions in Germany.

THE CHILD-TOILERS.

FOR THE PUBLIC.

O children caught beneath the burdened wheels
Of modern business! soon the unpurchased breath
Of God shall move the greed-mist which conceals
Our baseness that we profit by your life-long death.

Then shall we see ourselves as Justice sees:
Blood-guilty of these stunted lives, these graves.
Then shall we ask ourselves: "What profits knees
Bent in God-worship while these live and die like slaves?"

Then shall we know the doom that has denied
Soul-growth to us while satisfied with this.
O ye child-toilers! crust is wealth, and pride
Of place and power, so purchased by the things ye miss.

The greed-mist lifts; for those who see, thank God!
Loud voices now, uplifted 'gainst this wrong!
Ye are avenged. O children, for the nod
Of business stays the souls that else were justice-strong.

Avenged are ye: the final loss is our.
Base slaves to business, believing we are free,
Constrained to close our eyes continually,
Greed hath one gift for us and with the hard heart dowers.

Avenged are ye!—since, sowing, we must reap.
Accurst the toil-won coin accumulates,
Blood-stained, to bloodshed bring. The end relates
To those who make their souls like child's forced labor—cheap.

But business shall not blast child-lives for aye.
Men shall be masters e'en of business, soon,
Decreeing your release from toil. The boon
Ye pray for now shall come in man's sane justice-day.

—Edwin Arnold Brenholz.

WHAT THE BARBERS GOT.

An Organization Enabled Them to Get the Benefits, Too.

HERE'S another good object lesson concerning the benefits of thorough unionism:

Every man who has carried a union card ten or twelve years remembers when barbers worked from 7 in the morning until 9 or 10 at night and received an average of \$10 or \$11 a week. On Saturday night they worked until midnight, and then they worked Sunday forenoon. That was before they got wise and organized. They don't work such long hours now, and they make more money than ever. Same old story—shortening the hours invariably brings up the wage. Now the barbers are organized and are growing stronger. Little by little they have whittled down the hours of work until they have reduced them about 25 per cent, and while doing that they have raised their wages about the same amount, 25 per cent. It was the organization that won for them. Nowadays a barber has some chance of seeing his children while they are awake. He did not have that chance fifteen years ago. The "kidlets" hadn't got out of bed when he started to work, and they were in bed and sound asleep before he got home at night. It's all in the organization, boys.—*Exchange*.

Faust Is Here.

Mr. J. T. Faust, Organizer for the International Tobacco Workers' Union, has been in the city for the past ten days, and has done some good work among the local unions, and also with the dealers who don't handle union-made goods. Now, boys, this is your chance to boom the label by asking your dealer for the Kotton cigarettes, and stop smoking those trust-made goods that are sold by the American Tobacco Company.—*Jacksonville, Fla., Central Union Times*.

The establishment of a minimum wage in New Zealand doesn't prevent the best workers from getting a higher rate, according to a member of the Employers' Association over there.

TO HELP THE TRUST.

Bureaucrat in Washington Issues an Order Suppressing Information.

THE present administration at Washington is supposed to be earnestly opposed to the predatory methods of the Tobacco Trust, and yet it would seem that whenever any of the bureaucrats in the various departments of the government can do anything to promote the schemes of the Tobacco Trust they exert themselves in every way possible to help, aid and assist Duke and his disciples.

It is probably still fresh in the memory of most people in the trade how for two or three years certain bureaucrats in the Navy Department sought in every way to make it possible for the Tobacco Trust to wrest from the Independent manufacturers the contract for supplying tobacco for the use of Uncle Sam's sailors. In the desperate attempt which was made to turn over to the Tobacco Trust this contract, calling for tobacco to the value of some \$200,000 a year, the laws and regulations which had governed the reception of bids for more than a generation, were ruthlessly swept aside and an entirely new set framed under which it was believed the Trust would be able to easily circumvent the Independent manufacturers. But even with all this assistance the Tobacco Trust was able to get the contract for only a single year.

And now comes a still more glaring instance of an attempt on the part of an employe in the Treasury Department to help the Tobacco Trust by arrogantly withholding information from the public without rhyme or reason, other than that the acting commissioner of Internal Revenue—who is merely filling in an interregnum until a successor is appointed to John W. Yerkes, recently resigned—seems hysterically eager to do the bidding of James B. Duke or some of his subordinates.

It has been the custom for more than a generation for the collectors in the different Internal Revenue districts throughout the United States to furnish a number of trade publications each month the total of the collections in their districts on the different classes of tobacco products dur-

ing the preceding month. These figures have been written by the collectors or their assistants upon special printed forms furnished by the several publishers and upon which the publishers paid the postage. The government has been put to no expense, and its employes have not been seriously inconvenienced.

This custom has been specifically endorsed by succeeding secretaries of the Treasury and succeeding commissioners of Internal Revenue through the different administrations for more than two decades. The compilation and tabulation by the different tobacco trade journals of the figures thus furnished has been of almost inestimable value to the trade, and more than one prominent house has made special postings of these figures, or certain portions of them, for their own use.

The leading manufacturers have come to look upon the information contained in the tabulations of these figures as simply indispensable in the conduct of their business. It has been promptly furnished them each month by the various trade journals, but if the little bureaucrat in the Treasury Department is allowed to have his way, it will hereafter be furnished in the form of a government report, issued only once a year and will then make its appearance just ten months late.

The Tobacco Trust itself has for years availed itself of the reports of the collectors, having within the past three years thoroughly re-organized its statistical department for tabulating and recording this information. In this connection it would be interesting to know if the Tobacco Trust is still to receive this information through some underground channel, while it is to be denied the Independent manufacturer and the general public.

The reason the Tobacco Trust wants these reports suppressed is not difficult to discover. In one or two districts the only tobacco factories operated are controlled by the Trust. The output of these factories has been steadily decreasing of late, and the schemers at Trust headquarters fear that information of that character is likely to give their Independent competitors too much courage and make it more difficult for Tobacco Trust emissaries to bluff and bulldoze them.—*Tobacco*.

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

We desire to call attention to an error which occurred in our last issue on page 4, line 19, in the President's Report the words "Red Band" appear, whereas it should have been "Red Man."

The brand of scrap tobacco, "Red Band," is made by the J. J. Bagley Tobacco Company of Detroit, which factory is a fair union shop, and the brand "Red Man" was made by the Pinkerton Tobacco Company of Zanesville, Ohio, but is now a product of the Trust. Remember, the brand "Red Band" is fair and the brand "Red Man" is unfair. "Red Band" is made by J. J. Bagley of Detroit and "Red Man" is made by the Trust.

We regret the occurrence of the error and trust our readers will carefully note the difference in the two brands of scrap.

The Detroit Central Body has added to the Labor Day Celebration a feature that will give much added interest to Labor's National Holiday.

The new feature is the election by popular vote of a "Queen of Labor Day." The crowning of the "Queen" will be one of the attractions of the day. Some of the local unions have placed in nomination their candidates and the friends of each candidate are rallying round their candidate's flag. In as much as there can be only one "Queen," interest is now centered in a friendly contest for votes for the respective candidates.



MISS MATILDA BOOTZ.

Local No. 13 of Tobacco Workers' International Union has its candidate in the field in the name of Miss Matilda Bootz, who is one of the best workers in the local, having proven her worth by her past service in the interest of No. 13. Too much can not be said of No. 13's candidate. She has a host of friends in and out of the union in Detroit, and we can safely predict her election. The victory, of course, is not yet won, as other candidates are not letting any grass grow under their feet. But if present indications speak for any thing we are not mistaken in our conclusions. Unions and friends outside of Detroit have taken up the matter and are lending their assistance in votes for their sister member's success. All tobacco workers throughout the International Union's jurisdiction are invited to vote for 13's candidate for "Queen of Labor Day."

Accompanying this sketch we present a photo of Miss Matilda Bootz. Send your vote in, and when sending it send it to Chairman of Committee in charge, Charles Dover, 564 Sylvester Street, Detroit, Mich.

We are just in receipt of the booklet issued by the Tobacco Trades Exposition Company containing photo sketches of exhibits by a number of exhibitors. The Exposition will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, beginning September 2d and closing September 14th.

Among exhibitors we are pleased to note at least three displays of factories who are entitled to the use of the Union Label. We note, however, that the exhibits of the Falk Tobacco Co. of Richmond, Va., and that of the Ware-Kramer Tobacco Co., there is a conspicuous absence of any evidence that the goods bear the Union Label.

While on the other hand the display of the United States Tobacco Co. gives the strongest evidence that they think the Union Label a good thing and are not above letting the public know that their goods bear the label. On every tin box and package of their plug cut the label is presented to the fullest view of those who may visit the Exposition. The same can be said of their plug goods; the label is placed on every cut of each plug. We pronounce the display of the United States Tobacco Co. to be the best display shown within the two covers of the book. The artistic arrangement of the respective classes of goods has been designed by a master of the art; and, in addition to this, there is the strongest possible manifestation of the genuine and whole hearted use of the Union Label. If other firms would use the Blue Label in the same unstinted unhesitating manner they would find the true virtues of it.

The Annual convention of the Minnesota State Blue Label League has just adjourned. Reports of President Kirby and Secretary-Treasurer Hall stated that the League had had a very prosperous year. Much work for the promotion of union-labeled products has been accomplished; a very gratifying increase in the number of affiliated unions was reported; a very considerable amount of the funds of the League had been expended in the advertising of union labels of different crafts.

Among the many resolutions adopted were the following in favor of the Boycott

on the American Tobacco Trust, and one endorsing the Tobacco Workers' Blue Label:

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair conditions and by union men; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' Label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust made tobacco; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota Blue Label League in convention assembled at St. Cloud, Minn., re-indorses the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and be it further

Resolved, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to demand the Blue Label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been and is still engaged in a fierce conflict with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Trusts;" and

WHEREAS, Said trusts control a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a Boycott against each individual brand made by the Trust; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota Blue Label League through its officers and organizers give special aid and assistance to the Tobacco Workers in pushing a Boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Trust; and be it further

Resolved, That the Minnesota Blue Label League request all affiliated unions to assist the Tobacco Workers by vigorously pushing a Boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by this American and Continental Tobacco Trust.

A recent report shows that co-operative farming is making great headway in Germany. At the close of 1905 no less than 17,912 co-operative farming associations were in full swing, with a membership of over one million farmers.

CUDDLE DOON.

The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht
 Wi' muckle saught an' din;
 "Oh, try and sleep, ye waukrife rogues,
 Your faither's comin' in."
 They never heed a word I speak,
 But aye I hap them up an' cry,
 "Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"
 Wee Jamie wi' the curly heid,
 He aye sleeps next the wa',
 Bangs up an' cries, "I want a piece!"
 The rascal starts them a'.
 I rin an' fetch them pieces, drinks,
 They stop awee the soun'.
 Then draw the blankets up an' cry,
 "Noo, weanies, cuddle doon!"
 But ere five minutes gang wee Rab
 Cries oot, frae 'neath the claes,
 "Mither, mak' Tam gie ower at ance,
 He's kittlin' wi' his taes!"
 The mischief's in that Tam for tricks,
 He'd bother half the toon;
 But aye I hap them up an' cry,
 "Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"
 At length they hear their father's fit,
 An' as he seeks the door
 They turn their faces to the wa',
 While Tam pretends to snore.
 "Hae a' the weans been guid?" he asks
 As he puts aff his shoon;
 "The bairnies, John, are in their beds,
 An' lang since cuddled doon."
 An' just afore we bed oorsel's,
 We look at oor we lambs,
 Tam has his arm roun' wee Rab's neck,
 An' Rab his arm round Tam's.
 I lift wee Jamie up the bed,
 And as I straik each croon
 I whisper, till my heart fills up,
 "Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"
 The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht
 Wi' mirth that's dear to me;
 But soon the big warl's cark an' care
 Will quaten doon their glee.
 Yet, come what will to ilka ane,
 May He who rules aboon
 Aye whisper, though their pows be bald,
 "Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

—American Ex.

In 1906 there were 1,631 union printing offices in Germany, employing 18,340 union printers; now there are 5,573 offices, employing 49,497 organized men.

*State of Ohio,
 County of Hamilton, } Sct.*

I, A. T. Kendle, a member of the firm of the Uncle Sam Tobacco Company, do make solemn oath that the aforesaid company is not a member of nor is in any manner or way connected with the American Tobacco Company, known as the Tobacco Trust, nor have they any business dealing with them.

(Signed) A. T. KENDLE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me
 this 18th day of May, A. D. 1907.

(Signed) GRO. F. MEYERS,
Notary Public, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

A Union Shop.

Merited praise is being meted out to Secretary of State Whalen for his consistency in office. As is well known, Mr. Whalen has been for years a staunch labor advocate. He has carried his principles into office and such men as James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, have commended him for his support of union labor. In an interview in the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* recently, Mr. Gompers said:

"For the first time in the history of the labor movement the office of the Secretary of State of New York is a union shop from top to bottom. Not a man in the employ or under the supervision of Brother John S. Whalen fails to carry a union card. They are all in good standing in their union. Secretary Whalen has also seen to it that the label of the Allied Printing Trades' Council appears on all printing connected with his office."

Leroy Parke, an agent of the United States war department, who has been in Europe some months soliciting labor for work on the Panama canal, has succeeded since October in shipping 4,500, nearly all Spaniards or Italians. They are now going forward at a rate of 500 a month. They are given free transportation, repayable out of their earnings. The guaranteed pay is 20 cents an hour, with lodging and medical attendance. They pay for their meals at the rate of 20 cents a meal or 60 cents a day.

THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

Grows and Prospers in Spite of the Opposing Forces.

THE light to lead labor's way to success is optimism. In this great work of unifying millions of people with a well defined object there is no room or time for discouragement. The magnitude of the undertaking accentuates every step of progress. Millions of people, all nationalities, speaking different languages and accepted without distinction as to creed, color or sex, complex in its infinitesimal variety of impulse and prejudice, containing every human emotion and carrying in each individual mind that great separator of human kind—selfishness. To bring from this conglomeration cohesion of thought and action subordinate to the set rules of organization is one of the greatest, noblest and hardest tasks possible to conceive.

What the labor movement has contributed to human happiness fully compensates for the sacrifices made in its behalf. As in all great reform movements, its champions are imbued with the spirit of faith and hope, and with ceaseless energy and cheerful mien they apply their lives to the cause. Learned professors may criticise its ethics, book writers its logic and courts condemn its procedure. Though it be frowned upon from the pulpit and hailed as un-American by elements in society aiming for its destruction, it will live and have being to fight for the worker's rights as long as men and women are underpaid and while there is one child in mine or mill that should be in school. Prosper it will and make progress in the cause of labor until the worker's wrongs are righted, and the college, the church, the judiciary and the nice people of society will take the same position in this that history accords them in all great reforms—as obstructors first, then followers when the battle is won.

Organized labor is the result of minds applied to its construction and is therefore indestructible while men think, and as the units of mind force develop to a

true conception of its objects it expands and broadens into power.

Strikes, the manifestation of its militant aspect, may be won or lost. They are never failures. No rebellion against injustice was ever a failure. They make their impression upon the epochs in which they occur, and as the movement's propaganda marks indelibly the period of its growth none of its demonstrations are fruitless.

Its endeavor is to give opportunity for every man to bring out the best that is in him, to give security against poverty and leisure time for minds to be applied to other things than daily toil. That man's lot which holds nothing but the dreary monotony of manual toil and with but little hope for aught else for his offspring is hard indeed. What wonder that drunkenness and criminality exist when the finer senses are deadened by the ceaseless grind of long days of labor and of a kind to call for none or but little of brain faculty.

The trades union movement aims to give the means to every man to develop the latent talents of his child, thereby contributing to the world of literature, science and music as well as to the field of trades and common labor. It proposes through its associated power to take away the restrictions placed upon that liberty and independence promised in the Declaration of Independence, and its patriotism is of that quality and importance which place it today as the greatest factor in maintaining American institutions against the rising tide of revolution and anarchy. It heralds the coming of a new era when the cultivation of character and endeavor in the interest of the masses shall place men upon the pedestal of fame and the mere possession of money power be a mark of moral obloquy; when men shall see that the decree of fate levies inevitable punishment upon mortals in this transitory life and that "man's inhumanity to man" is not worth while —*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

When a merchant spends his money to advertise in a labor paper he certainly deserves the trade of organized labor. It is up to you, trades unionists, to see that he gets it.

PROGRESS.

PROGRESSIVE collective action is the paramount necessity of the wage-workers and the most difficult to instill into them. When the aim of progressive action has been gained and they are in full enjoyment of their share, they can not fail to appreciate the gain, but fail woefully in appreciation of the progressive steps necessary to accomplish that much desired object. Increased wages and a shorter workday are naturally considered the greatest and, by some of the wage-workers, the only appreciable improvements; but these improvements are not miraculously thrown into their outstretched arms.

Those improvements have been secured through organization, step by step, ceaseless efforts confronted by the severest obstacles. Progress is not the goal, but the gainful efforts which lead to and eventually win it. Progress is not signalized by loose, disjointed and isolated attempts, but rather by concerted action. There is no such thing as organization without united action, and our progress toward those ends which we strive for is determined by the unity of action, the hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder, the keep-step movement which turns aside besetting obstacles and clears the road.

When halted temporarily in the face of seemingly prodigious obstacles, we must not disorganize and rout, for a solid, united front can alone carry us through. Many who have just joined the movement date its progress from the time of their membership, but that onward and upward movement has been progressing for centuries. There is a century's march and work yet before us, and although the individual may feel that the whole power of the whole organization should be immediately directed toward securing his immediate wishes, he must learn that the organization progresses toward that end as he becomes a thinking, working, harmonious part of it.

As an indifferent, inactive member he is excessive freight to, and as obstructionist he is an ant hill in the pathway of the movement. Both add their distinctive burdens and the latter additional

irritation. However, both largely determine the pace at which the movement shall go forward. Both share largely in the responsibility for its retrograde, but never for its recovery and onward march.

The progress of the workers to a newer, better and higher plane of living is marked by their progress in the development and perfection of their industrial and economic organization and protector—organized labor. The onward movement is slow, tedious, difficult and beset with many and diverse enemies, but holds in store the fruition of the workers' hopes.

The retrograde movement is sharp and quick to the wage slough. The little push which the individual member exerts in the interests of his organization is the later the organized push which carries him forward to success. Individual and factional strifes, intrigues and ambitions; the fulfillment of which is at the expense of the organization as a whole, are certain to spring up, but let your judgment and activities be ever directed in those channels which promote the progress of your organization.

The only road that is clear, straight, speedy and unobstructed is the backward route. Once under headway in this direction our movement gathers velocity in the race for a longer workday, the lowest, most intolerable conditions and lowest standards of living and wages.—*Shoe Workers' Journal.*

Boycotts the Government.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, announces that the company will take no more shipbuilding contracts from the government. The company owns the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, which built the Oregon and has three warships under construction at present. Its grievances are that the government has refused to longer stand and deliver four prices for armor plate, and has awarded heavy contracts to an independent concern at a greatly reduced price. Government will save millions of dollars, but the steel trust is real mad.

Organized railway men in Great Britain have decided to demand an eight-hour day and increased wages.

LABOR NOTES.

The most practical, most powerful friend of the workingman is his purchasing power.

Unless you stand up for your principles you need not expect to have them respected by others.

Without organization, injustice will continue, disorder will continue, and government and law themselves will be endangered.

Do you want to down the trusts? If so, demand the union label on every thing you buy; trusts don't like nor hire, as a rule, union labor.

Special effort will be made by the American Federation of Labor this year to organize vast masses of women workers throughout the country.

Portland, Ore., has taken a step forward in establishing a municipal employment bureau, in which work and workers are to be listed free of charge.

The New York Labor Bulletin, just issued by the department of labor, gives the number of organized men and women in the Empire State as 398,494.

Many Chicago members of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters are urging that the organization establish a home for the aged and infirm, along the same lines as the typos.

The number of deaths from industrial accidents in Great Britain reported in 1906, was 4,111, a decrease of 278 as compared with the year 1905, and slightly less than the average for the five years, 1902-06.

The annual returns to the state department of mines of Pennsylvania for 1906 show that 557 mine workers were killed in the anthracite region and 464 in the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania during that period.

The organization of the telegraph operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company is almost complete, according to a statement made by President L. S. Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. Within the last two weeks, he said, more than 700 operators have been enrolled, and the rest will join the union within the week.

An estimate furnished by a Washington statistician gives the number of men killed in the daily pursuit of their callings, largely skilled and unskilled laborers, for the last four years, at 80,000 men, or 20,000 annually.

The Boston carpenters have decided to insist upon the 45 cents an hour wage request and a one-year agreement. They have declined the bosses' compromise offer of 43 cents this year, 45 cents next year and 47 cents in 1909.

Several women have obtained cab drivers' licenses in Paris. One of the stipulations insisted upon by the prefect of police in granting the licenses, is that the lady jehus, when plying the vocation, must wear male attire.

Five thousand push-cart peddlers, members of the United States Peddlers' Association, are to enter into a co-operative house on the lower east side of New York City. The building will cost \$2,000,000, and will occupy an entire city block, 600x200 feet.

"There are practically no unemployed in New Zealand," says Mr. Tregear, secretary of the labor department. "The past year is the best the workers have ever had in New Zealand, and there are indications that the present year will be even better."

Chicago, Ill., electricians want a scale of \$5 a day, an increase of 50 cents a day over their present scale. They do not make any agreements with employers. They set their own working rules and they have had no trouble in enforcing them for several years.

The first journal ever published in America by a labor union was *The Awl*, which was gotten out by shoemakers, and was really the grandfather of the present *Shoe Workers Journal*. *The Awl* was published by the shoemakers of Lynn, during the years 1844 and 1846. In 1845 its name was changed to the *True Workmen*.

A Berlin parliamentary paper shows that emigration depleted the population of Ireland last year of 25,918 persons, being 8.2 per cent per 1,000 of the entire population. The United States continues to be the Irish Mecca, having received last year 76 per cent of the emigration. It is pointed out by this paper that 4,110,000 persons have emigrated from Ireland to various countries, and that this number equals 93 per cent of the present population of the country.

Swallowed Bag and Baggage

The TRUST has just bought out the "DAY & Night" the "RED DEVIL" the "B. DUWEL & BROS.", and the "SEA LION" Tobacco Co.'s.

The result is that the following Brands of Scrap Tobacco are now on the UNFAIR List.

DAY & NIGHT
RED DEVIL
RED HORSE
SEA LION
BAG PIPE
HONEST
RED MAN
HOT BALL
BUCKSHOE

Resolutions Adopted by the Retail Liquor Dealer's Mutual Protective Association.

At a recent meeting of the Retail Liquor Dealer's Mutual Protective Association the following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote of all members present:

WHEREAS, The conditions existing in our various callings in life have to-day made organization for mutual protection of our respective interests necessary, and

WHEREAS, Our respective interests are conserved and advanced by a closer unity with each other, and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has a Blue Label which it desires used by all Union factories, on all their products, as a Trade-Mark, distinguishing these products from the unfair products that are on the market, and

WHEREAS, The Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association can lend much assistance in promoting our cause in this direction, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., hereby gives its endorsement to the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Be it further

Resolved, That the members of the Retail Liquor Dealers Mutual Protective Association will, as far as possible, promote the sale of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigarettes which bear the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

J. B. BOARDMAN, *President.*

NIC BOSLER, *Vice-President.*

BEN H. SCHRADER, *Rec. Sec'y.*

HENRY C. LAUER, *Fin. Sec'y.*

H. J. REEB, *Treasurer.*

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Louisville, Ky., August 15, 1906.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—At the meeting of the International Executive Board, held beginning July 9th, the question of maintaining the Sick and Death Benefit Fund and its present serious financial condition received considerable attention.

The International Executive Board accepting the theory that all the members desired to maintain it, decided that in order to do this it would be necessary to levy a series of assessments in order that benefits might still be paid, and desiring to lighten the burden upon the membership levied a 50c. assessment and spread its payment over a period of ten months, making it payable at the rate of 5c. per month.

The International Executive Board decided that the assessment shall be effective beginning with SEPTEMBER FIRST of this year and continue each month until the end of June, 1907.

Members are advised that the assessment falls due the FIRST of each MONTH and must be paid before the end of that month before the one for the next month falls due.

It may be remembered that members may pay this assessment in larger installments or all at once if they so elect.

Special 5c. stamps have been issued for this special assessment and must not be used for any other purpose, nor shall any other stamps be used in receipting for this special assessment.

Financial Secretaries and Shop Collectors are requested to take special NOTICE of this provision.

Members are requested to take special and careful notice of the above.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

E. LEWIS EVANS,
Int. Sec'y Treas.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FINANCIAL SECRETARIES AND SHOP COLLECTORS.

Financial Secretaries are requested when transferring payments of the 5c. assessment made by members from their Shop Collector lists to the Duplicating Cash Book to enter all payments made for this SPECIAL SICK BENEFIT ASSESSMENT in the last column of the sheet, there is no heading over this column, and Financial Secretaries are requested to write in the words, "SPECIAL 5c. ASSESSMENT."

If this is done it will save the Financial Secretaries and the International office much trouble in making the correct postings of the assessment when they are sent in. It will also assist in tracing up delinquents and correcting errors that may occur.

Shop Collectors are advised to observe the above carefully and when entering this SPECIAL ASSESSMENT when paid by members, to enter it in the last column under the heading of "SUNDRIES."

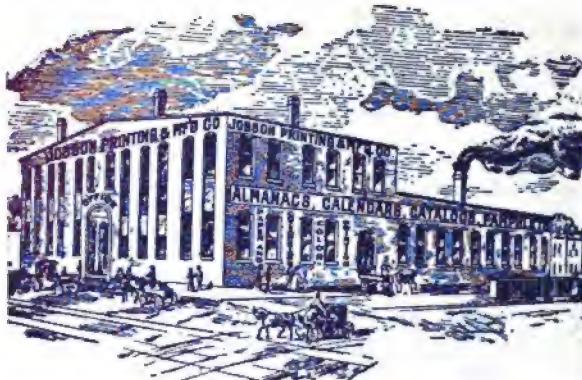
Fraternally yours,

E. LEWIS EVANS,
Int. Sec'y-Treas.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.
2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.
3. Bear heavily on your pencil.
4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.
5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.
6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.
7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.
8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.
9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.
10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.
11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.
12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.
13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collect-
ed. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.
14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him \$3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.
15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.
16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.
17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.
18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.
19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompanying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.
20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.

Pride of Richmond,
Belle of New England,
Richmond Best Navy,
Luxury, Fair Play and
Bostonian.

Chewing Plug.

Larus Natural Leaf,
Milk Maid,
Base Ball.

Cut Plug.

Uniform, Fruits and Flowers,
Right Good, Queen of Virginia,
Sensible Sliced. Etc.

Granulated Smoking.

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.



The
UNION LABEL

induced a trial

MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands

equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

Made by skilled Union labor, every bag bearing blue label.

The man who smokes **Pride of Reidsville** has a joy, a comfort, the man who does not, knows nothing about.

Someone has said that the man who smokes **Pride of Reidsville** knows no *real trouble*, the man who does not no *real joy*.

It is handpicked leaf by leaf, and judged from point of texture and color by experts, so that not so much as a granule can get into the cigarette and pipe that is not in itself perfect, and is a blend of the different characters of leaf tobacco known by those who have spent a lifetime in the study to be *the* tobaccos to produce the most satisfying and most pleasing results. Hence it is that "**Pride of Reidsville** is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving tobacco." Nothing of whatever name yields as much comfort to its consumer.

Our chewing brands:

Ripe Peach

Hatchet

Blue Ribbon, 16 oz. White Burley

Railroad Twist

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Natural Leaf
Capital—Burley

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Best

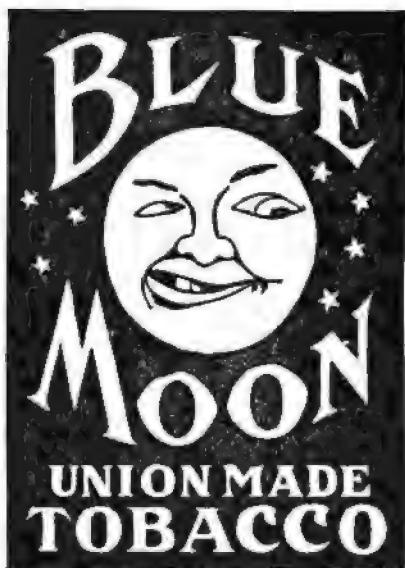
Willie Harris

World Beater

Farmer's Delight

Each the Best Thing in its Class.

ROBT. HARRIS & BRO.
Reidsville, N. C.



CHEW
BLUE MOON
TOBACCO
UNION MADE

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

Manufactured in Cincinnati

**EGYPTIAN AND TURKISH
CIGARETTES**

... AND ...

**Turkish Smoking
TOBACCO**

I. B. KRINSKY

227 Bowery

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE NEW
UNION TOBACCO
with Premiums

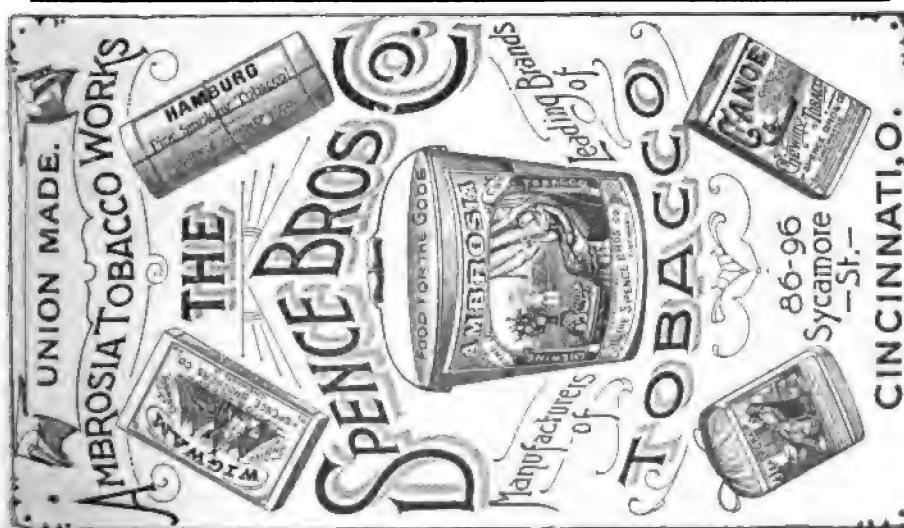
UNION MAID
SCRAP

TRY OUR CELEBRATED
Turkish and Egyptian
CIGARETTES
NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



Tel., 5499 Spring

Prudential Tobacco Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
UNION MADE

LITTLE CIGARS . .
AND CIGARETTES

A. SCHRIER
I. W. SCHENKER } Props.

133-137 Mulberry St.

NEW YORK

FEDERAL CIGARETTE & TOBACCO CO.

27 Howard St.
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The Home Cigarettes

WITH MOUTHPIECE

TEN FOR 5 CENTS

Diplomat Cigarettes

TEN FOR 10 CENTS

THOMAS ALLEN
Red Mill Tobacco Co.
RAHWAY, N. J.

A Scrap Tobacco of Quality

HEE HAW

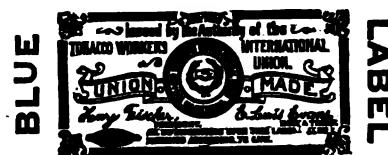
Union Made
Manufactured in Cincinnati, O.

GALLERY OF LABELS.



WHEN PURCHASING TOBACCO

Chewing or Smoking, Plug, Twist or in Package, see that this LABEL is on it.

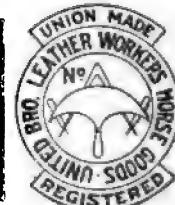
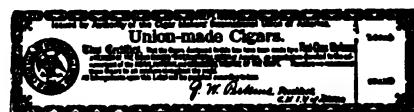


LABEL



No matter what your dealer may tell you; there is none STRICTLY UNION without this

BLUE LABEL
BUY NO OTHER.



**TWO NEW BRANDS
TWO GREAT FIGHTERS**

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12-16 oz. and 2 x 12-8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12-14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4½ oz. for 10 cents.

*The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material
Money can Buy Produce Them.*

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular
price, large package for 5 cents.

Valuable presents given in exchange
for the contents of the package.

The J. F. Zahn Tobacco Co.
TOLEDO, OHIO.



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoe Worker
50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING. - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is **NONE STRICTLY UNION** without the

BLUE  **LABEL**

OF THE

Tobacco Worker's International
Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE  **LABEL**

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being **STRICTLY UNION MADE**.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label.  BUY NO OTHER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

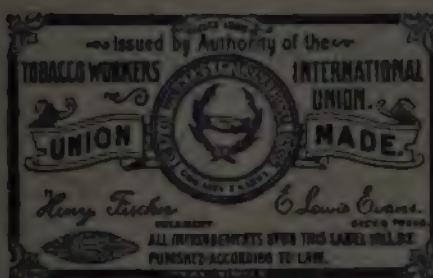


—The—
**Tobacco
Worker.**

Vol. II

July 1907.

No. 7



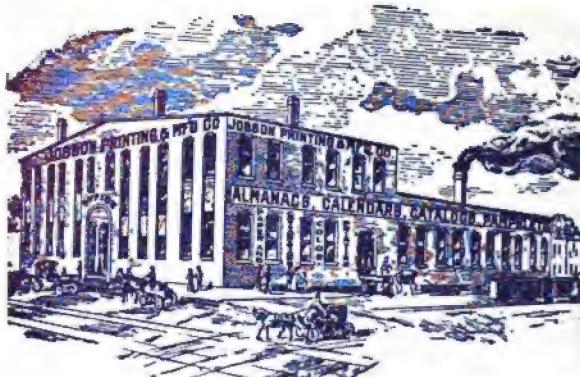
Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' International Union.



PRINTED AND BOUND BY
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.

Pride of Richmond,
Belle of New England,
Richmond Best Navy,
Luxury, Fair Play and
Bostonian.

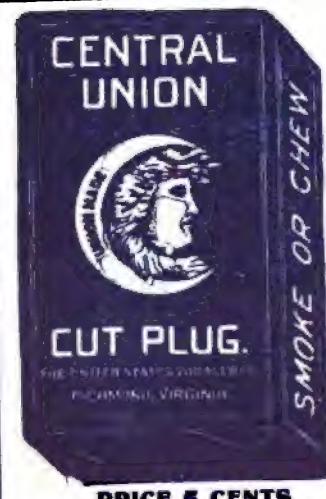
Chewing Plug.

Larus Natural Leaf,
Milk Maid,
Base Ball.

Cut Plug.

Granulated Smoking.
Uniform, Fruits and Flowers,
Right Good, Queen of Virginia,
Sensible Sliced. Etc.

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.



The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands

equally **GOOD**

Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

I

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

Ali Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Oronoco

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED:

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling **PLUG TWIST** *in America*

Old Established Brands

 **INDEX**

KISMET ON THE SQUARE **G. T. W.**

DRUMSTICK **CUP** **DAY'S WORK**

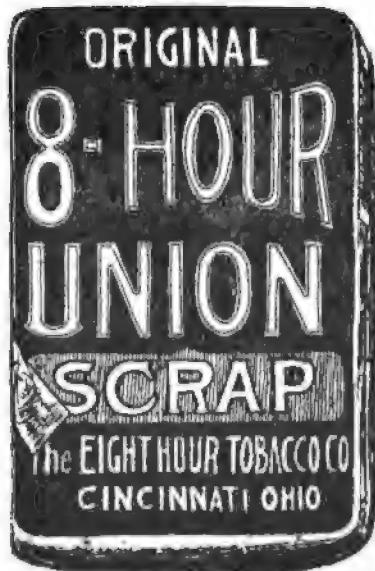
NORTH STAR Granulated
Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew
and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky



NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only
factory in the country which has
adopted the eight-hour working day.

— THE —
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. II.

July, 1907.

No. 7

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

REPORT OF ORGANIZER WALLACE.

At Easton, Pa., I found the city full of scab tobacco. Met seventeen unions; all promised they would help drive the A. T. Co. tobacco out of this city.

Sampled all Unions with "Red Band" tobacco, and all said they would call for the same.

My next city was Allentown, Pa. That city was full of scab tobacco called "Red Devil," "Day and Night," "Hot Ball," "Green Grass," and they promised to use Union Labeled tobacco.

My next city was Springfield, Mass. I found "Central Union" tobacco a big seller and a lot of Richmond and Kentucky goods all selling well. I wanted the Trades Council of Springfield to help the Tobacco Workers drive out "B & L," "Mayo" and "Winner" tobacco. Told them those three brands were scab tobacco and that the union men of their city were using the tobacco and they should stop the sale of those tobaccos in their city.

My next stop was in dear old Troy, N Y., where I found a lot of scab tobacco and a good demand with the union men for our labeled tobaccos. Bagley Co.'s "Hazel nut" long cut tobacco is a winner. I told the union men of the city of Troy "Level Head," "Liberty," "Bob O'Link," "Merchant's Delight" were all scab tobacco and they all promised to help to push labeled tobacco.

At New Haven, Conn., where "Level Head" tobacco had a big sale in every

store, I met twenty unions, and must say the boys of that city put "Level Head" down and out as far as New Haven is concerned. I sampled them all with "Hazel-nut," and it is a big seller in that city. DANIEL WALLACE.

BY ORDER OF OWENSBORO, KY., CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Brother Weller, representing the American Society of Equity to the extent of eight locals, made a splendid speech, asking support of all union men in buying produce from union farmers. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Be it

Resolved, By this Central Labor Union, that we pledge to Brother Weller, and through him to all of his brothers in the A. S. of E., our unqualified support in creating a greater demand for their label. Be it further

Resolved, That each delegate be instructed to instruct their respective membership not to buy produce from any one unless it is raised by a member of the A. S. of E. Be it further

Resolved, That each union man instruct his wife or any one who buys the produce of the farm to be sure that said produce has been raised by some member of the A. S. of E. And be it further

Resolved, That the delegates of this Central Body meet any and all delegates of the A. S. of E. in a joint meeting to be held in Owensboro the first Thursday night in July for the purpose of adopting means whereby all organizations can become more closely affiliated and get a more thorough understanding and create a greater demand for the label. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in all the papers that will publish them.

Some men refuse to work with non-union workmen, and then load up with scab goods on the way home.

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

DARROW DISCUSSES TRADES UNIONS

IN an address at Los Angeles, a few weeks ago, Clarence S. Darrow, the eminent Chicago lawyer and sociologist, discussed the trade union movement. The subject of the speech was "The Open Shop," but the speaker covered other phases of the labor movement. The latter part of the address was devoted to a discussion of the relative merits of the "open" and "closed" shop, as applied to the industrial life of to-day. The speaker declared that the political economist, the newspaper and the clergyman engaged in the discussion of labor questions rather than in thinking about labor questions are fond of making the assertion that capital and labor are friends, and they brand as demagogical and dangerous all men who appeal to class feeling or stir up class hatred. He asserted that collective bargaining was the only peaceable solution of the present wage system; that the prices of all commodities were controlled by combinations, and, therefore, there was no just reason why labor should not be controlled in like manner. In part, Mr. Darrow said:

"A manufacturer engaged, for instance, in making furniture, builds his plant and provides his machinery. He sells the finished product--furniture. He buys lumber, coal, iron, labor. Every political economist knows that he buys his lumber as cheaply as he can, his coal as cheaply as he can, his iron as cheaply as he can. The labor is the remaining raw material which he works into his finished product. It is equally plain that under the laws of trade he buys his labor as cheaply as he can get it. * * * The manufacturer of furniture turns to the lumber market to buy lumber; he finds that the lumber market is controlled by the capitalist, who owns the lumber and who, by combination, fixes the price. He turns to the market to buy steel and iron; he finds that the price of this product is absolutely controlled by the 'United States' and other steel companies, who are able to fix the price. He goes to the market to buy coal; he finds that coal is owned by a few large transportation companies, and these few meet

together and fix the price of the commodity that they have to sell. The manufacturer regulates the price of the commodity he sells by an agreement with the others of his kind. All the raw material he uses, excepting labor, he buys of combinations that are regulated in the same way that he regulates the sale of his product.

"He turns then to the labor market to buy labor, and he insists that, instead of buying it as he buys his coal, his iron and his lumber, he should buy it of private individuals, each scrambling and pushing for a chance to work, each competing with the others and offering to sell at the lowest price that would sustain their lives.

"The workingman sees that the manufacturer controls the price of his product; that the owners of raw material control what they sell; he sees that they do it by agreement and by combination; that the business man surrenders a portion of his individual liberty into the keeping of the trust and the pools and his fellows, to make prices and fix terms; he sees that the employer regulates the price of his product by controlling the supply of his product; and from the employer he learns that the only practical method for controlling the price of what he has to sell is by such an organization as will control the supply of what he has to sell. For this purpose he organizes the union and endeavors to bring every member of his craft into this organization. He learns not only it is wise to make a collective bargain with the manufacturer or the employer, but he also learns that there is no bargain excepting a collective bargain.

And the speaker might have added, says the *Typographical Journal*, that there is no defense for the non-unionist remaining without the pale of the organization of his craft. Trade unions are expending hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in proselyting and spreading the doctrine, and the day is not far distant when all self-respecting workingmen will be enrolled as members of their trade of organizations. They will be made to see the light. With the individual who has only his labor to sell it is no question of barter and dicker with the

corporation or other employer. This is what the individual is told: "These are the prices we fix; take them or leave them alone." But if all the individuals would combine and agree as to how much each ought to have for his labor, and say to the employer that if he refuses the wages requested they will put him out of business—or, in other words, place the employer in exactly the same position as he (the employer) places the individual—they would be in position to enforce their demands. In this manner they would have some power to make a collective bargain, but in no other way.

The more temperate view some of the leading union-haters are taking in relation to organized labor is evidenced by the recent speeches of Van Cleave and Parry, of Manufacturers' Association. These gentlemen are experts at reading the "hand-writing on the wall," and realize that their union-busting crusade of the last few years has not attained the desired results, but has had the effect of solidifying the labor movement. Along this line Mr Darrow proceeded as follows:

"The employer has ceased long ago to fight the unions directly. They loudly proclaim that they believe in labor unions, but they object to the way the labor unions are managed. That is, they believe in the organizations, but they object to everything they do. If the men would organize and appoint the employers to manage the unions, the latter would have no objections to trade unionism, but of course, such an organization would be futile for the purposes for which it is intended. The last device of the employer has been to stand for what they call the 'open shop,' with a right to hire whom they will, regardless of whether they are members of the union or not. as a matter of law and a matter of right, within the meaning that is commonly understood, the employer has a perfect right to say that he will run an 'open shop;' that he will hire union or nonunion men, as he sees fit, or hire both or neither, as he sees fit. On the other hand, the workingman has an equal right to say he will not work unless he belongs to the union, and he will not work with anybody who does not belong to the union;

and then it is a question of strength as between the two.

"The only legal way the workingman can enforce the 'closed shop' is by refusing to work with a non-union man; or, in other words, by a 'strike.' There can be no gainsaying his right to do this. The employer loudly proclaims that a man has inalienable right to work for whom he pleases, and for such price as he pleases. There never was any inalienable right to work, and there never can be any inalienable right to work under the present industrial system. If there were an inalienable right to work, then there ought to be an inalienable right to get a job; and every workingman ought to have the right to go and find that job. All the inalienable right a man has is to get a job if he can.

"The question of an 'open' or 'closed' shop is not a question of law, or a question of right—it is a question of policy alone. Labor unions have never insisted upon the 'closed shop' as a matter of caprice. It has come from experience, and from reason. The union man and non-union man never did and never can work together in peace and harmony. The interest of the employer and the employees are antagonistic. The employer and his boss are naturally against the union because from their standpoint the union is against their business. They interfere with wages, with hours, with conditions; they are a nuisance to the business.

"Put the non-union man and the union man together in the same shop; every place of advantage is given to the non-union man, every place of disadvantage is given to the union man; the places of danger go to the union man, the places of safety to the non-union man; the extra holidays to the non-union man, the hard task to the union man; the highest wages go to the non-union man, the lowest to the union man. When times are hard the union man is the first to 'walk the plank.' If he becomes too active in his union—that is, too industrious over his own affairs and not industrious enough over his employer's—he is at once discharged. He holds his position at his peril from the moment he takes it. He is working in a shop where the high-

est premium is placed upon a man who does not belong to the union, and where the union man is living upon sufferance. He knows that under these circumstances he can not maintain his union. However much a workingman may disbelieve in the union, the union man knows that if he undergoes the hardships and dangers and expenses of a strike and succeeds, that the non-union man is the first to ask for the increased pay. He understands that the trade unionist undergoes all the dangers, expenses, hardships and privations incident to unionism while the non union man reaps all the rewards. No workingman will pay dues, will suffer privation, will take chances of placing his job in jeopardy, while the non-union man, and he alone, profits by his sacrifice.

"The 'open shop' is really a misnomer. All it ever meant or can mean under present industrial conditions is an open back door through which the union man can be turned into the street at the employer's will."—*San Francisco Labor Clarion*.

OVERWORK FOR WOMEN.

Judicially Defended by Illinois
Supreme Court

WE have a yellow judiciary as well as a yellow journalism. That is, we have a certain class of judges who appear to take infinite delight in the rendering of sensational decisions which block the way of righteous reform and antagonize natural law with man-made legal subterfuges. An instance of this is found in the decision of the supreme court of Illinois, wherein the court held unconstitutional the statute which limited the hours of work of women to eight in one day or forty-eight in one week. This restriction was held to be violative of the "freedom of contract" which both the constitution of Illinois and the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States are held to guarantee to all citizens. In Illinois girls become "citizens" at sixteen years of age, so far as the freedom of contract is concerned. They then lose the protection of the child labor law of the state, which prohibits their being compelled to work after 7 p. m., and can be compelled to work

all night. The immediate effect of the yellow decision referred to, to as pointed out by Florence Kelly in the *Outlook*, was "that women were required to work all night in a wide variety of occupations. In others they were required to work far into the night." Greedy employers in other states, encouraged by the announcement, in the highest court of Illinois, of a conflict between state protective laws and the federal constitution, have become bold in their violation of such laws. A suit against some of these brought in New York has, by a vote of from three to two, been decided by the appellate division of the supreme court in their favor. But it is to be carried to the court of appeals, with a prospect of a final decision in favor of humanity and decency.

The moral dangers for women and young girls doing work at night are so gross and the physical degeneracy attendant on overwork is so inevitable that the moral obliquity of the Illinois decision is evident without argument, but its rendering enabled the judges who pronounced it to pose for the nonce as "profound constitutional lawyers." They should exchange their black robes for yellow ones.—*Maxwell's Talisman*.

A Few Don't's for Workingmen.

Don't forget that organization increases wages and shortens the working day, making work steadier.

Don't condemn the labor movement because you know of "objectionable features." Every man and every human institution has some imperfections.

Don't "wait for the others." Others are waiting for you. Some must be among the first—why not you?

Don't forget that the more bitterly the employer opposes labor unions, the more the employe should support them. There's a financial reason. Think it over.

Don't shirk the moral obligation to do all you can to uphold the dignity of your trade—to elevate the standard of living—to do better always

Don't forget that the vast majority of your trade is unionized, and advancing through organization. What is good for the majority, is good for the minority.
—By Jas. J. McPhillips in *The International Wood-Worker*.

COMPARISON IN RHYME.

The following interesting lines, of which the composer is unknown, but which have long drifted about in the newspapers, contain all the stock comparisons most frequently used in conversation, arranged in such a manner as to rhyme. The poem, if it can be so called, has been rescued from oblivion by Miss Carolyn Wells in "A Whimsey Anthology."

As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone;
 As live as a bird—as dead as a stone;
 As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat;
 As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat;
 As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole;
 As white as a lily—as black as a coal;
 As plain as a pikestaff—as rough as a bear;
 As light as a drum—as free as the air;
 As heavy as lead—as light as a feather;
 As steady as time—uncertain as weather;
 As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog;
 As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog;
 As slow as the tortoise—as swift as the wind;
 As true as the gospel—as false as mankind;
 As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig;
 As proud as a peacock—as blithe as a grig;
 As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove;
 As stiff as a poker—as limp as a glove;
 As blind as a bat—as deaf as a post;
 As cool as a cucumber—as warm as a toast;
 As flat as a flounder—as round as a ball;
 As blunt as a hammer—as sharp as an awl;
 As red as a ferret—as safe as the stocks;
 As bold as a thief—as sly as a fox;
 As straight as an arrow—as crooked as a bow;
 As yellow as saffron—as black as a sloe;
 As brittle as glass—as tough as gristle;
 As neat as my nail—as clean as a whistle;
 As good as a feast—as bad as a witch;
 As light as is day—as dark as is pitch;
 As brisk as a bee—as dull as an ass;
 As full as a tick—as solid as brass.

Trade union is the only institution on earth that ceaselessly contends for a wage condition which will enable a man to bring up his children and educate them into useful citizens of the commonwealth.

SOLD—CHILDREN FOR PENNIES.

Pale faces and deformed bodies!
 Faded eyes and fleshless limbs!
 Children that should skip and play dragging wearily through the never-ending day!

Babes whose faces should be dimpling with laughter but bloodless machines whose trained fingers perform the task assigned!

This is the horrible picture that Senator Beveridge in his crusade against child labor has painted for those of us.

Hundreds of little children, with all the light gone out, sold! Sold for a few pennies a day that their tiny hands will bring!

It is hard to believe that what we are told is the truth, the sickening, deadly truth. It is hard to believe, but believing we cannot escape it in all its horrible details. It haunts us—terrifies us.

I can see them toiling, bent and worn and old.

I can feel their thin hands reaching out for help.

I can see the slim little neck, scarcely more than a thread, to hold the drooping head.

I can see the shoulders pushed forward, crushing out the breath of life.

I can see the sagging of the little sleeves hanging bag-like over the tiny arms.

I can see those child toilers stretched out on their beds at night. When the eyes are closed, how hollow! The cheeks, how pale and pinched! The skin is drawn about the bones! The fingers and toes—how long! I imagine the little hands held up to the light and see no pink line where the fingers touch.

Then I look ahead into the years—for boys must grow to men—girls must grow to womanhood, unless—they die. I see them a little taller, a little more stooped, a little duller eyed. The fingers are a bit more swift with time, the mind is more hopelessly lost to any thought save to the detail of the task imposed.

Tears! But this is no time to weep. There is work to be done, Senator Beveridge is paving the way and we all must work.

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

We wish to announce that the Nall & Williams Co. has sold out to the TRUST. The label has been withdrawn; their brands of tobacco have been moved to the unfair list. This is another case of wolf in sheep's clothing. Since the cat came out of the bag, we find that she has been in the bag for several years. The Nall & Williams Tobacco Co. has in fact been owned by the Trust for some years, and stalking around as a Union factory. There is an old saying that "Murder will out." Uncle Sam got after the Trust and chased the cubs out of the lair. So they are now in the sunlight of public scorn. The wolf having lost his sheep's clothing, now stands revealed in all his repulsiveness; let us drive him to the tall timber out of sight. These brands of tobacco are made by the Nall & Will-

iams Tobacco Co.—"ARROW HEAD," "UNION STANDARD", "UNCLE SAM," Kentucky Cardinal, "NEW SOUTH," Jockey Cap, New England Smoke and "DIXIE KID." When you see them remember the deception and the traffic upon your patriotic patronage when you meet them again.

In and out of season boast. Be a boaster and boast the Union Label.

What did you say to that dealer on the corner who carries such a large stock of scab tobacco?

Do you know why your dealer keeps in stock so much non-union Tobacco? It is necessary to ask the question?

It is amusing at times to hear the excuses some *card* Union men offer when they go into a store and ask for a certain piece of scab tobacco and the dealer tells him of the fact. Did you ever hear a bunch of them handed out? These fellows know they are doing wrong and when they are advised of it they become confused and unthinkingly blurt out any kind of excuse. But these are only *card* men and not Union men. A union man has some conscientious scruples and will demand the Label on his purchases.

If we were to publish the names of members who are guilty of the scab act, of buying scab tobacco, don't you think it would be a good thing? A little publicity might have the effect of putting some of them on the right track.

You have heard of the "Maid of the Mist," the "Maid of the Mill" and you have seen many other Maids, but there is a "Union Maid" that Union Maids have made for YOU. Try it, it is a fine piece of "Scrap Tobacco."

It has been said that the Moon is made of green cheese, but nobody has yet sent us a report of how it tasted. But we can tell you that Blue Moon scrap tobacco tastes good, and it bears the Blue Label, to try it is to buy more. Try it.

Concentration is a vital force when applied to the work in hand.

SOUND ADVICE.

If the label isn't there,
Pass it up!
If it isn't on the square,
Pass it up!
If you haven't played the game
Yours alone will be the blame
On your record be the shame,
Pass it up!

If you see a chance to boost,
Do it now!
Boosters always rule the roost,
Do it now!
Be a factor in the fight;
Do your best for truth and right;
Hustle out with all your might,
Do it now!

If ever you want to "knock,"
Forget it!
If you want to "fix his clock,"
Forget it!
Don't howl "graft" at those who work;
Don't stand up for those who shirk;
Don't lug 'round a little dirk,
Forget it!

Give your help to each good plan,
Every day!
Help your fellow workingman,
Every day!
For eternal justice stand;
Stand a strong harmonious band;
Give a man a helping hand,
Every day!

—W. M. Maupin, in *Wage Worker*.

Deaths.**In Memoriam.**

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his divine providence and wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved Sister, MARGARET WILSON, we mourn her loss and humbly bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in her death that Local No. 48 of the T. W. I. U loses a faithful and beloved member and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in their sad bereavement of same, and that the charter of Local No. 48 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, Sister MARGARET WILSON, one spread upon the minutes and one sent to the Tobacco Workers' International headquarters for publication.

Fraternally submitted,
THOMAS WILLIS.

HAMILTON, ONT., CAN., June 24, 1907.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his divine providence and wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed Vice-President and Sister, Miss LIZZIE KELLEY. We mourn her loss and humbly bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in her death the Toledo Tobacco Workers' Union No. 22 loses a faithful and beloved officer and member, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in their sad bereavement of same, and that the charter of Local No. 22 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Sister LIZZIE KELLEY, one spread upon the minutes, one sent to Tobacco Workers' Union headquarters and one sent to the Toledo Central Labor Union for publication in their official papers—the TOBACCO WORKER and the *Toledo Union Leader*.

Fraternally submitted,
MINNIE SCHELL,
DELHINE GRENIER,
DAISY NOBLE.

TOLEDO, OHIO, June 20, 1907.

WHAT STREET CAR MEN DID.

The year 1906 was characterized by a growing popularity among the membership of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees for the written agreements, which were secured in 98 local divisions. Forty per cent of the agreements were made for the first time. The number of members receiving advances in wages was 30,950, aggregating upward of \$1,600,000 annually, the increase varying from a fraction of a cent to five cents an hour.

LABEL AND CHILD LABOR.**A Strong Trade Union Speech Which Appeals to Workers.**

AT a mass meeting on March 13, in Federation Hall, in Troy, N. Y., under the auspices of the Anti-Child Labor League of that city, Secretary of State Whalen made a strong trade union speech, a part of which we are able to produce through the courtesy of John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers. Secretary Whalen's views on the union label and child labor are forcibly presented and ought to make a strong impression on the fair-minded, be they employers or workingmen. He spoke in part as follows:

"I was asked up here to speak on the subject of child labor, but it looks as if this had turned out to be a Whalen meeting. I do not care about having any bouquets thrown at me. It is my purpose to give you the same old talk that I have given often before. It is to appeal to you to be consistent and practice what you preach. It is a matter of pride to me that I was elected last fall to the third office of importance in the Empire State, but I am also proud that I am a trade unionist. I have never aspired to be a politician. I never asked a man for the nomination, never worked a day at the polls, never spent a cent for political purposes and never paid a cent for a vote. I believe that a workingman has as much right to aspire to a public office as those who have laid claim to offices as their exclusive right. I want to show that the laborer is far advanced over what he was forty years ago. It will be my purpose to show to the people of this state and the people of the United States that a laboring man can make a good record in public office. When I made my appointments I looked for the best men in trade union ranks, and I have told them that it all rests with them whether the conduct of the office shall prove to be a record of which all organized labor will be proud.

"I want to say a word on union labels. You speak of what this one does and what that one ought to do, but you ought

to see that a little of the fault lies with yourself. The women scramble for some bargain just because it is cheap, but they never think how the goods are manufactured. The white label was adopted in California thirty-eight years ago by the Cigarmakers' Union, and people were told to look out for the white label, because there was danger from catching leprosy from tobacco that did not bear it. The blue label of today does not mean to look out for leprosy, but it does signify that the goods are not made by children. The tobacco trust employs 16,000 children under fourteen years of age. Do you practice what you preach? Do you here in Troy use only the goods bearing the union label? I know for a fact that brands of tobacco are used here that are made by the trust, in many cases the work of child labor.

"The women should make it the style to go out and demand the union label. Think what it would accomplish if they did. Perhaps none of your children work in the mills and factories, but remember that children just as dear to their mothers as yours, are at work stripping tobacco in the factories. Here is an Associated Press dispatch, dated in Philadelphia in April of last year. It tells of a fire in a factory where the doors were all closed and locked, making it impossible for the little workers to escape. After the article tells how the firemen did their work, a list is given of eight little bodies found in the ruins. One was twelve years of age, another is twelve years of age, another thirteen, another ten, another twelve another eighteen, another seventeen and one is the body of an unknown girl aged thirteen years. Mention is also made of three other children seriously injured and taken to the Pennsylvania General Hospital. Do you think that such conditions could exist?

It is up to you to create the demand of articles bearing the union label. According to statistics every fifth child between the ages of ten and fifteen years is a bread winner and every third of the number is a girl. The statistics show an increase of 33½ per cent of child labor in the last ten years. I appeal to men and women to simply be consistent. Enroll

in the Anti-Child Labor League. You don't have to pay any dues. They do not ask you to come to meetings. Help in this fight against child labor. Talk against it at all times and in all places. You have the purchasing power, and it should be exercised in favor of goods bearing the union label and in that way against the goods made by the sweat of women and children. Help this work by refusing to buy the goods, and in that way take the children out of the factories and let them go to school and get an education. Strikes are things of the past. The purchasing power is the great strength men and women have to fight with in this cause. It is what they all live on.

The tobacco trust says that it will put our union out of business when 95 per cent of the tobacco is used by the laboring class of people. The tobacco trust hires in this country 16,000 children under the age of sixteen years. It does not locate its factories in the North but in the South, where there are no laws regulating child labor. It is a standing joke that the people of Troy use in great quantities a certain brand of tobacco that does not bear the union label. I appeal to you all to be honest, to be consistent. On January 1, I administered the oath of office to Governor Hughes, and I am proud of the fact that everything I had on from head to foot bore the union label. I appeal to you all to help the cause in this way. The members of the trade unions should regard them not as a body of scappers, but as a great fraternal organization for the uplifting of humanity.—*The Mine Workers' Journal*.

Depth of Great Lakes.

Lake Superior's greatest depth is 1,003 feet, Michigan's 864, Huron's 570, Erie's 204, Ontario's 738 feet. The bottom of Superior is 401 feet below sea level, of Michigan 283, of Ontario 491 feet. The bottom of Huron is 11 feet above sea level, that of Erie 369 feet. Ontario, the smallest of the Great Lakes is relatively the deepest. If these bodies of water could be drained the basin of Ontario would present striking contours as compared with the basins of the much larger lakes.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

THE MEERSCHAUM INDUSTRY.

Practically All Known Deposits Are Exhausted—Prices Soar Skyward as a Result.

BRIEF reference was made in a recent issue to the conditions which confront the meerschaum industry, but the full extent of the seriousness of the situation is evidently not thoroughly appreciated. As a matter of fact, practically all known deposits of meerschaum have been exhausted, it being now found only in the mines of Eski-Schahir, in Asia Minor, and the output there is very small. Agents of American and English manufacturers have secured control of this entire output, and German manufacturers can count on no more supplies from that source. In the last five months the price of raw meerschaum has advanced 50 per cent.

The manufacturing town of Ruhla, in the Thuringian forest, will be the most affected. There from 3,000 to 4,000 workmen have for years past been employed in this industry. A Ruhla specialty is the meerschaum pipe, and with it goes hand in hand the manufacture of pipe stems, pipe lids and mountings, cigar holders and mouthpieces. The annual output averages about 27,000,000 pipe lids and 19,000,000 pipe cases, 15,000,000 pipe stems, 10,000,000 mouthpieces, 10,000,000 porcelain bowls (covered), 5,500,000 imitation and 540,000 genuine meerschaum pipes with amber mouthpieces, 5,000,000 wooden pipe bowls and 15,000,000 completed pipes—a production of the value of about 6,000,000 marks (\$1,428,000) per annum. The first meerschaum factories were founded in Ruhla in 1767. Practically the entire population is dependent upon this industry.

In view of this failure of the foreign meerschaum deposits, additional interest is lent to the reported discoveries in New Mexico, and to mine which the Meerschaum Company of America has been formed, with Will J. Seidenberg as president. This company is said to be capitalized at \$6,000,000, and to be looking for locations for six factories, to be scattered throughout the country and to employ about 100 men each.—*Cigar and Tobacco Journal*.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL UNION**The Question of Civilization Is Settled
For the Workman.**

THE impression easily arises among workmen that a trades union, like an army, subserves its chief purpose in warfare, in instituting boycotts and carrying on strikes. We might as wisely think that the chief purpose of a nation is to wage war. It may indeed be compelled to wage war, but it is not likely to do it successfully unless it has been previously diligent in devising and pursuing its highest interest. War is a choice between evils and, no matter how fortunate, is sure to carry its own evils with it. If a people are growing in prosperity, this is the best protection both against war and in war. The trades union is most successful which stands for such an accumulation of power, of just and wide established claims, as to preclude attack.

Skill, economy and comfort ought to go together and tend to go together in the world. Skill and economy prepare the way for comfort, and comfort rewards skill and economy. This is the natural affiliation of growth. It is what we mean by civilization. The violence of men and the vices of men may interfere with this union, though it still remains the predetermined concord of permanent forces in human life. These forces do not take on their natural and best results except in a peaceful and thoughtful atmosphere. If one class of producers are pushing another class to the wall or if producers lack sobriety and intelligence in ordering their conduct, then this union of productive powers with productive rewards may fail for the moment and blind forces take its place.

The first and central purpose of the trades union is to secure and maintain this fellowship of skill, economy and comfort, each in its very best form. It works with natural forces to fulfill them, to anticipate and thrust back all contravening causes, causes which baffle the workingman in the pursuit of prosperity. The trades union promotes peace among workmen and fitting counsel, which leave the natural and beneficent forces that

promote growth in full play. It fulfills the law of love in pooling burdens and in helping all to bear them. The wisdom of the wise and the sobriety of the sober are contributed to the common resources, and that is done well and soberly which could not otherwise have been done at all. Without union ignorance and indifference become under competition the ruling forces in defining the condition of working. There are no ranks and no regiments. Each man fights his own battle, and his flank is constantly uncovered by those equally indifferent to his welfare and their own. The question of civilization is settled for the workman by his power of resistance, by the aidfulness of his fellows, by their joint ability to maintain the conditions of progress. Good will between workmen is the antecedent of all gain. Without it the workman is incapable of collective progressive civilization.

The trades union is established to prove the coherence of the industrial life, its ability to make these three, skill economy and comfort, travel together. The doctrine of Malthus, the doctrine of every economist who accepts the poverty of the poor, the defenselessness of workmen in the processes of production, do it by regarding him as incapable of taking and executing counsel as mere waifs on the stream of circumstances. The purpose of the trades union is to contradict these views, to show that labor, even if it gropes in obscure beginnings, can find for itself a path into the enjoyments of life; that it is the least intelligent and productive labor that is constantly sinking and carrying with it the hopes and fortunes of an entire class. It is no law of the world that those who labor shall not enjoy the fruits of their labors. The law that is being illustrated by the failure of workmen is that there must be an affiliation between them as a condition of success: that division is fatal to their common prosperity. Their experience is simply one more enforcement of the ethical obligations we owe each other. It is this truth which it is the primary purpose of the trades union to make plain. The union that is in fullest possession of it will have least occasion for warfare and most power to wage it successfully.

If skill, economy and comfort are in that eternal concord in which we believe them to be, the position of the trades union is impregnable. The skillful are driven back by the unskilled, not because the best workman is not best worth his wages, but in the hope on the part of the employer of returning shortly to the good workman at a lower price. The best workman is the cheapest workman, but if he can be cheapened still further the operator is familiar with the method of doing it. A reasonable standard of living means and must be made every moment to mean superior productive capacity. When all forces, conflicting and concurring, have been sifted, that fact remains as a last result. It is the business of the trades union to believe in it, push it into the foreground and emblazon it beyond denial.—*Professor John Bascom in Bricklayer and Mason.*

STRIKES OF THE PAST.

UNTIL the beginning of the nineteenth century strikes were of rare occurrence and did not have very much of an effect upon labor conditions. The earliest recorded strike occurred in 1740 or 1741, when the journeymen bakers of New York City struck for higher wages. The strikers were arrested, tried and convicted, but were not sentenced. The charge against them was conspiracy.

In 1798 the journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia struck for higher wages and repeated the strike in 1798. In 1799 they struck the third time, but this strike was against a reduction of wages instead of for an increase. These four strikes are the only recorded instances until after the beginning of the 19th century.

In 1803 the sailors in New York City struck for an increase of their wages. They had been receiving \$10 per month and wished to receive \$14. As they marched through the city their leader was arrested and the men dispersed, thus causing a failure. In 1805 the shoemakers of Philadelphia again struck and in 1809 their example was followed by the shoemakers in New York City. In 1815 the cordwainers of Pittsburgh struck for an increase. In 1817 the shipbuilders of Medford, Mass., struck because their

master insisted that they work without the use of rum. The strike was unsuccessful and the strikers returned to their work in a short time.

From 1821 to 1834 there occurred one or two strikes each year. In 1834 the female shoe binders of Lynn, Mass., struck for an increase of wages, but failed, as their places were taken by others who would do the work for the same price. The number of strikes increased so rapidly about that time the the New York Daily Advertiser stated that "strikes are now all the fashion."

No close records of strikes was kept up after that time until the Government in taking the census of 1880, made a record of the number occurring during the census year. The strikes of that year numbered 610 and the lockouts 152. The records kept after that time for 13½ years show that the number of strikes per year varied from 443 in 1884 to nearly 1800 in one or two years. Of all the strikes 90 per cent occurred in the thirteen industries as here given and the number occurring in each decreases as we approach the end of the list. Building trades, coal and coke, tobacco, clothing, foods, metals, transportation, stone quarrying and cutting, boots and shoes, furniture, bricks, printing and publishing, cooperage.

During this time 3,714,406 people were thrown out of employment, of whom 91 per cent were males and the other 9 per cent females. In all the strikes they were 69,167 establishments involved, of which 49,120 were in the five states—Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The lockouts of 6,067 establishments, of which 4,906 were in the same five states.

The labor unions sacrificed \$13,500,000 to help the strikers and the employers lost \$95,000,000; or in all over \$300,000,000 was lost in the strikes of 13½ years.
—*Labor Review.*

Diamond workers, members of the Diamond Workers' Union of America, are demanding better wages from the Diamond Manufacturers of America, the association of gem dealers. They were increased a year ago, and now get from \$30 to \$70 a week. There are 400 members of the union in New York City.

STORIES PICKED UP.

The sweetest joy,
In life to-day;
Is getting an
Increase in pay.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

We never found
That joy was in it—
The blamed stuff on-
Ly lasts a minute.
—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Why, the very minute
You have a round
Of "made you famous,"
Joy is found.
—*Ohio Sun.*

For you, old chap,
That may be true—
For us we nev-
Er touch the brew.
—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

In beer, my friend,
Joy may be found;
But not when you
Must stand the round.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

Oh, phaw, Free Press,
Cough up the price;
Beer foams with joy,
It's always nice.
—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

NEW OPEN SHOP DEFINITION.

Varied and ingenious are the "explanations" offered by typothetæ members to bolster up a losing cause. The Boston manager of the Curtis Publishing Company replied to Humphrey O'Sullivan, on his refusal to place his rubber goods advertising in the unfair publications—Ladies' Home Journal and Saturday Evening Post—by asserting that "we do run an 'open' shop, but we have no 'non-union' men in it. They are all 'union' men." This is a new definition of what constitutes an "open shop." But no doubt there will be others.—*Typographical Journal.*

Every local contractor in Philadelphia now employs exclusively members of the Structural Iron Workers' Union.

LABOR TO THE FRONT.

Trades Unions Are Striving For Betterment of Mankind.

LIKE the Christian religion, the fact that organized labor has its foes to contend with is indicative of its value as a powerful uplifting factor among men; hence it is not infrequent that an opponent has the effrontery to hurl an undeserved anathema with a vengeance into its ranks, but, like unskilled natives of the isle experimenting with a boomerang, often miss their aim, the missile taking a retrograde direction only to make themselves the victims.

Labor unions, enlisting, as they do, through straightforward methods the sympathy and co-operation of all fair minded people, have nothing to lose, but, on the other hand, a world to gain.

In confirmation of the truth of labor's advancement it is but expedient to take a retrospective view of conditions of the past in comparison with the present, and in so doing the efficacy of the efforts of organized labor is vividly manifest. From a chaotic state have the toiling classes through labor unions reached the height to which all wise Creator intended they should attain.

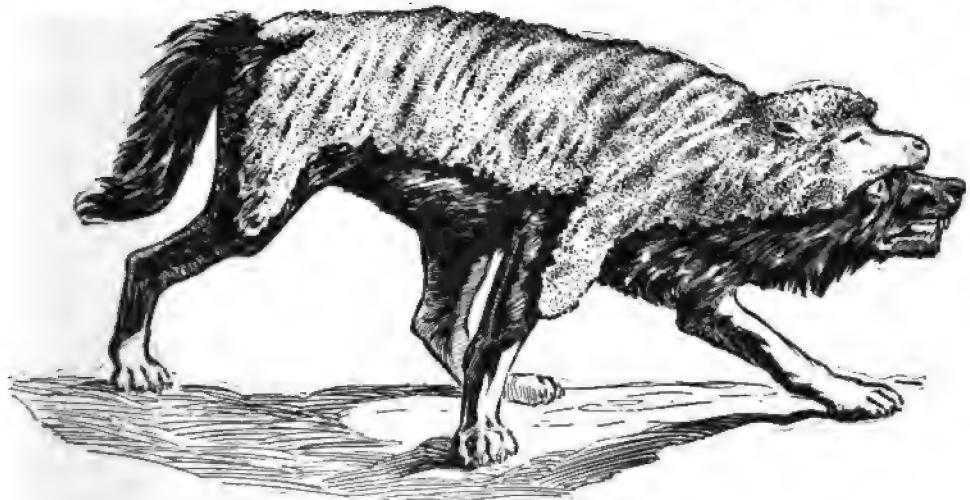
However, if our antagonists can produce argument sufficient to assure us an advancement at a more rapid pace, we are ready and willing to give attentive ear to the same, but not until then are we willing to digress from the principle and methods by which we enjoy the liberty to which American citizens are entitled.

The champions of organized labor have arisen in their might and will contend for those conditions which will better enable the workingman to fulfill the purpose for which he was created—namely, to perform his duty to God and man.

With this purpose ever before him and working to this end, nothing but success can crown the efforts of the laborer and artisan, the end unto which he achieves and the "consummation devoutly to be wished."—*John Gidish in Atlanta Constitution.*

The wages of San Francisco marine painters has been increased 50 cents a day.

WATCH the WOLF



He Has Been Discovered

Union Men Say They Will Not Use The
Following Brands of Tobacco:

ARROW HEAD, UNION
STANDARD, DAY & NIGHT,
UNION LEADER, STAR,
DUKE'S MIXTURE, HORSE-
SHOE, BULL DURHAM,
LUCKY STRIKE.



Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Resolutions Adopted by the Retail Liquor Dealer's Mutual Protective Association.

At a recent meeting of the Retail Liquor Dealer's Mutual Protective Association the following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote of all members present:

WHEREAS, The conditions existing in our various callings in life have to-day made organization for mutual protection of our respective interests necessary, and

WHEREAS, Our respective interests are conserved and advanced by a closer unity with each other, and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has a Blue Label which it desires used by all Union factories, on all their products, as a Trade-Mark, distinguishing these products from the unfair products that are on the market, and

WHEREAS, The Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association can lend much assistance in promoting our cause in this direction, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., hereby gives its endorsement to the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Be it further

Resolved, That the members of the Retail Liquor Dealers Mutual Protective Association will, as far as possible, promote the sale of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigarettes which bear the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

J. B. BOARDMAN, *President.*

NIC BOSLER, *Vice-President.*

BEN H. SCHRADER, *Rec. Sec'y.*

HENRY C. LAUER, *Fin. Sec'y.*

H. J. REEB, *Treasurer.*

JUST PARAGRAPHS.

Good breeding is a letter of credit all over the world.

The United States consume 45,000,000,000 feet of lumber each year.

Angels may visit us though we do not hear the rustle of their wings.

It is said that fire destroyed 250,000 acres of forest in Russia last year.

Cheerfulness wears well and brings its possessor into much solid comfort.

Yesterday has gone; to-morrow may never come. Do your duty to-day.

A wise man should have money in his head, but not in his heart.—*Dean Swift*.

He that wants money, means and content is without three good friends.—*Shakespeare*.

It happens a little unlucky that the persons who have the most infinite contempt for money are the same that have the strongest appetite for the pleasures it produces.—*Shenstone*.

Money is a handmaid if you know how to use it—a mistress if you do not know how. *Horace*.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away. It makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers.—*L'Estrange*.

A smart young fellow called out to a farmer who was sowing seed in his field, "Well done, old fellow; you sow, I'll reap the fruits." "May be you will," said the farmer, "I'm sowing hemp."

An American tobacco factory has been established in Monterey, and large quantities of American tobacco have been shipped to that city from the United States. The manager of the company informs us that there is an increased demand for American tobacco in Mexico, and that it is almost exclusively used in the manufacture of what is known as "shuck cigarettes," a kind of cigaret with corn-husk wrapping, popular with all classes and especially popular among the working people.



CHEW
BLUE MOON
TOBACCO

UNION MADE

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

Manufactured in Cincinnati

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.
2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.
3. Bear heavily on your pencil.
4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.
5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.
6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.
7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.
8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.
9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.
10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.
11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.
12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.
13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collect-
- ed. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.
14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him \$3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.
15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.
16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.
17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.
18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. ___ on ___ of ___," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.
19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompanying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.
20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters, and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13. When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest Agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. **MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York**
Branch Office, 635 F St., Washington, D. C.

Swallowed

Bag and Baggage

The TRUST has just bought out the "DAY & Night" the "RED DEVIL" the "B. DUWEL & BROS.", and the "SEA LION" Tobacco Co.'s.

The result is that the following Brands of Scrap Tobacco are now on the UNFAIR List.

DAY & NIGHT
RED DEVIL
RED HORSE
SEA LION
BAG PIPE
HONEST
RED MAN
HOT BALL
BUCKSHOE

THE NEW —
UNION TOBACCO
with Premiums

**UNION MAID
SCRAP**

TRY OUR CELEBRATED
Turkish and Egyptian
—**CIGARETTES**—
NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St. NEW YORK, N. Y.



PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving Tobacco. Made by Union Labor, every bag bearing BLUE LABEL. *

The man who smokes

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

has a joy, a comfort, the man who does not, knows nothing about.

OUR CHEWING BRANDS:

Ripe Peach

Hatchet

Blue Ribbon, 16 oz. White Burley

Railroad Twist

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Natural Leaf

Capital—Burley

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Best

Willie Harris

World Beater

Farmer's Delight

Each the Best Thing in its Class.

ROBT. HARRIS & BRO.

Reidsville, N. C.

**THOMAS ALLEN
Red Mill Tobacco Co.
RAHWAY, N. J.**

A Scrap Tobacco of Quality

HEE HAW

**Union Made
Manufactured in Cincinnati, O.**

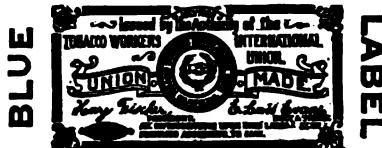
THE TOBACCO WORKER.

GALLERY OF LABELS.



WHEN PURCHASING TOBACCO

Chewing or Smoking, Plug, Twist or in Package, see that this LABEL is on it.

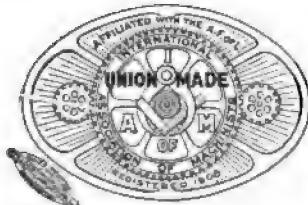
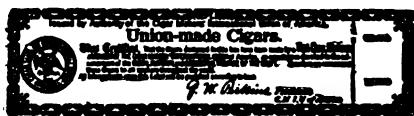


LABEL



No matter what your dealer may tell you; there is none STRICTLY UNION without this

BLUE LABEL
BUY NO OTHER.



Tel., 5499 Spring

Prudential Tobacco Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
UNION MADE

LITTLE CIGARS . . .
AND CIGARETTES

A. SCHRIER
I. W. SCHENKER } Props.

133-137 Mulberry St.

NEW YORK

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular price, large package for 5 cents.

*Valuable presents given in exchange
for the fronts of the packages.*

The J. P. Zahm Tobacco Co.
TOLEDO, OHIO.



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Book and Magazine
25 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING. - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO
Scotten Dillon Company

“Don’t Swallow The Bait”

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is **NONE STRICTLY UNION** without the

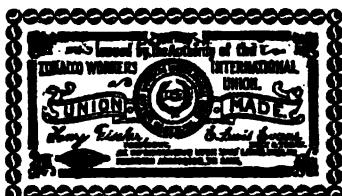
BLUE  **LABEL**

OF THE

**Tobacco Worker's International
Union.**

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE  **LABEL**

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being **STRICTLY UNION MADE**

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. **BUY NO OTHER.**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.



--The--
**Tobacco
Worker.**

Vol. II

August 1907.

No. 8



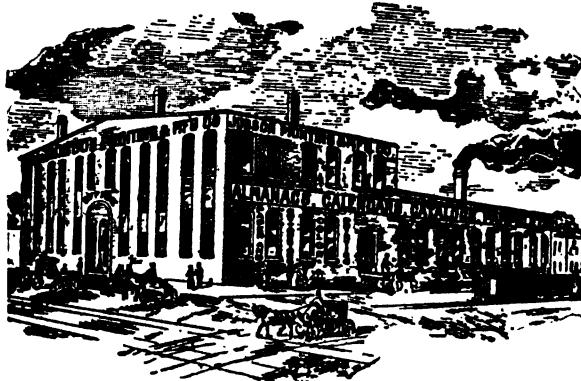
Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' International Union.



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AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.

Chewing Plug.

Cut Plug. Granulated Smoking.

Pride of Richmond,

Larus Natural Leaf,

Fruits and Flowers,

Belle of New England,

Milk Maid,

Right Good, Queen of Virginia,

Richmond Best Navy,

Base Ball.

Sensible Sliced. Etc.

Luxury, Fair Play and

Bostonian.

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

CENTRAL
UNION



CUT PLUG.

SMOKE OR CIGAR

PRICE 5 CENTS

The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands
equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmenico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand-Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

All Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Oronoco

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

THOMAS ALLEN
Red Mill Tobacco Co.
RAHWAY, N. J.



CHEW
BLUE MOON
TOBACCO

UNION MADE

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

Manufactured in Cincinnati

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. II.

August, 1907.

No. 8

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

STANDARDS OF LIVING.

"Wages Tend to Fall to the Lowest
Point Where the Workers Will
Consent to Live."

WAGES are not a matter of chance. They are the natural result of the operation of economic laws. Most important of these laws is the one emphasized by Henry George in his "Progress and Poverty." "Wages tend to fall to the lowest point where the worker will consent to live." This means more than the least the worker will take will be the most he can get. It means that the working man's standard of living determines his wages. The operation of this law is universal. While the worker must in the end be paid from the product of his own toil, the value of his production does not determine his wages. Not by any means. It is his own standard of living that sets the mark. It is at that point where he consents to live that tells how much he will get to live on in the shape of wages. How well would it be for us all if in every man's memory was burned this simple fact? "It is not the wealth the worker creates that fixes his wages."

Look around you and see how true this is. Why is it that the same work and the same output brings twice as much in wages in some localities than in others? Why does decreasing the hours of labor always mean increased wages in

the end? Why do trade unions exist? If output determined wages, wages would care for themselves.

What about the Japanese? Why does a shiver creep up your spine when you think of them coming over here in droves? What qualities as workers have they that you do not wish your son to possess? They are temperate, intensely industrious, learn rapidly, tireless and spend very little money foolishly. Then why do you and I fear them? It is because we know that, even though they turned out a hundred dollars worth of product in a day, their wages would soon hover near the fifty cents a day they consented to live on. And so would our wages also. That is why we fear them.

Think a moment of the wages paid in small cities and large ones. Why the great differences? The cost of living is the reason assigned, but as food, clothing and shelter are considered, it is largely a myth. It is not because the necessity of spending is greater, but the opportunities for spending are greater. Yet these very opportunities for spending are enjoyed and become so firmly fixed a habit that society unconsciously recognizes them as a necessity, and makes the wages to cover them, as well as the imperative expenditures.—*Labor World*.

THE EVER READY INJUNCTION.

Boston, May 7.—Something new in labor injunctions was issued by Judge Loring of the Supreme Court today, when he restrained Teamsters' Union No. 25 from paying the car fare out of the city of non-union men brought here to break the teamsters' strike.

The annual returns to the state department of mines of Pennsylvania for 1906, show that 557 mine workers were killed in the anthracite region and 464 in the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania during that period.

Government's Bill Against American Tobacco Company.

COMPLETENESS OF DOCUMENT FILED IN UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT AT NEW YORK MATTER OF WIDE SPREAD COMMENT AND DISCUSSION.

Investigations of the Government's Special Attorneys Has Been Conducted Along the Most Radical Lines—Case of Prosecution Strengthened at Every Possible Point and Few Loopholes Have Been Left Defendants—Growth of the Tobacco Industry—Quantities of Various Types of Domestic Leaf Purchased by Defendant Company—Government's Bill of Equity in Detail.

THE completeness of the Government's bill in equity against the American Tobacco Company, which was filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern New York District on Wednesday, July 10, has for the past two weeks been a matter of almost daily comment in the newspapers of the country, and a general topic of discussion among the tobacco trade at large. It has been generally considered that the United States Government officials in charge of the proposed litigation have conducted their investigation along the most radical lines and have overlooked but few, if any, points that would tend to strengthen their case. The full report of the Government's bill, perhaps more because of its length than for any other reason, has been published by but few journals, and as a matter of record for the benefit of its readers, the WESTERN TOBACCO JOURNAL prints it in its entirety as follows:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PETITIONER,

against

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY AND OTHERS,

DEFENDANTS.

To the honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, sitting in equity:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by Henry L. Stimson, its attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting under direction of the Attorney General, brings this proceeding in equity against The American Tobacco Company,

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.,
Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, Ltd.,
American Snuff Company,
American Cigar Company,
American Stogie Company,
Havana Tobacco Company,
Havana-American Company,
P. Lorillard Company,
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company,
Spaulding & Merrick,
R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company,
Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,
S. Anargyros,
Monopol Tobacco Works,
Luhrman & Wilbern Tobacco Co.,
The John Bollman Company,
F. F. Adams Tobacco Company,
John W. Carroll Tobacco Company,
Nall & Williams Tobacco Company,
Nashville Tobacco Works,
Day and Night Tobacco Company,
Pinkerton Tobacco Company,
R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co., Inc.,
F. R. Penn Tobacco Company,
Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Company,
Liipfert-Scales Company,
W. S. Matthews & Sons,
T. C. Williams Company,
David Dunlop, Inc.,
W. E. Garrett & Sons, Inc.,
De Voe Snuff Company,
Standard Snuff Company,
H. Bolander,
Weyman & Bro.,
The Porto-Rican-American Tob. Co.,
United Cigar Stores Company,
Kentucky Tobacco Product Co.,
Amsterdam Supply Company,
MacAndrews & Forbes Company,
J. S. Young Company,
The Conley Foil Company.

The Johnston Tin Foil & Metal Co.,
 Golden Belt Manufacturing Co.,
 Mengel Box Company,
 Manhattan Briar Pipe Company,
 International Cigar Machinery Co.,
 Garson Vending Machine Company,
 Crescent Cigar and Tobacco Co.,
 Florodora Tag Company,
 Thomas Cusack Company,
 M. Blaskower Company.
 R. D. Burnett Cigar Company,
 Cliff Weil Cigar Company,
 Corporation J. & B. Moos,
 The J. & B. Moos Company,
 Dusel, Goodloe & Co.,
 J. J. Goodrum Tobacco Company,
 Jordan, Gibson & Baum, Inc.,
 Louisiana Tobacco Company, Ltd.,
 The Smokers' Paradise Company,
 Cuban Land and Leaf Company,
 Porto Rican Leaf Company,
 Federal Cigar Company,
 Federal Cigar Real Estate Company,
 James B. Duke, Caleb C. Dula,
 Percival S. Hill, George Arents,
 Paul Brown, Robert B. Dula,
 George A. Helme, Robert D. Lewis,
 Thos. J. Maloney, Oliver H. Payne,
 Thos. F. Ryan, Robert K. Smith,
 George W. Watts, George G. Allen,
 John B. Cobb, Wm. R. Harris,
 Wm. H. McAlister, A. N. Brady,
 Benj. N. Duke, H. M. Hanna,
 H. D. Kingsbury, Pierre Lorillard,
 R. L. Patterson, Frank H. Ray,
 Grant B. Schley, Chas. N. Strotz,
 P. A. B. Widener, Welford C. Reed,
 Williamson W. Fuller.

Defendants, engaged in interstate and foreign trade and commerce in tobacco and articles manufactured therefrom or useful therein, are violating the provisions of the Act of Congress passed July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce," and subsequent acts. And this proceeding is instituted to prevent and restrain the hereinafter particularly described agreements, contracts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade in such commodities among the several States and with foreign nations; the attempt to monopolize, and the contracts, combinations and conspiracies to monopolize and the existing monopolies of parts of trade and

commerce among the several States and with foreign nations in such commodities; and the agreements, contracts, combinations and conspiracies by and between defendants and others engaged in importing such commodities and similar articles, intended to operate in restraint of lawful and free competition in trade and commerce therein with foreign nations, and to increase the price of such imports.

On information and belief, your petitioner alleges and shows:

I.

The American Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, carrying on business in the Southern District of New York, with its principal offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City, where its president, Defendant James B. Duke, may be found.

Its issued capital stock is . . . \$118,931,500

Preferred \$78,689,100

Common 40,242,400

Bonded indebtedness (December 31, 1906) 116,260,450

British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, is a corporation organized under the laws of Great Britain and Ireland, carrying on business in the Southern District of New York, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City, where its principal officer, Defendant William R. Harris, chairman of the board of managers, may be found.

Its capital stock is £6,000,000

The Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, Limited, is a corporation organized under the laws of Great Britain and Ireland, carrying on business in Virginia and other States of the Union, with offices at Richmond, Va., where its general agent, Defendant Welford C. Reed, may be found.

Its capital stock is £18,000,0000

Bonded indebtedness 2,065,000

American Snuff Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, carrying on business in the Southern District of New York, with principal offices at 111 Fifth avenue, New York City, where its president, Martin J. Condon, may be found.

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

Its capital stock is.....\$25,000,000
 Preferred\$12,500,000
 Common 12,500,000

American Cigar Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, carrying on business in the Southern District of New York, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is....\$20,000,000
 Preferred\$10,000,000

Common 10,000,000

Guaranteed gold notes outstanding (December 31, 1906) 10,000,000

American Stogie Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, carrying on business in the Southern District of New York, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is...\$11,855,000
 Preferred \$855,000
 Common11,000,000

Havana Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, carrying on business in the Southern District of New York, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is....\$34,494,920
 Preferred\$4,703,720

Common29,791,200

Bonded indebtedness (December 31, 1906) 7,500,000

Havana-American Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$250,000

P. Lorillard Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Jersey City, N. J. Its issued capital stock is....\$5,000,000

Preferred\$2,000,000

Common 3,000,000

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Winston-Salem, N. C.

Its issued capital stock is\$7,525,000

Spaulding & Merrick is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Chicago, Ill.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$100,000

R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Virginia, with offices at Richmond, Va.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$150,000

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City, and Durham, N. C.

Its issued capital stock is....\$1,000,000

S. Anargyros is a corporation organized under the laws of New York, carrying on business in the Southern District of New York, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$450,000

Monopol Tobacco Works is a corporation organized under the laws of New York, carrying on business in the Southern District of New York, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$40,000

Luhrmann & Wilbern Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Middletown, Ohio.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$902,000

The John Bollman Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at San Francisco, Cal.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$200,000

F. F. Adams Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Wisconsin, with offices at Milwaukee, Wis.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$400,000

John W. Carroll Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Lynchburg, Va.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$418,000

Nall & Williams Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Kentucky, with offices at Louisville, Ky.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$116,000

Nashville Tobacco Works is a corporation organized under the laws of Tennessee, with offices at Nashville, Tenn.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$120,000

Day & Night Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws

of Ohio, with offices at Cincinnati, O.
Its capital stock is.....\$400,000

Pinkerton Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio, with offices at Zanesville, O.
Its capital stock is.....\$100,000

R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co., Incorporated, is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Reidsville, N. C.

Its capital stock is.....\$300,000
Bonded indebtedness (December 31, 1906)

200,000

F. R. Penn Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of North Carolina, with offices at Reidsville, N. C.

Its capital stock is\$262,000

Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of North Carolina, with offices at Wilson, N. C.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$150,000

W. S. Matthews & Son is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at 111 Fifth avenue, New York City, and Louisville, Ky.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$400,000

T. C. Williams Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Virginia, with offices at Petersburg, Va.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$400,000

David Dunlop, Incorporated, is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Petersburg, Va.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$450,000

W. E. Garrett & Sons, Incorporated, is a corporation organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, with offices at Philadelphia, Pa., and Yorklyn, Del.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$600,000

De Voe Snuff Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Spottswood, N. J.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$50,000

Standard Snuff Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Tennessee, with offices at Nashville, Tenn.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$281,600

H. Bolander is a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois, with offices at Chicago, Ill.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$135,000

Weyman & Bro. is a corporation or-

ganized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Chicago, Ill.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$500,000

The Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$1,799,600

United Cigar Stores Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$1,650,000

Preferred\$750,000

Common900,000

Bonded indebtedness (December 31, 1906)

2,850,000

Kentucky Tobacco Product Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Louisville, Ky., and No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$1,000,000

Amsterdam Supply Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$225,000

MacAndrews & Forbes Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$7,000,000

Preferred\$4,000,000

Common3,000,000

J. S. Young Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Maine, with offices at Baltimore, Md.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$800,000

Preferred\$500,000

Common300,000

The Conley Foil Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$375,000

The Johnston Tin Foil and Metal Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at St. Louis, Mo.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$300,000

Bonded indebtedness (December 31, 1906)

100,000

Golden Belt Manufacturing Company is a corporation organized under the

(Continued on page 10.)

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

GARMENT WORKERS SUSPEND NINE LOCALS.

**New York Unions Go Out On Strike
and Break Agreements Con-
trary to Orders.**

THE illegal strike of New York garment workers, which resulted in the suspension of nine local unions, including one in Newark, is breaking up, and the United Garment Workers who sought to maintain discipline by a refusal to permit signed agreements to be violated will be victorious.

The Unions engaged in the strike, which began on Sunday, July 14, were locals of the United Garment Workers of America. These locals are affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, the East Side Central Organization. The United Garment Workers of America

are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which recognizes the Central Federated Union as the only Central labor organization of New York.

The United Garment Workers executive board advised against the strike on union label shops, because such a strike would be a violation of agreements made with employers. It is said that the United Hebrew Trades urged the local unions to strike, despite the wishes of the executive board. At any rate Local Unions Nos. 2, 3, 156 and 157 ordered strikes in all shops, whether open or Union shops.

On July 16th the General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers issued the following to the officers of Locals Nos. 2, 3, 156 and 157:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"As your local union is aware that the General Executive Board has advised against the calling out on strike of shops working on label work, owing to the following clause in the Label Agreement with the Clothing Manufacturers:

"Should any difference arise between the firm and the employees, and which can not be settled between them, the said differences shall be submitted to the general officers United Garment Workers of America for adjustment. Should this not prove satisfactory, the subject in dispute shall be submitted to an umpire to be mutually selected for final decision."

"And since your labor union has disobeyed the order the General Executive Board is constrained to issue to local unions affected the following notification:

"Having gone out on strike in direct opposition to the wish of the G. E. B., your union is hereby ordered to have its members return to work who are out on strike in label shops by Thursday morning, July 18th. Should this order not be complied with, your local union shall stand suspended from the U. G. W. of A.

"If your union decides to obey the order of the G. E. B., it is prepared to take any or all grievances your members may have against label shops and according to the agreement use its best endeavor to adjust them to your satisfaction.

"In addition the G. E. B. is not alone willing to take up the question of the label shops, but should the order be complied with is willing to consider the whole strike situation and do what it can to take hold and organize, etc., to better the conditions of the tailoring industry as a whole in New York.

"Yours Fraternally,

"S. L. LANDERS.

"On behalf of General Executive Board."

The order contained in the above not being obeyed, the Unions to whom it was issued were suspended by the board.

At the beginning of the trouble the Brooklyn unions, Nos. 55, 69 and 140, refused to take part in the strike. Later these unions reconsidered their former decision and joined the strike, and on July 20th the General Executive Board issued an order similar to the one previously served upon the four New York unions, but which gave the Brooklyn unions until July 22nd to return to work, upon penalty of suspension. As in the New York cases the Brooklyn Unions failed to comply with the orders of the General Executive Board, and were by that body suspended from membership in the United Garment Workers of America.

Then Local Union 15, of Brownsville, and 28 of Newark, went out in sympathy and violated their agreements, and were in turn also suspended.

The United Hebrew Trades Central body is backing up the strikers, and there is some talk of organizing a new garment makers' general union to be composed of the suspended locals. Such a move will result in bringing the American Federation of Labor into the fight, with the probable result that all local unions holding charters under American Federation of Labor unions will be ordered to withdraw from the United Hebrew trades.

After the locals were suspended and were out on strike for two weeks hundreds of members, in fact whole shops, obeyed the order and returned to work, and applied for reinstation and now the Garment Workers will reorganize all the suspended locals, and it will be a lesson to them dearly learned.

PIPE TOBACCO IN AUSTRALIA

There was imported into Australasia from the United States of America, in the year ending 31st December, 1906, 6,939,014 lbs. of tobacco, against 5,492,718 lbs. for the year ending 31st December, 1905—an increase of 1,446,296 lbs., or a fraction over 26 per cent. in one year.

This does not represent our entire imports of American tobacco, as there was probably a considerable amount brought here that was purchased in the English markets. The bulk of this tobacco was for pipe-smoking, and probably 75 per cent. of bright and semi-bright varieties.

It seems but reasonable that our farmers should make an effort to secure a large part of this trade, and they certainly should be able to do so if they will make an intelligent effort, and I am sure they will receive every encouragement from the local manufacturers.

While the consumption of the heavier types of tobacco is large, yet it is decreasing, and the consumption of the lighter sorts is correspondingly increasing, and especially is the cigarette increasing in favor; these take the very lightest and mildest types.

While the prices for the lighter sorts are much higher than for the heavier darks, yet the heavy yield of the latter pretty nearly equalizes the returns to the grower, but there is always greater danger of there being an over-supply of them. The Australian farmer should endeavor to supply the trade with both the bright and heavy sorts, reduce these large imports, and keep the large sum of money at home that is annually sent abroad to pay for this tobacco.

The growing of these bright tobaccos can only be done on the light sandy soils, and by securing seed of varieties that are known to cure bright readily, such as Hester, Ragland's Improved Yellow Pryor, White Stem Orinoco, Yellow Pryor and Lax. All of these tobaccos will cure bright if grown on proper soils, cut at the proper time, and properly treated. When the weather is favorable, to sun-cure—that is, to cure on scaffold—is an excellent method, is simple, and, I believe, will largely eliminate the object-

onable qualities of our tobaccos, and give, them a flavour that will commend itself to the consumer.

In this method, when the sun is hot a width of cheese or butter cloth should be drawn around the scaffold to prevent burning. When the weather is showery or unsettled, then flue-curing, or charcoal in tight sheds, is the only sure method of getting a large percentage of bright tobacco. The flue-cure is the successor of the old-fashioned charcoal process, and is decidedly the best and surest. In either of these processes the main idea is, first, to yellow the tobacco, and the heat in the room should be kept at 93 to 95 degrees, day and night, until the tobacco is yellow, and then gradually raised very slowly, say five degrees an hour, until 140 to 150 degrees are reached, and there remain until the tobacco is dry. Care should be taken that the tobacco does not sweat in the early stages of curing. Hang a pane of glass in the drying-room; and should it begin to get moist or wet, it shows the air is too moist and will not longer absorb moisture—it is then when the tobacco will sweat and sponge. Under these conditions open all the vents in the room for a few minutes to allow this excess of moisture to escape.

Bright tobaccos should be bulked as soon as cured by this process; if allowed to hang, the colors will run and spoil.

When bright or light colors are desired, tobacco should not be allowed to get over-ripe, but should be cut when the plant is fairly well turned into ripening; and just before fully ripe. It is very difficult to get bright colors if the crop is a late one, as the cold, dewy nights thicken the leaf, which is unfavorable to bright cures; hence the crop in Australia, if possible, should be transplanted in time to be harvested not later than the middle of April, earlier if possible.—*Queensland Agricultural Journal*,

The International Association of Machinists, the "fighting organization of the iron trades," has added another name to the long list of victories. The Southern Railway, after a three-week struggle, has reinstated its old machinists, those hired to take their places being summarily dismissed.

(Continued from page 7)

laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.
Its issued capital stock is.....\$700,000

Mengel Box Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Louisville, Ky.
Its issued capital stock is.....\$1,973,200

Manhattan Briar Pipe Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New York, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.
Its issued capital stock is.....\$350,000

International Cigar Machinery Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.
Its capital stock is.....\$10,000,000

Garson Vending Machine Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.
Its issued capital stock is.....\$50,000

Crescent Cigar and Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Louisiana, with offices at New Orleans, La.
Its issued capital stock is.....\$20,000

Florodora Tag Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.
Its issued capital stock is.....\$10,000

Thomas Cusack Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.
Its issued capital stock is.....\$2g0,000

Preferred \$100,000

Common 150,000

M. Blaskower Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Nevada, with offices at San Francisco, California.
Its issued capital stock is.....\$500,000

Preferred \$250,000

Common 250,000

R. D. Burnett Cigar Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Alabama, with offices at Birmingham, Ala.
Its issued capital stock is.....\$15,000

Cliff Weil Cigar Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Virginia, with offices at Richmond, Va.
Its issued capital stock is.....\$50,000

Corporation J. & B. Moos is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Chicago, Ill.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$150,000

The J. & B. Moos Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Its capital is\$200,000

Dusel, Goodloe & Co. is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Philadelphia, Pa.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$72,000

J. J. Goodrum Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Georgia, with offices at Atlanta, Ga.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$60,000

Jordan, Gibson & Baum, Incorporated, is a corporation organized under the laws of Tennessee, with offices at Memphis, Tenn.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$50,000

Louisiana Tobacco Company, Limited, is a corporation organized under the laws of Louisiana, with offices at New Orleans, La.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$50,000

The Smokers' Paradise Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at Atlantic City, N. J.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$75,000

Cuban Land and Leaf Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$100,000

Porto Rican Leaf Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$500,000

Federal Cigar Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$250,000

Federal Cigar Real Estate Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Its issued capital stock is.....\$30,000

All of the individual defendants except Fuller and Reed have been for a long time Directors of The American Tobacco Company, attend the meetings

at 111 Fifth avenue, New York City, participate in the direction and management of its business, and are responsible therefor. Except as shown, they may be found in the Southern District of New York.

Defendant James B. Duke has been since its organization President of The American Tobacco Company, is one of the Board of Managers of the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, and Director of the American Snuff Company and of defendant The Imperial Tobacco Company.

The defendants, John B. Cobb, Caleb C. Dula, Robert B. Dula, William R. Harris and Percival S. Hill, are Vice Presidents of The American Tobacco Company.

The defendant John B. Cobb is President of the American Cigar Company, a Director of the American Snuff Company, and one of the Managers of the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited.

The defendant William R. Harris is Chairman of the Board of Managers of the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, and a Director of The Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, Limited.

The defendant Caleb C. Dula is a Director of American Snuff Company.

The defendant Hill is a Director of the American Snuff Company, Limited, and President of S. Anargyros, Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, the John Bollman Company and Monopol Tobacco Works.

The defendant Fuller was a Director of The American Tobacco Company during the years 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, and stipulates not to engage in the tobacco business in England, as hereinafter described.

The defendant W. C. Reed is agent in the United States for The Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, Limited, with offices at Richmond, Va.

II.

Tobacco has been a staple product of American farms since the first white settlements in Virginia. Its cultivation has gradually extended from a small district there until the annual

planting within the United States now covers 800,000 acres, lying chiefly in Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin, Ohio, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, New York, Massachusetts, Florida and Georgia; and to its production, transportation, manufacture, sale and distribution throughout the world much capital and the time and labor of many hundred thousand people are devoted. The cured leaf and articles manufactured therefrom for a long time have been important articles of interstate and foreign commerce. The amounts grown annually differ greatly, and accurate statistics are not obtainable, while estimates are far apart. According to census returns, the domestic crop of 1859 exceeded 400,000,000 pounds, and that of 1899, 800,000,000 pounds. The average crop for the last three years has probably been around 800,000,000 pounds, and 35 to 40 per cent. of the world's production, to most of which the American leaf is greatly superior in quality.

The plant is especially affected by cultivation, soil and climate; and radically different types, each with varieties, have been developed. Its principal use is for making many kinds of cigars and kindred rolls, cigarettes, snuff and preparations for chewing (plug) and smoking, for each of which a particular sort of leaf is essential.

Speaking generally and omitting some insignificant in quantity, domestic tobaccos may be grouped into eight classes:

1. The Cigar Type—Annual production approximately 180,000,000 pounds. Grows in Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New England, New York, Florida and Georgia, is consumed domestically, chiefly for cigars, and, to a limited extent, for "scrap," recently popular for both smoking and chewing.

Defendants purchase about 20 per cent. of this.

2. The Burley Type—Annual production approximately 185,000,000 pounds. Grows in the central and northeastern sections of Kentucky, and a few counties of Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia. It is consumed mostly by do-

mestic concerns for smoking and plug.

Defendants purchase of this about 90 per cent.

3. The Bright Yellow Type—Annual production approximately 180,000,000 pounds. Grows in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and is principally used for smoking and plug.

Defendants purchase of this 75 to 80 per cent.

4. The Dark Western Type—Annual production approximately 130,000,000 pounds. Grows in central and western sections of Kentucky and in Tennessee, and is used in the domestic manufacture of snuff and some grades of plug. Much of it is exported.

Defendants purchase of this about 40 per cent.

5. The Dark Virginia Type—Annual production approximately 50,000,000 pounds. Grows in the central section of Virginia, is used domestically for snuff and plug, and is largely exported.

Defendants purchase of this 35 to 40 per cent.

6. The Green River and Upper Cumberland Types—Annual production approximately 50,000,000 pounds. Grows in Green River district of Kentucky and nearby parts of Tennessee. They are used domestically for snuff and plug, and are largely exported.

Defendants purchase of this 50 to 60 per cent.

7. The Maryland and Eastern Ohio Types—Annual production approximately 25,000,000 pounds. Grow in Maryland and Eastern Ohio, and are mostly exported.

8. The Virginia Air-Cured Type—Annual production about 8,000,000 pounds. Grows in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., and is consumed by domestic manufacturers for smoking.

Defendants purchase of this 90 per cent. or more.

The annual exportation of domestic leaf tobacco is around 300,000,000 pounds, of which it may be broadly said: One-third goes to England, principally for the use of defendants, The Imperial Tobacco Company and the British-American Tobacco Company, having been purchased here by their special agencies. One-third goes to

France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Japan and Austria-Hungary, where the manufacture and sale of tobacco is a Government monopoly, these companies having purchased the same here through their special agencies. And the remainder is distributed throughout the world.

Leaf is now being imported at a rate exceeding 35,000,000 pounds annually—the major part from Cuba and the East Indies, with increasing quantities from Turkey. The consumption, domestic and foreign, of manufactured tobacco has grown rapidly during the last decade.

In the usual ways through many years there grew up abroad and in the United States establishments for the manufacture and sale of tobacco products. Prior to 1890 many were in successful operation in England and in the different States, notably at Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, Richmond, Durham, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York City, and were separate and independent. They purchased leaf in the various States where it grew, or through large dealers and warehousemen who had so purchased, transported it to their plants, manufactured, and then sold, shipped and distributed the products throughout the world to independent, uncontrolled jobbers, wholesalers, retailers and others, all as a part of interstate and foreign commerce, and in active and open competition. Some had become large and successful, but none purchased or used more than a small part of the annual crop, or manufactured, sold or distributed a very large portion of the total output. The prices of raw material and finished product were established by operation of natural and usual laws, and trade and commerce therein developed unrestrained.

During that time many competing buyers sought the leaf tobacco; they visited the farm and assembled at convenient markets, where the planter sent it for public sale. They represented many separate and independent dealers, speculators, manufacturers, warehousemen and others. No one of them

bought in sufficient quantities to control the market, and active, open competition among them assured reasonable prices according to quality, demand and supply. When so purchased the leaf was shipped to various points in other States and abroad to manufacturers, dealers, warehousemen and others. Other articles useful and necessary in manufacturing tobacco products, such as tin foil and licorice, were likewise bought and sold in the open market and distributed as a part of interstate and foreign commerce by makers, importers and dealers, acting independently.

Smoking and plug tobacco, snuff and cigarettes satisfactory in quality can be clearly fabricated in large plants by machinery; and to successfully produce and market them even in fair competition would necessitate a considerable investment. During ten years prior to 1890 the cost of domestic cigarettes was revolutionized, and the cost reduced to a minimum by introduction of patented machines, and a few firms, corporations and individuals were enabled to acquire control. Cigars do not readily yield to ordinary factory methods—the individuality of the workman being of special importance—and the business of making and marketing them under favorable conditions may be successful without large capital.

Within recent years it became customary for tobacco manufacturers to pack their goods in small parcels ready for consumers, marked with distinguishing devices, trade names or brands. By advertisement and other devices consumers are taught to recognize and demand articles by such distinctive names and marks; and many well-known brands command purchasers without special reference to their actual manufacturer. As sometimes expressed, the tobacco business is "a matter of brands"—they are the symbols which indicate to consumers the particular articles desired, and the well-advertised, popular ones have in a sense come to be staples in the jobbing and retail tobacco trade, without which such merchants could only with great difficulty, if at all, build up or maintain a successful business.

Interstate and foreign trade and commerce in leaf tobacco, its manufactured products and articles necessary therefor, for a long time grew and expanded along the general lines described, and but for the combinations, conspiracies, attempts to monopolize and other unlawful practices herein-after stated, would have so continued, to the great advantage of planters, consumers and the general public.

III.

Before 1890 the aggregate annual output of five separate manufacturing concerns amounted to 5,000,000 pounds of smoking tobacco and 95 per cent. of all cigarettes produced in the United States. They were Allen & Ginter, a Virginia corporation with factory at Richmond, Va.; W. Duke, Sons & Co., a North Carolina corporation, with factories at Durham, N. C., and New York City; Kinney Tobacco Company, a New York corporation, with factory at New York City; W. S. Kimball & Co., partnership and corporation, with factory at Brooklyn, N. Y. Each of the five— independent and in unrestrained competition with all the others likewise engaged—had established a successful, profitable and expanding business. In competition they purchased leaf in different States where requisite types grew, shipped it as part of interstate commerce to their factories, and extensively advertised, sold and distributed the finished products through their own traveling agents, drummers, wholesalers, retailers and others in the ordinary way as parts of interstate and foreign commerce in all the States and in foreign countries.

Defendants James B. Duke, B. N. Duke, George Arents, Geo. W. Watts and others, owners, officers, directors and agents of the five concerns, believing co-operation would yield large profits, determined to bring it about, destroy existing competition among them, and through combinations and agreements in restraint thereof to exclude all others, secure control of and monopolize interstate and foreign trade and commerce in cigarettes. Accordingly a preliminary agreement was made, and in January, 1896, they in-

corporated The American Tobacco Company under the laws of New Jersey with \$25,000,000 capital (\$10,000,-000 8 per cent. preferred, \$15,000,000 common); for the stock allotted to each, at valuations far in excess of real worth, the five old concerns immediately conveyed to the new corporation their business of manufacturing, selling, dealing in and distributing tobacco and cigarettes as going concerns, and all property and rights used in connection therewith wherever situated, including, among other things, good-will and exclusive right to use their names and their principal owners, managers and directors agreed not thereafter to engage in the business of manufacturing, buying, selling or dealing in tobacco or its products. The stock was allotted and received as follows:

Allen & Ginter	\$7,500,000
Preferred	\$3,000,000
Common	4,500,000
W. Duke, Sons & Co.....	7,500,000
Preferred	\$3,000,000
Common	4,500,000
Kinney Tobacco Company....	5,000,000
Preferred	\$2,000,000
Common	3,000,000
W. S. Kimball & Co.....	2,500,000
Preferred	\$1,000,000
Common	1,500,000
Goodwin & Co.	2,500,000
Preferred	\$1,000,000
Common	1,500,000

The articles of incorporation declare the purposes of The American Tobacco Company as follows:

The objects for which the company is formed are to cure leaf tobacco, and to buy, manufacture and sell tobacco in all its forms, and to establish factories, agencies and depots for the sale and distribution thereof, and to transport or cause the same to be transported, as an article of commerce, and to do all things incidental to the business of trading and manufacturing aforesaid. The portion of the business of said company which is to be carried on out of said State (New Jersey) is to cure leaf tobacco, and to buy, manufacture and sell tobacco in all its

forms, to establish factories, agencies and depots for the sale and distribution thereof, and to transport the same as an article of commerce, and to do all other things incidental to the business of the company which must necessarily be transacted outside of said State. The company proposes to carry on its operations in all the other States and Territories in the United States and in Canada and in Great Britain and in all foreign countries. (By amendment in 1901 it was given power to guarantee securities of other corporations).

The defendant James B. Duke has been President of the company since its organization. The first Board of Directors was composed of defendants James B. Duke, B. N. Duke, George Arents and George W. Watts (who have remained thereon continuously), William H. Butler, Charles G. Emery, Lewis Ginter, Francis S. Kinney, Wm. S. Kimball and John Pope. Each owned an interest and participated in managing one of the acquired concerns, and was selected according to preliminary arrangement.

Having in the ways and for the purposes described acquired the five old concerns, The American Tobacco Company began and has continued to operate and control all their affairs in concert and agreement; and that corporation then became and with added acquisitions has ever since been itself a combination in restraint of trade and commerce between the States and with foreign nations. All necessary leaf tobacco was thereafter purchased by a single department, through direct agents and representatives in the localities and markets within the different States where the same grew or was exposed for sale; the total output was likewise sold, shipped, transported and distributed by one department; and interstate and foreign trade and commerce in cigarettes and leaf tobacco and its products were hindered and restrained.

In the year 1890 The American Tobacco Company made extraordinary profits, out of which were paid large dividends on its stock, preferred and

common, and the effectiveness of the combination was demonstrated. Its output for 1890 was:

Cigarettes, No.	2,410,520,000
Cheroots & little cigars, No.	30,093,000
Smoking tobacco, lbs.	5,526,163

(The leaf necessary therefor was less than 15,000,000 pounds.)

For the same year totals for the United States were:

Cigarettes, No.	2,505,167,610
Smoking tobacco, lbs.	69,809,445

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LABOR NOTES.

The New York branch of the Printers' League of America has been organized by about 50 employers, who have 2,000 employees.

The South Carolina legislature passed the "ten-hour bill, which limits the time of labor in cotton and woolen mills to 10 hours a day.

Practically all the wood-bound cooperage used by Chicago meat packers is supplied by prison contracts and made by prison labor.

The Norfolk & Western Railway Company has granted the telegraph operators of its entire system an increase of 11 per cent and an eight-hour day.

Organized labor is in the lead as regards improved conditions in Richmond, Va. The unorganized workers work 12 and 15 hours a day and receive but small wages.

The iron molders of St. Louis have accepted a 15 cents per day increase in wages offered by the employers in place of 25 cents demanded. There will be no strike.

Reports submitted at the recent meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L. showed that there had been an increase of 55,000 in the trade membership in the last five months.

Lewiston, Idaho, plumbers who have been out on strike will now return to work. They were granted an increase in wages of 50 cents a day, making the wage paid \$5.00. Plumbers will be allowed 20 minutes in which to go from the shop to the job within a limit of 12 blocks, and no non-union man be put on a job when there is an idle plumber in the shop.

Continued from August number.

Government's Bill Against American Tobacco Company.

COMPLETENESS OF DOCUMENT FILED IN UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT AT NEW YORK MATTER OF WIDE SPREAD COMMENT AND DISCUSSION.

Investigations of the Government's Special Attorneys Has Been Conducted Along the Most Radical Lines—Case of Prosecution Strengthened at Every Possible Point and Few Loopholes Have Been Left Defendants—Growth of the Tobacco Industry—Quantities of Various Types of Domestic Leaf Purchased by Defendant Company—Government's Bill of Equity in Detail.

IV.

About the first of 1891, and subsequently, the American Tobacco Company, its officers and directors, defendants, James B. Duke, B. N. Duke, George Arents and George W. Watts, and all others then, thereafter and now acting as such, together with sundry persons, firms, partnerships and corporations who became associates, entered into and ever since have been and are now parties to and engaged in contracts, combinations and conspiracies (as hereinafter more particularly pointed out) in unlawful restraint of trade and commerce in leaf tobacco and articles manufactured therefrom or necessary therefor, among the several States and Territories of the United States and with foreign nations, and through means thereof and otherwise are unlawfully attempting to monopolize and have monopolized such trade and commerce.

The above-specified contracts, combinations and conspiracies to which all defendants are parties have existed since about the 1st of January, 1891, and have been continuously maintained, acted upon and are now kept in force for the express purpose and with the effect of destroying competition, unreasonably and unlawfully hindering and restraining interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco and its products and things necessary or useful in their manufacture, and with the further purpose and effect of inducing and forcing persons formerly engaged therein to refrain therefrom, preventing others from engaging therein, and of monopolizing

and attempting to monopolize such interstate trade and commerce.

The American Tobacco Company throughout the period specified has been party to said unlawful contracts, combinations, conspiracies, attempts to monopolize and monopolies, and one of the principal agencies and instrumentalities for effecting the purposes aforesaid.

In order to bring about the desired ends and with the above-enumerated purposes, defendants, their associates and predecessors have adopted such means as seemed expedient; to enumerate all of them would too much encumber this petition. But, among others, the general lines of action, practice, operation, manipulation and management hereinafter described have been and are now followed, and unless prohibited will be continued hereafter.

Defendants, with expanding purpose to dominate the tobacco industry, have progressively absorbed competitors and driven them out of commerce by oppressively attacking and threatening to attack them with ferocious competition and unfair trade methods and then buying them in, or through offers of irresistible sums of money—all of which their overmastering power and resources in combination made possible. And by the exercise of such power and resources they have deterred and prevented and are now preventing and deterring others from becoming competitors and have made effective competition with themselves impossible.

Defendants have through offers greatly in excess of real values systematically

induced, and by bringing to bear against or threatening their opponents with unusual and irresistible competition have compelled formidable concerns, competing and opposing concerns, to sell and convey to them their business of manufacturing, selling and dealing in tobacco or its products with good will, brands and exclusive rights to use their names in connection therewith, and the owners, managers, directors and stockholders, experienced and skilled tobacco men, to obligate themselves to refrain from engaging or being interested in such business without defendant's consent. Plants so secured have generally been promptly abandoned; but the names and brands of these and other old concerns have been and are used in connection with the products of plants operated by defendants, and they have been sold as though fabricated by the original makers.

Defendants have by agreements, combinations and conspiracies with owners, stockholders, directors, officers and agents, and by paying therefor greatly in excess of real values or by issuing in exchange stock in one of defendant corporations, acquired a controlling interest in many opposing corporations, and have thereafter elected their directors; and by agreements and conspiracies with such directors and other officers and agents have destroyed competition between them which would otherwise exist and secured conduct of the business of all in combination and agreement.

Defendants have frequently procured the organization of a corporation with wide powers and then caused conveyance thereto of the business and assets of a competing concern under some arrangement which secured to them a controlling interest in the stock, and have thus retired a rival, destroyed competition, and brought about combination and union of opposing interests and rendered opportunity for an outsider to enter the trade and commerce more and more difficult, until now such opportunity scarcely exists.

Defendants have entered into unlawful contracts, combinations and conspiracies to drive out opponents, exclude

all others and apportion amongst themselves the trade and commerce in tobacco throughout the world and to define the regions in which, undisturbed, each might operate.

Defendants have concealed and are now concealing their ownership of controlled companies, have procured and permitted and are now procuring and permitting the same to be held out and advertised wholly independent and without connection with them, the "Trust" or any "Combination," intending thereby to mislead, deceive and defraud the public and more effectually cripple existing competitors and keep out new ones.

Defendants have unlawfully acquired control and monopoly of trade and commerce in articles necessary or useful in manufacturing "tobacco products, such as licorice, tin foil and others, in order to destroy competition with them and the opportunity therefor, and thereby secure a more complete mastery of the tobacco industry, cripple existing competitors and destroy opportunities for any new ones.

Defendants have resorted to unfair trade methods; have imitated and made false and untruthful statements concerning rival brands; have by misrepresentations sought to induce competitors' customers to abandon them, and in divers unfair ways have endeavored to destroy them; and for the purpose of destructive competition have reduced prices of their goods in certain localities below cost of production and in others have bid up raw material beyond real values.

They have been able by enormous resources and power in combination to manipulate markets and the prices for leaf tobacco to their own advantage, to break down existing opposition and render success in opposition to them hopeless.

They have secured control of many—and are diligently seeking to extend it to all others—of the ordinary agencies through which manufactured tobacco and its products as a part of interstate and foreign commerce are distributed, jobbers, wholesalers and retailers, among other ways, by acquiring out-

right ownership, by allowing special confidential commissions, by advancing large sums of money, giving unusual credit and otherwise financing them, and by threats to withhold the goods of the combination unless given special treatment and preference and if the goods of other manufacturers are dealt in.

With intent to carry out the purposes and objects above described, defendants have done and procured the doing of many things, some of which are those hereinafter specified.

V.

In February, 1891, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired, through purchase of all the capital stock of and subsequent conveyance from the National Tobacco Works, a Kentucky corporation engaged in interstate and foreign trade and commerce in leaf tobacco and in manufacturing, selling and distributing tobacco products throughout the United States and abroad in competition with it, all conveyor's business of manufacturing and selling, dealing in and distributing plug tobacco as a going concern, all assets, property and good will and the exclusive right to use the corporate name, giving therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$800,000 cash and \$400,000 preferred and \$800,000 common stock.

F. J. Pfingst, Edward F. Kessler, Basil Doerhoefer, John Doerhoefer and Marcus Doerhoefer, as Pfingst, Doerhoefer & Co., had long successfully engaged in manufacturing plug tobacco at Louisville, Ky., and in interstate and foreign commerce as purchasers and dealers in leaf and its products. About January 1, 1891, the partnership business was transferred to the National Tobacco Works, organized therefor, with \$400,000 capital stock, all of which was issued to the partners, and this they sold to defendant, the American Tobacco Company. They also agreed with conveyee to enter its service in managing the business and property acquired, and each further agreed that for ten years he would not engage in or carry on, directly or indirectly, or be concerned or interested in carrying on, or permit or suffer the use of his name, in connection with the business of man-

ufacturing or selling tobacco in any form.

This plant is now operated as a branch of the American Tobacco Company.

In March, 1891, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired from Philip Whitlock, for a long time engaged in interstate trade and commerce in leaf tobacco and manufacturing products thereof (especially cheroots, cigars and cigarettes), at Richmond, Va., and in selling and distributing them throughout the United States and abroad in competition with it, all his business of manufacturing and selling cheroots, cigars and cigarettes, together with all property used in the same and the exclusive right to use his name in connection therewith, by paying therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$300,000. Whitlock agreed with the purchaser to enter its employ for three years and for twenty years not to engage in or carry on, directly or indirectly, the business of manufacturing, selling or distributing tobacco or its products.

This plant is now operated as a branch of the American Tobacco Company.

In April, 1891, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired from Marburg Brothers, a firm long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and manufacturing products thereof (especially smoking and snuff), at Baltimore, Md., and in selling and distributing the same throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendants, all the partnership business of manufacturing and selling, dealing in and distributing smoking tobacco and all property used in the same and the exclusive right to use the name of the firm or partners in connection therewith, by giving therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$164,637.65 cash, \$1,230,000 preferred and \$1,845,000 common stock.

Charles L. Marburg, William A. Marburg, Albert Marburg and Theodore Marburg, who composed the firm, experienced tobacco men, each agreed not to engage in the manufacture, sale or distribution of tobacco products in the United States without purchaser's consent.

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

This plant is operated as a branch of the American Tobacco Company.

In April, 1891, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired from G. W. Gail & Ax, a partnership long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and manufacturing products therefor (especially smoking) at Baltimore, Md., and in selling and distributing the same throughout the United States and abroad, in competition with defendants, all the partnership business of manufacturing and selling smoking tobacco as a going concern, and all property used in the same, and the exclusive right to use the name of the firm or the partners in connection therewith, by giving therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$77,582.66 cash, \$705,000 preferred and \$1,055,000 common stock. George W. Gail, Ernst Schmeisser, George W. Gail, Jr., and Christian Ax, who comprised the firm, experienced tobacco men, each agreed not to engage or become interested in the business of manufacturing, selling or distributing tobacco or its products in the United States without purchaser's consent.

The output of the American Tobacco Company for 1891 was:

Cigarettes (number)	2,788,778,000
Cheroots and little cigars (number)	40,009,000
Smoking (pounds)	13,813,335
Fine cut (pounds)	560,633
Snuff (pounds)	383,162
Plug (pounds)	4,442,774

Total output for the United States in 1891:

Cigarettes (number)	3,137,318,596
Smoking (pounds)	76,708,300
Fine cut (pounds)	16,968,870
Plug and twist (pounds) ..	166,177,915
Snuff (pounds)	10,674,241

VI.

In May, 1892, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired from S. Hernsheim Bros. & Co., a partnership long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and manufacturing products therefor (especially paper cigarettes), at New Orleans, La., and in selling, dealing in and distributing the same throughout the United States and

broad in competition with defendants, all the firm business as a going concern, with plant, factory and all assets and property used in connection with the same, together with the good-will and the exclusive right to use the name and that of the partners in connection therewith, by giving therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$269,961.83 cash, \$100,000 preferred and \$150,000 common stock. Simon Hernsheim, Isidore Hernsheim, Joseph Hernsheim and Sigmond Belmont, members of the firm and experienced tobacco men, each agreed with the purchaser that he would not for ninety-nine years, directly or indirectly, engage in the manufacture or sale of paper cigarettes.

This plant has long been closed and abandoned.

In February, 1895, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired from the Consolidated Cigarette Company, a New York corporation, long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and manufacturing products thereof (especially cigarettes), at New York City, and in selling, dealing in and distributing the same throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendants, all its business of manufacturing cigars and cigarettes and of selling and distributing the same throughout the United States, together with the good-will and the exclusive right to use the corporate name, by giving therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$288,485.34 cash. Benjamin Lichtenstein, Adolph Moonelis, Solomon K. Lichtenstein, Alexander Lichtenstein and Henry Moonelis, all the stockholders in vendor corporation, agreed with the vendee not to engage in the manufacture or sale of cigars or cigarettes.

This plant was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In March, 1895, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired from Herman Ellis, long successfully engaged at Baltimore, Md., in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and in manufacturing products thereof (especially cigars, cheroots and cigarettes), and in selling, dealing in and

(Continued on page 12.)

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

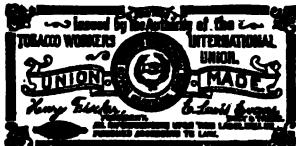
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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1907.
To Officers and Members:

GREETING—The following table shows the result of the return of the vote of Local Unions upon the resolution submitted by the International Executive Board to the Local Unions for a vote.

It will be seen that the vote by a small majority has defeated the resolution. No change will be made in the Constitution, as both the Sick and Death Benefits are to be continued, and assessments are to be levied to maintain it.

In view of this, you are herewith advised that four (4) twenty-five-cent (25c) assessments will now be levied

during the period of one year, beginning from October 1 of this year. The date of levying the four special assessments are as follows:

No. 1, October 1, 1907, to be collected on or before October 31; No. 2, January 1, 1908, to be collected on or before January 31, 1908; No. 3, March 1, 1908, to be collected on or before March 31, 1908; No. 4, June 1, 1908, to be collected on or before June 30, 1908.

Local Unions are hereby notified that the full amount of this 25c assessment must be sent to the International Office. No division of this assessment is allowed, as is in the case with the regular quarterly assessment. Special stamps will be issued for members' receipt when payment is made.

Union No.	Affirmative.	Negative.
1	26	...
2	410	...
11	...	235
12	...	325
13	126	22
16	2	17
18	9	4
19	26	...
22	44	...
23	...	10
25	78	1
29	...	43
37	...	85
38	...	12
44	9	6
48	148	...
63	17	...
69	...	15
71	12	10
72	...	112
74	13	...
75	5	...
81	12	2
84	19	...
86	5	...
87	97	...
97	...	28
98	...	155
100	...	21
102	7	...
	1,065	1,103
Total negative	...	1,103
Total affirmative	...	1,065
Majority in negative	...	38

The following unions have failed to vote: Nos. 24, 41, 45, 59, 83, 101, 103, 108, 120, 123, 124, 125, 126.

The above Unions, having failed to vote on above resolution, are hereby notified to give cause why they should not be fined \$5.00 each, in compliance with Section No. 115, for such failure.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1907.

To Officers and Members:

GREETING—You have just been advised of the result of the vote returned by our Local Unions upon the resolution submitted by the International Executive Board, which defeats the resolution, and decides that both the Sick and Death Benefit provisions shall be "continued."

In view of this decision it becomes necessary to levy the assessment referred to in "Resolution No. 2," in order that the burden of the assessment may be distributed as lightly as possible upon the membership, it has been decided to divide it into four installments of 25c every three months, beginning October 1, 1907, and continuing as follows:

**SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FOR S.
AND D. B. FUND.**

Installment No. 1 takes effect October 1, collectable on or before October 31, 1907.

Installment No. 2 takes effect January 1, 1908, collectable on or before January 31, 1908.

Installment No. 3 takes effect March 1, 1908, collectable on or before March 31, 1908.

Installment No. 4 takes effect June 1, 1908, collectable on or before June 30, 1908.

Members are advised that the entire amount of this assessment must be returned to the International Office after collection is made.

Special 25c stamps (similar in color to the 5c Sick Benefit stamps) will be

furnished to Financial Secretaries to be used in receiving for this special assessment.

Fraternally yours
E. LEWIS EVANS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

**SPECIAL NOTICE TO FINANCIAL
SECRETARIES AND SHOP
COLLECTORS.**

Financial Secretaries are requested when transferring payments of this special 25c Assessment made by members from their shop collector lists to the Duplicating Cash Book, to enter all payments made for this SPECIAL SICK BENEFIT ASSESSMENT in the last column of the sheet. There is no heading over this column, and Financial Secretaries are requested to write in the words, "SPECIAL 25c ASSESSMENT."

If this is done, it will save the Financial Secretaries and the International Office much trouble in making the correct postings of the Assessment when they are sent in.

It will also assist in tracing up delinquents and correcting errors that may occur.

Shop collectors are advised to observe the above carefully and when entering this SPECIAL ASSESSMENT when paid by members to enter it in the last column under the heading of "SUNDRIES."

Fraternally yours,
E. LEWIS EVANS,
Int. Secy.-Treas.

The Trades Union Congress of France, at its annual session, held recently, defeated by 380 to 8 votes a motion to enter into permanent relations with the Socialists, and adopted a resolution to hold aloof from politics and devote the energies of the trade unions for the present to the amelioration of the condition of the workingmen of France, advocated a reduction of the hours of labor, the increase of wages, etc., but declared the adherence of the congress to the principles of a general strike.

An estimate furnished by a Washington statistician gives the number of men killed in the daily pursuit of their callings, largely skilled and unskilled laborers, for the last four years, at 80,000 men or 20,000 annually.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

At the Fifty-third Convention of the International Typographical Union, Wednesday, August 14, 1907.

Whereas, The Los Angeles Times, having secured the unlimited financial backing of the American Manufacturers' Association, and other kindred organizations of capital, is to-day not only the leading exponent of the so-called "open shop," but is the most unfair, unscrupulous and malignant enemy of organized labor in America; and,

Whereas, The Times has succeeded in practically disrupting many of the unions of Los Angeles, and, unless strenuously opposed, will eventually make that city thoroughly non-union, thereby creating a breeding place for strike-breakers of all crafts and trades; and,

Whereas, If unionism is crushed in Los Angeles it will be but a short time before the same methods are applied to other cities; and,

Whereas, The International Typographical Union, having spent more than fifty thousand dollars in an effort to unionize the Times, believes the struggle in Los Angeles has become national in its scope, vitally affecting all organized labor, and should therefore be financed and prosecuted by the great American labor movement through its recognized head, the American Federation of Labor; and,

Whereas, We believe that if this course is pursued it will mean not only the unionizing of the Los Angeles Times, but the winning of a victory that will be of incalculable benefit to the cause of unionism; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to prepare resolutions to be presented to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that a per capita tax of one cent per month be levied on all members of the Federation, the money raised thereby to be expended by a representative appointed by, and under the immediate supervision of, the president of the American Federation of Labor; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to appoint one or more

representatives to attend the conventions of national and international organizations and endeavor to get similar resolutions adopted and in every way to further this movement.—*Resolutions presented by Los Angeles Delegates to I. T. U. Convention.*

HELP.

Is Demanded By Tobacco Worker's Union to Fight the American Tobacco Company.

Anthony McAndrews, President of Tobacco Workers' Local Union, No. 25, earnestly appeals to every fair-minded chewer of scrap tobacco to see that the blue label of the Tobacco Workers is on every package. The reasons he gives for this demand are as follows:

"The American Tobacco Company (the trust) is attempting in every conceivable manner to wipe out of existence the Tobacco Workers' Union, and it is rumored that \$5,000,000 will be spent to accomplish this.

"One of the tricks resorted to by the trust was that after it made the price of tobacco so high the union and independent firms were compelled to reduce the weight of five-cent packages from three ounces to two and one-half ounces. After this was done the trust introduced a three-ounce tobacco from Zanesville, and gave away presents. One of the local independent (union) companies met this competition, and put on the market a three-ounce (Teddy Bear) tobacco, also giving away presents.

"The trust being hampered to some extent in this manner, resorted to another trick. This time it was not to catch the tobacco-user, but the jobber. It is offering its tobacco to the jobber at 16 2-3 cents a pound, thereby attempting to influence the jobber to sell trust tobacco on account of larger profit. To sell scrap tobacco at 16 2-3 cents a pound is doing so at a great loss, which is explained here. The lowest price for the raw tobacco is fourteen-cents per pound. The Government demands a revenue of six cents on each pound. This makes a pound of tobacco cost the manufacturer twenty cents before he handles it.

"Now, add to this labor, office hire, rent, heat, light, soliciting, advertising, printing bags and cartons, etc., and you can figure yourselves to what an extent the fair-minded union employer is handicapped by the trust. And bear in mind the tobacco-user is not getting any benefit out of this 16 2-3 cents racket. He still pays five cents a package.

"About a year and a half ago the trust attempted to corner the tobacco market, paying as much as 25 cents per pound. So much tobacco was accumulated at that time that it is threatening to rot in the warehouses, and the assumption is that the trust is willing to put this tobacco into the stomach of the innocent buyer rather than take it to the dump, where it possibly belongs.

"The best and only way to help the young men and women working in the tobacco factories is to demand the label of the Tobacco Workers' Union on every package. The consumer gets not only his money's worth, but he gets a better tobacco. And if you want presents you can have them, too, by saving your coupons."—*Cincinnati Chronicle*.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

To prospective purchasers of Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments the following facts, gleaned from the officials of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, may prove of great value:

1. All UNION-MADE pianos, organs and musical instruments bear the label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.

2. Dealers representing instruments minus the Union Label as union-made are seeking to deceive.

3. Any responsible dealer, no matter where located, can secure Union-Label instruments.

4. The Label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union is granted free of charge to all manufacturers operating Union factories.

5. Union Label instruments are guaranteed by the organization to be superior to those not bearing the Label.

The officials assure us that any addi-

tional information desired will be cheerfully furnished upon application. Address 40 Seminary avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A BLOW AT PICKETING.

New Jersey Judge Issues Injunction Against Glassblowers.

Unsettled conditions in the glass-working industry of New Jersey have prevailed since 1902, when a strike against the nonunion factories was inaugurated by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. The fight narrowed down to two factories in New Jersey, and the proprietors have obtained an injunction against the union. This is what Vice Chancellor Bergen said:

"That an organized attempt to induce the public to refrain from purchasing the products of a manufacturer and deprive him of his trade market is an irreparable injury to his property; that a combination to picket a plant for the purpose of interfering with the free flow of labor to an employer for the sole purpose of compelling him to comply with the demands of an antagonistic power is a conspiracy against the property rights of the employer, and that a labor organization seeking to compel a manufacturer to unionize his plant is not such a competitor in the labor market as to justify it in enticing employees to leave the service of their master or to induce persons seeking employment with him from so doing when the enticer does not employ labor."—*Exchange*.

CANNOT TRADEMARK WORD UNION.

Considerable interest attaches to the action of the Commissioner of Patents in affirming the decision of the Examiner of Trademarks refusing to register the word "Union" as a trademark for a certain class of goods. The Examiner refused registration on the ground that the mark is geographical in character, or indicates that the goods are union-made.

(Continued from page 7.)

distributing the same throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendants, his business as a going concern, factory, plant and all property used in connection with the same, and the good-will and exclusive right to use his name in connection therewith, by giving therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$147,206.46 cash. Herman

Ellis agreed with purchaser for ten years not to engage in the manufacture, sale or distribution in the United States of tobacco or its products, and to enter its service.

This plant is operated as a branch of the American Tobacco Company, manufacturing little cigars.

In March, 1895, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired the business of Thomas H. Hall, manufacturer of little cigars and cigarettes at New York City, and engaged in interstate and foreign commerce therein, with the plant and all assets used in connection with same, good-will and right to use his name, paying therefor greatly in excess of real values, \$549,165.48 cash. Hall for many years had been in active competition with the defendants. The sale was made through a committee (Hall being *non compos*), and they agreed that he would not within twenty years engage in the manufacture or sale of little cigars or cigarettes.

This plant was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In April, 1895, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired from the H. W. Meyer Tobacco Manufacturing Company, a New York corporation, long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and manufacturing products thereof (especially smoking and plug) at New York City, and in selling and distributing the same throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendants, all its business of manufacturing and selling, dealing in and distributing tobacco, all property used in the same, and the exclusive right to use the corporate name in connection therewith, by giving therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$351,915.78 cash.

Henry W. Meyer, the principal stockholder, and an experienced tobacco man, and the vendor corporation each agreed for twenty years not to engage in or carry on, directly or indirectly, or be concerned or interested in carrying on, or permit or suffer the use of his name in connection with the business of manufacturing, selling or distributing tobacco.

This factory has long been closed and the business discontinued.

In October, 1895, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired from James G. Butler Tobacco Company, a Missouri corporation, long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and manufacturing products thereof (especially plug), at St. Louis, Mo., and in selling and distributing the same throughout the United States and abroad in competition with the defendants, all its business of manufacturing and selling tobacco as a going concern, with all the property used in the same and the exclusive right to use the corporate name, by giving therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$2,919.11 cash, \$192,000 preferred and \$273,000 common stock. James G. Butler, principal stockholder, and the Butler corporation each agreed for twenty years not to engage, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture, sale or distribution of manufactured tobacco in any form within the United States without purchaser's consent.

This factory was long since closed and the business discontinued.

In May, 1896, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired from A. H. Motley Company, a North Carolina corporation, long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and products thereof (especially plug), at Reidsville, N. C., and in selling and distributing the same throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendants all its business of manufacturing and selling long cut and plug tobacco as a going concern, all assets used in the same and the exclusive right to use the corporate name, by giving therefor, greatly in excess of real val-

ues, \$24,000 cash. A. H. Motley and A. H. Motley, Jr., principal stockholders and A. H. Motley Company each agreed for twenty years not to engage directly or indirectly in the manufacture, sale or distribution of long cut or plug tobacco within the United States.

This plant has been closed and the business discontinued.

In November, 1897, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired all the business of the American Eagle Tobacco Company, a Michigan corporation, of manufacturing and selling long cut, plug cut and fine cut tobacco as a going concern, with all property used in the same and the exclusive right to use the corporate name, by giving therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$80,000 cash. The American Eagle Tobacco Company had long been engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and manufacturing products therefor (especially plug) at Detroit, Mich., and in selling and distributing the same throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendants. The principal stockholders each agreed not to engage directly or indirectly in the manufacture, sale or distribution of tobacco products in the United States.

The business has long since been discontinued and the plant closed.

In July, 1898, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired from Herman Mandelbaum, who for a long time had been successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and manufacturing products thereof (especially cigars and all-to-bacco cigarettes) at New York City, and in selling and distributing them throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendant all his business of manufacturing, selling and dealing in cigars and all-to-bacco cigarettes, together with all property used in the same and the exclusive right to use his name in connection therewith by paying therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$26,000 cash. Henry Mandelbaum agreed for twenty years not to engage directly or indirectly in the business of manufacturing, selling, dealing in or distributing cheroots,

cigars or cigarettes within the United States.

This business was long since discontinued and the plant closed.

In September, 1898, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, acquired from the Brown Tobacco Company, a Missouri corporation, long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and manufacturing products thereof (especially plug) at St. Louis, Mo., and in selling and distributing the same throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendants, all its business of manufacturing and selling, dealing in and distributing tobacco, and all property used in the same, and the exclusive right to use the corporate name in connection therewith, by giving therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$1,205,-712.20 cash.

In the year 1897 the Brown Tobacco Company shipped and distributed about 2,400,000 pounds of plug tobacco.

Paul Brown and W. W. Sherman, principal stockholders, agreed to enter the purchaser's employ and for twenty years not to engage directly or indirectly in the manufacture of tobacco or in the sale of manufactured tobacco.

This factory and plant have long been closed and abandoned.

In October, 1898, the American Tobacco Company acquired from the Drummond Tobacco Company, a Missouri corporation, long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and manufacturing products thereof (especially plug) at St. Louis, Mo., and in selling and distributing the same throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendants, all its business of manufacturing, selling, dealing in and distributing tobacco as a going concern, all assets, property and good-will, and the exclusive right to use the corporate name, by giving therefor, greatly in excess of real values, \$3,457,500 cash.

In the year 1897 the Drummond Tobacco Company sold and shipped largely to States other than Missouri 12,976,672 pounds of plug tobacco.

Harrison I. Drummond, John N. Drummond the elder, John N. Drum-

mond the younger, James T. Drummond, Charles R. Drummond, Robert B. Dula, Caleb C. Dula, Robert D. Lewis and James A. W. Lewis, principal stockholders of vendor corporation, agreed not to engage for ten years directly or indirectly in the manufacture of tobacco in any form, or in the distribution or sale of manufactured tobacco in any form, within the United States.

This plant was permanently closed shortly after its transfer.

VII.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.

In 1891 defendants, through the American Tobacco Company, commenced to acquire plants producing plug tobacco, and thereafter in its name at many points to manufacture, sell and distribute such articles as a part of interstate and foreign commerce in increasingly large quantities, actively competing with other powerful and successful concerns located in different States and likewise engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. Opposition hindered profits, and in May, 1893, defendant, James B. Duke, its President, was directed to confer with other manufacturers concerning a combination of plug tobacco interests. Union at that time proved impossible, and defendants instituted against their opponents a fierce, unwarranted, unfair and destructive competition, cutting the price of manufactured goods far below cost. This trade warfare continued until the latter part of 1898 and beyond, to the great cost of all parties concerned, especially defendants.

Among the largest and strongest separate and independent domestic concerns engaged in the business of manufacturing, selling and distributing plug tobacco as above shown, in competition with defendants in 1898 and prior thereto were the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, with factory at St. Louis, Mo.; P. Lorillard Company, with factory at Jersey City; P. J. Sorg Company, with factory at Middletown, Ohio; John Finzer & Bros., with factory at Louisville, Ky.; Daniel Scotten & Co., with factory at Detroit, Mich.; J. Wright Company and P. H. Mayo &

Bros., with factories at Richmond, Va., and the Brown Tobacco Company and the Drummond Tobacco Company, at St. Louis, Mo. (the last two acquired by the American Tobacco Company September and October, 1898). These were all engaged in interstate and foreign commerce as purchasers of leaf tobacco and as manufacturers, sellers and distributors of tobacco products, and actively competed with each other and defendants. In order more effectively to resist defendants, by striking at their monopoly in the cigarette business, some of these opponents had commenced to manufacture and others were preparing to enter upon the manufacture, sale and distribution of cigarettes.

Thereupon defendants and others determined unlawfully to combine and confederate the hostile interests, destroy competition among them, and monopolize a part of interstate and foreign trade and commerce, and for such purposes they agreed to organize a corporation which by issuing its stock in exchange and otherwise, should acquire the competitors or establish between them working arrangements. Accordingly, in December, 1898, they organized under the laws of New Jersey the Continental Tobacco Company with large powers and an authorized capital stock of \$75,000,000 (increased April 21, 1899, to \$100,000,000), one-half common, one-half preferred. Its charter recited:

The objects for which this corporation is formed are to cure leaf tobacco, and to buy, manufacture and sell tobacco in any and all its forms, and to erect or otherwise acquire factories and buildings, establish, maintain and operate factories, warehouses, agencies and depots for the storing, preparation, cure and manufacture of its tobacco, and for its sale and distribution, and to transport or cause the same to be transported, as an article of commerce, and to do any and all things incidental to the business of trading and manufacturing aforesaid. This corporation shall also have power to conduct its business or any portion of it in all other States and Territories, colonies and

dependencies of the United States of America, and in Great Britain and Canada, and all other foreign countries, to have one or more offices out of the State of New Jersey, and to hold, purchase, lease, mortgage and convey real and personal property out of the State of New Jersey, as well as in said State.

By amendment April 20, 1901, the corporation was given the further power:

To indorse or otherwise guarantee the principal or interest, or both, of and on any bonds, debentures or promissory notes that may be made, issued or uttered by any corporation in which said company has a substantial interest as stockholder, provided that authority for such indorsement or guarantee be first obtained from the Board of Directors by resolution having the favorable vote of at least two-thirds of the whole board.

Among the incorporators were defendants James B. Duke and John B. Cobb, President and Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, and others representing interests to be acquired; and these with others similarly situated composed the first Board of Directors. James B. Duke was President until the merger with the American Tobacco Company in 1904, herein-after described.

Immediately after incorporation, according to preliminary agreements, the Continental Tobacco Company received conveyances of all the business, plants, assets, good-will and the rights to use the names of the five undermentioned concerns, and in exchange issued stock and paid cash, as indicated below:

P. J. Sorg Company:

Preferred stock	\$4,350,000.00
Common stock	4,525,000.00
Cash	224,375.00

John Finzer & Bros.:

Preferred stock	\$2,250,000.00
Common stock	3,050,000.00
Cash	55,000.00

Daniel Scotten & Co.:

Preferred stock	\$1,911,100.00
Common stock	3,012,500.00

P. H. Mayo & Bros.:

Preferred stock	\$1,250,000.00
Common stock	1,925,000.00
Cash	66,125.00

J. Wright Company:

Preferred stock	\$495,000.00
Common stock	495,000.00
Cash	4,116.67

Likewise, about the same time, according to preliminary agreement, the American Tobacco Company transferred to the Continental Tobacco Company, at greatly inflated valuations, the assets, brands, real estate, good-will, etc., appertaining to its plug tobacco business, including the National Tobacco Works, the James G. Butler Tobacco Company, Drummond Tobacco Company and Brown Tobacco Company, in exchange for \$30,274,200 of conveyee's stock, one-half preferred, one-half common, \$300,000 cash and an additional sum equal to losses sustained by conveyor in its plug business since January 1, 1898—\$840,025.

Likewise, under the preliminary arrangement, about the same time, the Continental Tobacco Company acquired from holders all the \$3,000,000 common stock of P. Lorillard Company in exchange for \$6,000,000 of its stock, and \$1,581,300 of the \$2,000,000 preferred in exchange for notes aggregating a sum considerably larger. The remaining preferred stock is held by many individuals.

The P. Lorillard Company has continued to carry on its business as a distinct corporation, and manufactured products are labeled with its name and so sold and distributed; but its directors have been chosen by the Continental Tobacco Company and the American Tobacco Company, now holder of the acquired stock; and as the result of contracts, agreements, combinations and conspiracies between the stockholders, officers, agents and directors of the P. Lorillard Company and defendant, the affairs of all have long been conducted without competition and in combination. The necessary leaf tobacco for the P. Lorillard Company has been and is purchased through the American Tobacco Company, and the output of the former is sold and distributed as a part of in-

terstate and foreign commerce, and prices fixed by the latter.

The P. Lorillard Company holds and owns, among other assets, \$1,124,700 preferred and \$3,459,400 common stock of the American Snuff Company and \$13,000 stock of the Amsterdam Supply Company.

About the time of the transfers above described the principal stockholders, officers and directors of the P. J. Sorg Company and of John Finzer & Bros. agreed wth the Continental Tobacco Company for a term of fifteen years not to engage in the manufacture of, or trade or commerce in tobacco or its products; the partners of Daniel Scotten & Co. entered into a like agreement for a year; a similar stipulation was made by parties interested in P. H. Mayo & Bros. and by the stockholders of the P. Lorillard Company, and the American Tobacco Company covenanted never to engage in the plug tobacco business in competition with the conveyee.

Having acquired said plants, assets, businesses, etc., together with other property, the Continental Tobacco Company entered upon the business of manufacturing tobacco products at various points in different States, and of buying, selling, dealing in and distributing leaf tobacco and its products as a part of interstate and foreign commerce, and continued to carry on the same as a separate organization until the merger of 1904. By reason of contracts, agreements, combinations and conspiracies between said company, its stockholders, agents, officers and directors, and the other defendants, all their affairs were conducted without competition among them and in unlawful restraint of trade and commerce in leaf tobacco and its products among the several States and with foreign nations and with the purpose and effect of monopolizing such trade and commerce. Defendants always controlled the Continental Tobacco Company by stock ownership.

The output in pounds of the concerns named for 1897 follows:

Drummond Tobacco Company: Plug, 12,976,672.

Brown Tobacco Company: Plug, 2,400,211; smoking, 2,015.

John Finzer & Bros.: Plug, 4,158,131; smoking, 3,065,473.

Daniel Scotten & Co.: Plug, 6,617,382; smoking, 4,053,229; fine cut, 3,198,141; snuff, 16,036.

P. J. Sorg Company: Plug, 7,704,545; smoking, 216,541; wist, 167,877.

P. H. Mayo & Bros.: Plug, 1,730,149; smoking, 1,358,473.

J. Wright Company: Plug, 2,084,728; smoking, 84,081.

P. Lorillard Company: Plug, 8,621,-257; smoking, 5,936,104; fine cut, 2,162,-636; snuff, 1,767,312.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company (1898): Plug, 23,477,594; smoking, 509,905.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LABOR NOTES.

Something new in labor injunctions was issued by Judge Loring of the supreme court recently in Boston when he restrained Teamsters' Union No. 25 from paying the car fare out of the city of non-union men brought there to break the teamsters' strike.

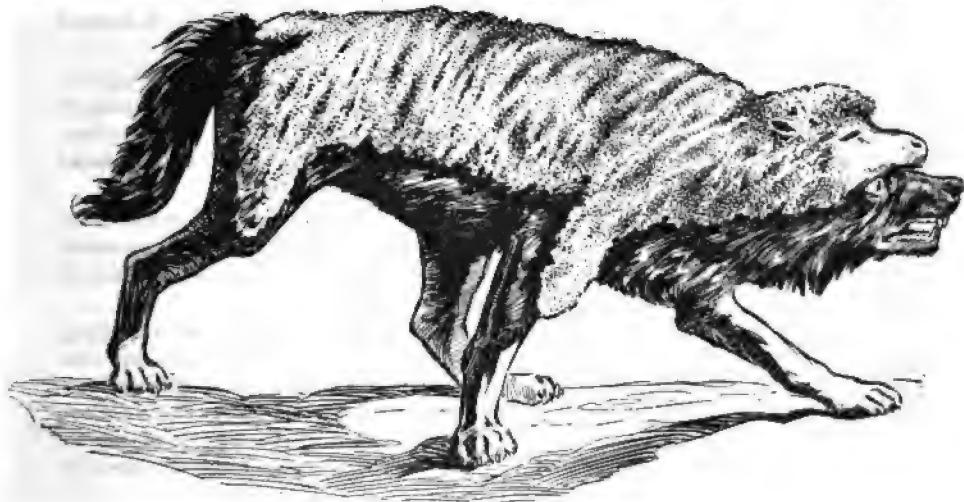
Queensland labor members have called the attention of the Australian federal government to the influx of Chinamen; who are alleged to be avoiding the immigration restriction laws by landing at some port in Australia where there are no government restrictions.

Summing up the work of last year, Secretary Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, reports that in sick benefits alone there was paid out the sum of \$107,000, while the death and disability benefits, in the same space of time, amounted to \$218,202.18.

Denmark is the country with the relatively highest proportion of trade unionists, no less than 49 per cent of the people actually engaged in industry being organized. In England the corresponding figure is 26 per cent., in Germany 24 per cent., in Belgium only 9.5 per cent.

The demand for an eight-hour day, which is fast becoming universal among the trades of America, and which is now enjoyed by all of them who had, and knew they had the power to enforce it, will be insisted on by the iron workers in San Francisco, 600 in number, at an early date.

WATCH the WOLF



He Has Been Discovered

Union Men Say They Will Not Use The
Following Brands of Tobacco:

ARROW HEAD, UNION
STANDARD, DAY & NIGHT,
UNION LEADER, STAR,
DUKE'S MIXTURE, HORSE-
SHOE, BULL DURHAM,
LUCKY STRIKE.



Tobacco Workers' International Union.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.
2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.
3. Bear heavily on your pencil.
4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.
5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.
6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.
7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.
8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.
9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.
10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.
11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.
12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.
13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collect-

ed. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him \$3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.

15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. ___ on ___ of ___," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompanying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters, and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13. When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."



50 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO. 391 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 635 F St., Washington, D. C.

Swallowed

Bag and Baggage

The TRUST has just bought out the "DAY & Night" the "RED DEVIL" the "B. DUWEL & BROS.", and the "SEA LION" Tobacco Co.'s.

The result is that the following Brands of Scrap Tobacco are now on the UNFAIR List.

**DAY & NIGHT
RED DEVIL
RED HORSE
SEA LION
BAG PIPE
HONEST
RED MAN
HOT BALL
BUCKSHOE**

Old Established Brands

INDEX

KISMET ON THE SQUARE G. T. W.
DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK

NORTH STAR Granulated
Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew
and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

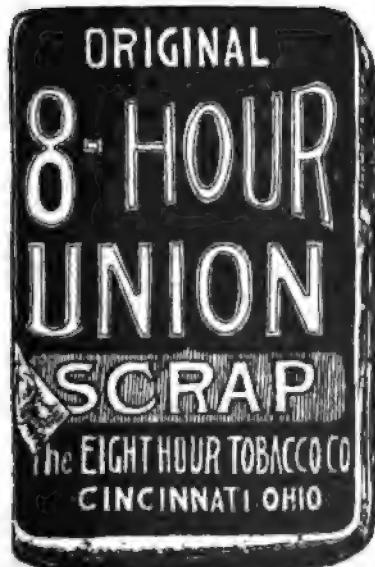
Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.
Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest
Selling  PLUG TWIST *in America* 



NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only
factory in the country which has
adopted the eight-hour working day.

THE
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving Tobacco. Made by Union Labor, every bag bearing BLUE LABEL. • • • • •

The man who smokes

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

has a joy, a comfort, the man who does not, knows nothing about.

OUR CHEWING BRANDS:

Ripe Peach

Hatchet

Blue Ribbon, 16 oz. White Burley

Railroad Twist

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Natural Leaf

Capital—Burley

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Best

Willie Harris

World Beater

Farmer's Delight

Each the Best Thing in its Class.

ROBT. HARRIS & BRO.

Reidsville, N. C.

TRY OUR CELEBRATED
Turkish and Egyptian
 CIGARETTES
 NONE BETTER

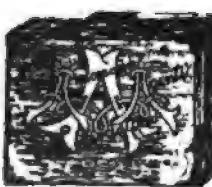
P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



GALLERY OF LABELS.



LAPEL BUTTON.





State of Michigan }
County of Wayne } on

Detroit, Mich. August 1, 1907.

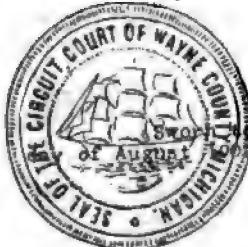
Walter R. Hamper, being first duly sworn, makes oath and says: That he is Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager of the Globe Tobacco Company, and that he owns a majority of the capital stock of the said Globe Tobacco Company, of Detroit, Michigan, a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Michigan.

That neither he, nor any other officer, or stockholder of the said Company, is in any way connected with the American Tobacco Company, commonly known as the "Tobacco Trust".

That the said Globe Tobacco Company was organized as a local independent enterprise in the year of 1880, and are successors to the Walker, McGraw Co., established in the year 1871, and the said Globe Tobacco Company is still operated as an independent union factory, employing at all times Union Labor exclusively.

That the said Globe Tobacco Company were the first union tobacco factory in the world to recognize organized labor by adopting the Tobacco Workers' Union label.

And further, that no stock of said Company is owned, held or controlled by the said American Tobacco Company, or by any of its officers or agents.



(Signed) *Walter R. Hamper*

before me and subscribed in my presence this first

(Signed) *Louis M. Holmes*

County Clerk, Wayne County, Michigan.

Tel., 5499 Spring

Prudential Tobacco Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
UNION MADE

LITTLE CIGARS . . .
AND CIGARETTES

A. SCHRIER
I. W. SCHENKER } Props.

133-137 Mulberry St.

NEW YORK

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

INDEPENDENT
MANUFACTURERS

“BLUE HEN”
“HIGH CARD”
“REX” and “Z”



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoeworker
30 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

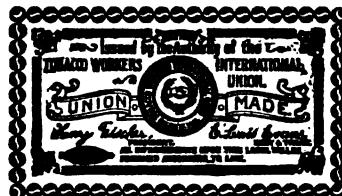
"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is **NONE STRICTLY UNION** without the

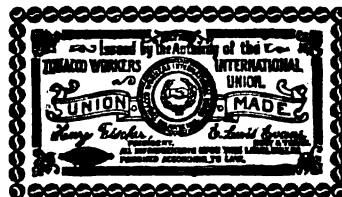
BLUE  **LABEL**

OF THE

**Tobacco Worker's International
Union.**

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE  **LABEL**

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being **STRICTLY UNION MADE**.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. **BUY NO OTHER.**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

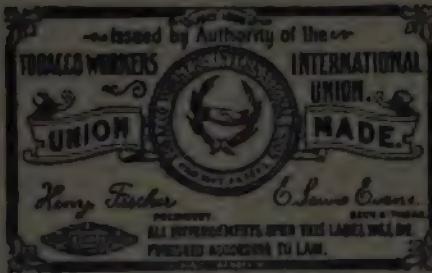


—The—
**Tobacco
Worker.**

VOL. II

October 1907.

No. 10.



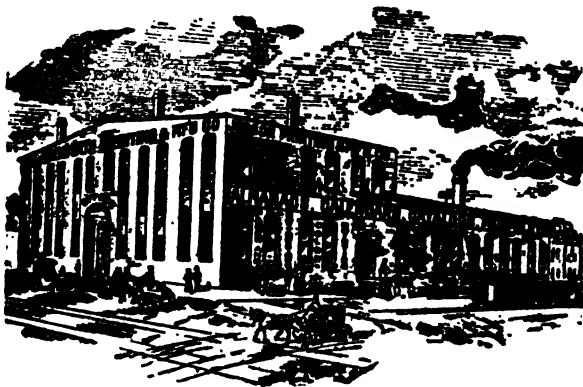
Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' International Union.



Entered as a new title
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.

Pride of Richmond,
Belle of New England,
Richmond Best Navy,
Luxury, Fair Play and
Bostonian.

Chewing Plug.

Larus Natural Leaf,
Milk Maid,
Base Ball.

Cut Plug. Granulated Smoking.

Uniform, Fruits and Flowers,
Right Good, Queen of Virginia,
Sensible Sliced. Etc.

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

CENTRAL
UNION



CUT PLUG.

PRICE 5 CENTS

The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands
equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

I

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOFFER, President.
PETER DOERHOFFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

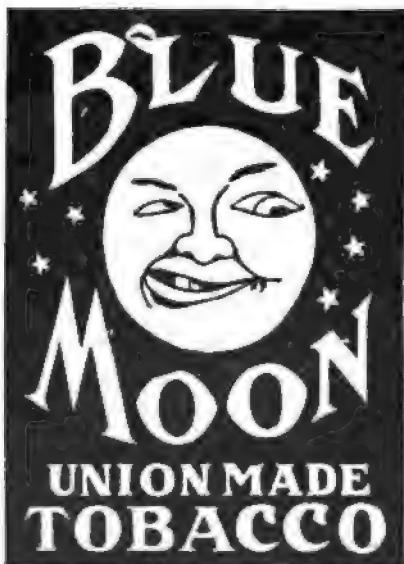
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

THOMAS ALLEN
Red Mill Tobacco Co.
RAHWAY, N. J.

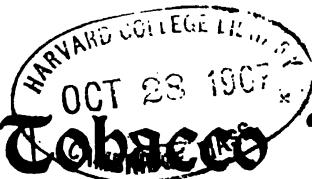


CHEW
BLUE MOON
TOBACCO

UNION MADE

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

Manufactured in Cincinnati



The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. II.

October, 1907.

No. 10

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

—
BY THOMAS HOOD.
—

"With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat, in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread—
Stitch ! stitch ! stitch !
In poverty, hunger and dirt;
And still, with a voice of dolorous pitch,
She sang the "Song of the Shirt!"

"Work ! work ! work !
While the cock is crowing aloof;
And work ! work ! work !
Till the stars shine through the roof.
It's oh ! to be a slave,
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a soul to save,
If this is Christian work !

"Work ! work ! work !
Till the brain begins to swim ;
Work ! work ! work !
Till the eyes are heavy and dim.
Seam, and gusset, and band,
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And sew them on in a dream."

"Oh, men with sisters dear !
Oh, men, with mothers and wives !
It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures' lives !
Stitch ! stitch ! stitch !
In poverty, hunger and dirt—
Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt.

"But why do I talk of death—
That phantom of grisly bone ?
I hardly fear his terrible shape,
It seems so like my own—
It seems so like my own
Because of the fasts I keep ;
Oh, God ! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap.

"Work ! work ! work !
My labor never flags.
And what are its wages?—a bed of straw,
A crust of bread, and rags;
That shattered roof, and this naked floor ;
A table, a broken chair ;
And a wall so blank my shadow I thank
For sometimes falling there.

"Work ! work ! work !
From weary chime to chime—
Work ! work ! work !
As prisoners work for crime!
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Seam, and gusset, and band,
Till the heart is sick and the brain benumbed,
As well as the weary hand.

"Work ! work ! work !
In the dull December light ;
And work ! work ! work !
When the weather is warm and bright ;
While underneath the leaves
The brooding swallows cling,
As if to show me their sunny backs,
And twit me with the spring.

"Oh, but to breathe the breath
Of the cowslip and primrose sweet,
With the sky above my head,
And the grass beneath my feet !
For only one short hour
To feel as I used to feel
Before I knew the woes of want
And the walk that cost a meal !

"Oh, but for one short hour—
A respite, however brief !
No blessed leisure for love or hope,
But only time for grief !
A little weeping would ease my heart ;
But in their briny bed
My tears must stop, for every drop
Hinders needle and thread."

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat, in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread—
Stitch ! stitch ! stitch !
In poverty, hunger and dirt ;
And still, with a voice of dolorous pitch,
(Would that its tones could reach the rich),
She sang this "Song of the Shirt."

Five thousand push-cart peddlers, members of the United States Peddlers' Association, are to enter into a co-operative house on the lower east side of New York City. The building will cost \$2,000,000, and will occupy an entire city block, 600x200.

Continued from September number.

Government's Bill Against American Tobacco Company.

COMPLETENESS OF DOCUMENT FILED IN UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT AT NEW YORK MATTER OF WIDE SPREAD COMMENT AND DISCUSSION.

Investigations of the Government's Special Attorneys Has Been Conducted Along the Most Radical Lines—Case of Prosecution Strengthened at Every Possible Point and Few Loopholes Have Been Left Defendants—Growth of the Tobacco Industry—Quantities of Various Types of Domestic Leaf Purchased by Defendant Company—Government's Bill of Equity in Detail.

VIII.

About the times indicated defendants, with the purposes above specified, through The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company, and otherwise, acquired all the business of manufacturing, buying selling and dealing in Leaf Tobacco and products thereof of the concerns hereinafter enumerated, all of which were then and long before engaged in interstate and foreign commerce therein in competition with defendants. From the owners, stockholders, directors, managers and officers of all of the same they demanded and received agreements not to engage in interstate and foreign commerce in Tobacco or its manufactured products in competition with them, and also grants of the exclusive right to use their names in connection with such business.

In January, 1899, Catlin Tobacco Company, St. Louis, Mo.; consideration, \$550,706.50; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company. This company manufactured and sold principally smoking and fine-cut tobacco. The factory is now operated as a branch of The American Tobacco Company.

In February, 1899, Wright Brothers Tobacco Company, St. Charles, Mo.; consideration, \$132,001.10 cash; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company. This company manufactured and sold in 1898, 1,600,000 pounds of plug. The plant was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In March, 1899, W. R. Irby Cigar and Tobacco Company, Limited, New Orleans, La.; consideration, \$625,000 cash; conveyance to The American Tobacco

Company. This company manufactured and sold in 1898 867,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, 4,190,000 cigars, 96,900,000 cigarettes and 33,488 pounds of snuff. The plant is now operated as a branch of The American Tobacco Company.

In March, 1899, Banner Tobacco Company, Detroit Michigan; consideration \$50,000 cash; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company. This company manufactured and sold smoking and fine-cut. The plant was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In March, 1899 the Bowers Snuff and Tobacco Company, Limited, Change-water, N. J.; consideration \$200,000 preferred stock of Continental Tobacco Company and \$200,000 common; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company. This partnership manufactured and sold in 1898, 530,000 pounds of snuff. The plant was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In March, 1899, M. S. Pacholder Company, of Baltimore, Md; consideration, \$108,950 64; conveyance to the American Tobacco Company. This company manufactured and sold in the year 1898 about 40,000,000 little cigars. The plant was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In April, 1899, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, St. Louis, Mo.; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company; consideration, \$12,500,000 preferred stock and \$17,500,000 common. This company manufactured and sold in 1898, 24,000,000 pounds of plug, was the most powerful competitor of defendants, and they had long sought to acquire it. Its capital stock was \$1,100,000, and the price paid therefor was extraordinary.

After its acquisition the plant was operated by the Continental Tobacco Company, and is now operated as a branch of The American Tobacco Company.

In June, 1899, Gradle & Strotz, of Chicago, Ill.; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company; consideration, \$186,161.51 cash. This company manufactured and sold in 1898 about 410,000 pounds of smoking tobacco. The plant since its acquisition has been operated as a branch of The American Tobacco Company.

In June, 1899, F. W. Felgner & Son Company, of Baltimore, Md.; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company; consideration, \$433,744.86 cash. This plant since its acquisition has been operated as a branch of The American Tobacco Company, manufacturing smoking and fine-cut.

In July, 1899, Union Tobacco Company, of New York City; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company; consideration, \$12,500,000 common stock. This company owned, among other things, all the capital stock of the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company (hereafter described), which, in 1898, sold over 3,100,000 pounds of smoking tobacco. The company was at once dissolved.

In July, 1899, Aug. Beck & Co., of Chicago, Ill.; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company; consideration, \$322,296.34 in cash. The plant of this company, which manufactured and sold smoking tobacco, was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In September, 1899, Buchanan & Lyall, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company; consideration, \$2,400,00 cash. In 1898 Buchanan & Lyall manufactured and sold over 4,000,000 pounds of tobacco. This plant was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In September, 1900, Rice & Vaughan, of Louisville, Ky.; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company; consideration, \$80,285.46. The plant, which manufactured plug, was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In January, 1901, Rosenblum & Lehman, of New York City; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company; consideration, \$82,586.52. The factory, which

manufactured little cigars, was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In February, 1901, Wellman-Dwire Tobacco Company, of St. Louis, Mo.; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company; consideration, \$583,026.81. The plant, which manufactured plug, was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In April, 1901, C. V. Winfree Tobacco Company, of Lynchburg, Va.; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company; consideration, \$14,300.90. The plant, which manufactured smoking tobacco and cigarettes, was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In June, 1901, S. W. Venable Tobacco Company, of Petersburg, Va.; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company; consideration, \$117,019.48. The plant, which manufactured plug, was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In October, 1901, Addison Tinsley Tobacco Company, of Louisiana, Mo.; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company; consideration, \$110,466.50. The plant, which manufactured and sold about 1,500,000 pounds of plug in 1900, was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In November, 1901, D. H. McAlpin & Co., of New York City; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company; consideration, \$1,442,379.08. The plant, which manufactured and sold about 1,500,000 pounds of smoking and fine-cut in 1900, was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In December, 1901, M. C. Wetmore Tobacco Company, of St. Louis, Mo.; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company; consideration, \$378,430.07. The plant, which manufactured and sold plug, was closed permanently shortly after its acquisition.

In December, 1901, the Wilson & McCallay Tobacco Company, of Middletown, Ohio; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company; consideration, \$361,900. The plant, which manufactured and sold plug, was closed permanently shortly after its acquisition.

In May, 1903, R. F. Morris & Son Manufacturing Company, of Durham, N. C.; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company, consideration, \$35 000.

The factory, which manufactured smoking tobacco, was closed permanently shortly after its acquisition.

In May, 1903, T. C. Williams Company, of Richmond, Va.; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company; consideration, \$375,000. The plant, which had manufactured and sold plug and smoking, was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition.

In September, 1903, Butler & Bosher Company, of Richmond, Va.; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company; consideration, \$208,055.13. The plant, which had manufactured and sold plug, was closed permanently shortly after its acquisition.

In October, 1903, Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company, of Louisville, Ky.; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company; consideration, \$1,179,150. The plant, which in 1901 manufactured and sold 4,300,000 pounds of plug and 127,000 pounds of smoking, was closed permanently shortly after its acquisition.

In November, 1903, Manufacturers' Tobacco Company, of Louisville, Ky.; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company; consideration, \$69,843.09. The plant, which manufactured and sold plug, was closed permanently shortly after its acquisition.

In January, 1904, Meriwether Snuff and Tobacco Company, of Clarksville, Tenn.; conveyance to Continental Tobacco Company; consideration, \$5,063.16.

In October, 1904, Bland Tobacco Company, of Petersburg, Va.; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company; consideration, \$86,425. The plant which manufactured and sold smoking and plug, was closed permanently shortly after its acquisition.

In January, 1905, B. Leidersdorf & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis.; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company; consideration, \$600,000. The plant, which in 1902 manufactured and sold 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco, was closed permanently shortly after its acquisition.

In June, 1905, Weyman & Brother, of Chicago, Ill.; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company of its smoking tobacco business; consideration \$424,500. After the purchase The American Tobacco Company discontinued the manu-

facture of tobacco at the plant of the company.

In January, 1907, Leopold Miller & Sons, of New York City; conveyance to The American Tobacco Company; consideration, \$249,193.60. The plant, which in 1906 manufactured and sold 725,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, 25,000,000 little cigars and 7,500,000 cigars, was closed permanently shortly after its acquisition.

IX.

In February, 1899, and thereafter defendants, in pursuance of their general purpose, through The American Tobacco Company, for \$250,000 cash, acquired the entire capital stock (40,000) of the Monopol Tobacco Works, a New York corporation, for many years theretofore engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes and smoking tobacco in New York City, and in interstate and foreign commerce, buying in different States, selling and shipping to other States and abroad, tobacco and its products in competition with them. The separate organization of the acquired company has been preserved, and for a long time it continued to manufacture a high-grade tobacco and cigarettes; but its board of directors has at all times been selected by defendants and its business conducted in agreement and combination with them and without competition. The business is now confined, by agreement, to that of a selling agency, for defendants, of high-grade tobacco products, imported and domestic, and it is being used as an instrument to carry into effect their general purposes to destroy competition in interstate and foreign commerce and acquire a monopoly.

In March, 1899, defendants, through The American Tobacco Company, obtained control of the business of Luhrmann & Wilbern, a partnership, manufacturers of "scrap" tobacco, paying therefor \$918,000. They had been successfully engaged in Cincinnati, Ohio, in manufacturing scrap tobacco, and also in interstate and foreign trade and commerce, buying leaf tobacco in different States, shipping the same to others and selling, shipping and distributing throughout the different States its products in active competition with de-

fendants. Their output for the year 1899 was 4,500,000 pounds.

To eliminate this competition defendants agreed with the partners that the Luhrmann & Wilbern Tobacco Company should be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with \$900,000 capital, to take over the business and assets of the firm, issuing therefor its entire capital stock, and that thereafter the American Tobacco Company should acquire \$800,000 at par. This agreement was immediately carried into effect, the transfers being made and stock issued (and is now being held) in harmony therewith, and the partners agreed for twenty years not to engage in the tobacco business. At all times since its organization Luhrmann & Wilbern Tobacco Company has carried on the business formerly conducted by the partnership and interstate and foreign commerce under its own corporate name, its separate organization being preserved; but the directors have been chosen by defendants and all its affairs have been conducted under an agreement not to compete either in purchasing leaf tobacco or selling and distributing its products, and in combination with them and without competition, for the purpose and with the effect of restraining interstate and foreign trade and commerce and acquiring a monopoly thereof. This company for a long time concealed and denied its association with defendants, and has been used by them as an instrument to cripple other manufacturers of scrap tobacco with a view of driving them out of business and destroying competition therein. Accordingly it has sold certain brands at less than cost of production; and to aid it large sums of money have been loaned by The American Tobacco Company.

The output of the Luhrmann & Wilbern Tobacco Company factory (moved to Middletown, Ohio), for the year 1906 was 10,032,786 pounds of scrap.

In July, 1899, defendants, through the Continental Tobacco Company, acquired control of the business of C. C. Mengel, Jr., Bro. & Co., Louisville, Ky., a Kentucky corporation long successfully engaged in the manufacture of boxes, especially those for packing tobacco, and in selling, shipping and distributing

them in interstate commerce. According to agreement, a new corporation, the Mengel Box Company, was organized under the laws of New Jersey, to which all business and assets of the Kentucky corporation were conveyed; and the Continental Company also conveyed the box business of the Liggett & Meyers Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis. In exchange the conveyors accepted stock. The capital stock is now \$2,000,000—\$1,500,000 owned by The American Tobacco Company, which nominates the board of directors and really controls all the affairs. This company has acquired the capital stock (\$150,000) of the Columbia Box Company, and of the Tyler Box Company (\$25,000), both at St. Louis; and is engaged in the manufacture, sale, shipment and distribution as part of interstate commerce of boxes on an extensive scale, and has contracts with defendants to furnish such as they need at plants in different States.

In July, 1899, defendants, through The American Tobacco Company, acquired control of the business of Ruquabado y Portela, a partnership long engaged at San Juan, Porto Rico, in manufacturing tobacco and cigarettes and in dealing in leaf tobacco and its products as part of interstate and foreign commerce in active competition with them. In 1898 this firm had, among other things, manufactured, sold and distributed 80,000,000 cigarettes. By agreement between defendants and the partners The Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and the partnership business was conveyed thereto in exchange for stock, each of the partners agreeing for twenty-five years not to engage in the tobacco business.

The present outstanding capital stock of the corporation which conducts the former business of the partnership is \$1,799,600, of which defendant, The American Tobacco Company, holds \$585,300, and the American Cigar Company a like amount, the balance being held by individuals. It does an extensive business in the island of Porto Rico, and exports large quantities of tobacco products to the United States, which are controlled by the American Cigar Company.

(Continued on page 13.)

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it:

Editorial.

The Trust is making a supreme effort to bring "Sea Lion" scrap to the front again. It is out in a 3-oz. package and selling at less than cost of production.

The sale of brands of Union Labeled scrap have made such a hole in the Trust's business that they have found it necessary to make a supreme effort to make a scattering of patronage, and try to get back some of their lost trade. Patronage of the goods bearing the Union Label has been concentrating to the fair goods in Cincinnati much too largely to suit the Trust, and they evidently think that by giving their goods away for a while that they can change the course of events. The consumer will find that the *Scrap Tobacco* bearing the Union Label is the best for them to chew. Look for the Blue Label on the package you buy,

and do not be persuaded by the dealer into the mistake of spending your money for an article which does not bear the Union Label.

The session of the British Trades Union Congress, held last month, was the most successful one held in its history. The attendance was over five hundred. Among these were about forty members of Parliament, some of them belonging to one political party and some to another, but none of them subordinating their Trade Unionism for political party issues. Four new National Trade Unions were represented for the first time this year.

Among the important measures adopted was a scheme for old age pensions.

A proposition to commit the Congress to compulsory arbitration was rejected on the ground of it being contrary to best interests of the working class, it being held that the right to strike in time of need could not be dispensed with.

It seems quite evident that the Trades Unions are weaving together a strong party in Parliament which will be powerful enough to force recognition of Labor's interests.

To The Tobacco Worker:

I desire to say a few words in behalf of No. 2 on the part taken by our Union in the parade on Labor Day. The parade was headed by a platoon of Police, immediately followed by the Fire Department, and immediately behind the Fire Department came six long divisions of the various crafts organized in Wheeling. The first division, of course, were the Delegates and members of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly. Next came the Painters, with nearly 400 men, all dressed in white. The Tobacco Workers came next with a large number of their members in line, the men all being arranged with a view to placing the largest men in front a great gradirg gradually back to the shortest in stature. No. 2 had a large band in front, all members of the A. F. of M. No. 2 made a fine showing and the female members of the Union who were not in the march,

played the part of the viewers and expressed themselves as being justly proud of the masculine side of their Local Union. All the men were dressed for the occasion, each one had a red, white and blue sash over the left shoulder, upon which was hung their emblem; and each member had in addition to this a beautiful badge with a label set in a medallion. They also had a beautiful large American Flag and a banner with the label painted on it. Each member in the parade carried a label umbrella, which was made of blue and white striped ribs and the Blue Label painted on each one. No. 2 feels justly proud of the showing they made in the parade this year. It is one that will be long remembered in the annals of the Union. No. 2 is in a very prosperous condition and its influence is strongly felt in labor circles in Wheeling. After the line of march was accomplished, a general rush was made for the Fair Grounds on the Island, where a good time was laid out for all. The picnic was, I am pleased to say, a financial and a social success, everything having been carried off in accordance with the programme.

Fraternally,
HARRY R. JACKSON.

CONVENTION CALL!

Labor Omnia Vincit.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
HEADQUARTERS, 423-425 G STREET }
N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. }

September 18, 1907.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby advised that, in pursuance to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Norfolk, Virginia, beginning ten o'clock Monday morning, November 11, 1907, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed. The first day's (Monday) session will be held at the Auditorium Building on the grounds of the Jamestown Exposition. All sessions thereafter will be held at the Armory Hall, in the city of Norfolk proper.

REPRESENTATION.

Representation in the Convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the Convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only *bona fide* wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the Convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the Convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1907.

The importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Norfolk Convention, November 11, 1907.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be ably represented by your best, most faithful, and experienced members.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The *original credentials* must be given to the delegate-elect and the *duplicate* forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 423-425 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the Convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Norfolk; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

GRIEVANCES.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

RAILROAD RATES.

Application was made to the railroads to grant delegates and friends attending the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor a reduced fare. The railroad companies replied that the rates conceded visitors to the Jamestown Exposition at Norfolk, Virginia, can not be further reduced. Hence delegates and their friends attending the American Federation of Labor Convention can avail themselves of the exposition excursion rates when making their purchases from their local ticket agents.

HOTEL RATES—(ROOMS ONLY.)

	Capacity.
Fairfax—\$1.50 per day, 2 in room.....	300
Lynnhaven—\$1.50 per day.....	250
Princess—\$1.50 per day.....	50
Atlantic—\$1.50 per day.....	200
Neddo—\$1.50 per day.....	200
Meyer—\$1.00 per day.....	150
Henry Beelingers—\$1.00 per day.....	20
Colonial—\$1.00 per day.....	150
Terminal Hotel and Cafe Co.—75 cts per day. 50	
New Gladstone—\$1.00 per day.....	250
Savoy—\$1.50 per day.....	100
Lenox—\$2.00 per day; \$3.00 per week per person, 2 in room.....	410

Rate for rooms with private families, \$4.00 per day for each person, for room and breakfast. Delegates wishing to make arrangements for themselves and families may do so by corresponding with W. H. SCOTT, 71 City Hall Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Fairfax Hotel.

Delegates should notify chairman of the Arrangements Committee, H. S. Scott, 71 City Hall avenue, Norfolk, Va., stating time of their contemplated arrival at Norfolk, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the Convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President,
JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President,
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-Pres't,
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WM. D. HUBER, Seventh Vice President,
JOS. F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice-Pres't,
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer,
Executive Council A. F. of L.

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

The righteous wrath of Organized Labor and friends has made itself felt. The "UNFAIR" W. W. Kimball Company, manufacturers of pianos and organs, Chicago, Ill., have been compelled, in order to promote the sale of their product, to resort to deception, the stencil.

Ever since 1899 when the Kimball Company locked out their employees, because, they, as members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, requested a nine-hour day, fair wages, fair factory conditions, the abolition of contract and child labor, has the Piano Workers' organization besought the assistance of organized labor in its battle, remarkable for its persistency and determination, against the unfair attitude of the above named company.

At present writing the firm seems to be in a bad way, having found it necessary to take recourse to the *stencil* in order to overcome the odium attached to their product.

Organized labor generally has refrained from purchasing Kimball pianos and

organs, solely on account of the firm's opposition to everything smacking of unionism.

The company is now stencilling a majority of their product with names other than their own. In this way it is expected to counteract labor's effort.

All of the below named Pianos and Organs are made by the Kimball Company of Chicago, Ill.:

W. W. KIMBALL Co., Chicago, Ill.
HINNE, Chicago, Ill.
STRAUSS, Chicago, Ill.
WHITNEY, Chicago, Ill.
HOLLENBERG, Chicago, Ill.
ARION, New York.
DUNBAR & CO., New York.
HALLET & DAVIS, Boston, Mass.

If organized labor will but continue to do its duty, refrain from purchasing any of the above instruments, until organized labor's rights are recognized, the deception so skillfully calculated will fail of its purport.

We feel justified in prophesying, though no prophet, that labor's efforts, if persistently applied, will cause the Kimball Company to shortly see the error of their way.

It behoves every Trade Unionist, male or female, to lend a helping hand to the Piano Workers in their gallant contest for UNION conditions.

Let organized labor and friends ESCREW the Kimball product until justice is done.

THE UNION LABEL.

Should Women in the Home be Interested in Trades Unions and the Union Labels?

WOMAN, whether employed in the mill or the factory, or in the home looking after the needs of the family, plays an important part in the world's work and should be interested in all that concerns it. If she works at an organized trade, and does not become a part of the organization, she is not only standing directly in her own light but is doing a great injustice to her fellow workers.

The woman in her home (possibly the home of a Union man) who spends

money earned under Union regulations for goods that have not been made under the most favorable conditions, may not be directly affecting herself or her husband, but she is prolonging the struggle of the workers for better conditions. (Look for the Union Label!)

Every time we make a purchase we become an employer, and work for or against our own best interests. It is inconsistent for the wives of Union men to be the employers of non-organized labor. I regret to say that in this matter women have been rather indifferent, notwithstanding the fact that through organization the natural bread winner of the family has been able to command better wages, shorter hours and improved conditions. Better wages mean more home comforts. Shorter hours for the bread winner mean not only better health for all, but shorter hours for the house-keeper. It was this apparent indifference on the part of women, as individuals, which showed the need of the formation of the Woman's International Union Label League—an organization which is filling a long felt want. Although the underlying principles of our organization are unselfish, we fully realize that everything we do to improve the conditions of the natural bread winner of the family is indirectly in the best interest of every member of his household.

The objects of the Woman's International Union Label League are: to promote the welfare of the wage earners; to discontinue the sweat-shop system of production by encouraging the sale of Union-made goods; to gain a universal 8-hour day; to abolish Child Labor; to secure equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex; to aid the Sunday and early closing movement; to urge industrial and political equality for women.

The Union Label is by far the most effective weapon in the hands of Trades Unionists to-day. If Union men and their families would buy only such goods as show the label, the result would be far more helpful to the cause than any strike could ever hope to be. According to statistics, child labor has increased 33½ per cent within the past ten years. This fact alone should inspire women to a determined effort to do their part to prevent

the employment of children. They can do this by persistently demanding the Union Label. It will not be found on any article made wholly or in part by a child.

To organized labor I believe I can safely say: There is nothing you can do that will bring about better results than to devote time and effort to the organization of Locals of the Woman's International Union Label League. Women must be taught the value of the Union Label, and that it is women who are the purchasing power. A united effort on the part of women in the interest of the Union Label would prove the greatest possible help to the organization of both men and women.

I am ever ready and anxious, upon request, to send information pertaining to this organization. Address:

ANNIE FITZGERALD,
Int. Pres. W. U. L. L.,
286 S. Homan Avenue, Chicago.

LABOR TEMPLES AND LABOR LEADERS.

—
BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.
—

There is nothing that develops a man quite so well as placing upon him some kind of responsibility which compels him to make good. Many workingmen know how true this is in connection with the purchase of a home, especially when they had just about enough money to pay down to bind the bargain—the remainder to be paid off in monthly installments. Somehow, that kind of a proposition puts a man on his mettle. He is ready to deny himself many a thing which he formerly thought was a necessity. There was a real satisfaction in feeling that he lived in a home which was actually his own. It gave him a pride which cannot possibly belong to him who rents. It gave him a dignity which seemed to place him away above the average man who had no such responsibility. Somehow, the neighbors thought more of him, and duly respected his standing in the community as a property owner. It brought its hardships and its burdens, but these were not to be compared with the com-

pensations which came as the result of the struggle for the making of a real home.

If this is true of the individual, it also applies to an organization. The society that owns its own building soon has an influence in town which few other things can bring to it. How true this is of the fraternal orders, as well as business houses. One of the most hopeful signs of the times in the labor movement is the fact that in dozens of towns in this country central labor unions are making a struggle to secure "labor temples" which shall be a credit to the union workingmen of their cities.

There is need for such buildings in every community. One of the great disadvantages in many cities is the lack of unity and co-operation among working people. Their meeting halls are scattered all over town and many of them put up with miserably close and dirty quarters, largely because they cannot find better places which are as convenient in other directions. Workingmen need social centers, such as this would give them. They should have central bureaus, which shall be in charge of the most competent and best-informed official upon whom they can lay their hands—a man who has large ideas about the labor question and its present-day needs. He should be a labor statesman, and he should be so protected and safeguarded from petty jealousies that he can look every man in the eye and tell him whatever he thinks should be said upon that occasion. If he isn't big enough to keep from becoming a tyrant or a Czar, he isn't the man for the job. Labor would profit immensely if it had such a man in every city, who would be honored for his work's sake. It will not be an easy job, but it can be made so valuable a one that even the kickers will be made to see its effectiveness.

A labor temple in every city, worthy of its workingmen, and a strong man to guide their destinies—that's what I'd like to see.

No man has a right to stay in the church baby carriage when he might be pushing its bread wagon.

(Continued from page 7.)

Its affairs are conducted in its own name, but its directors are chosen by defendants, and by agreement no competition exists among them. It is one of the instruments used to restrain interstate and foreign commerce and secure a monopoly.

In August, 1899, defendants, through the Continental Tobacco Company, acquired control of the business formerly carried on by the Louisville Spirit-Cured Tobacco Company, a Kentucky corporation engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, curing and treating tobacco and utilizing tobacco stems for manufacturing fertilizers, shipping and distributing the same throughout the United States.

By agreement a new corporation, called Kentucky Tobacco Product Company, was organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$1,000,000, \$450,000 of which was issued to the Kentucky company, and \$550,000 to the Continental Tobacco Company (now held by defendants) in consideration of the latter's agreement to supply tobacco stems. The company is engaged in carrying on the business acquired in combination and agreement with defendants, and is an instrument through which they restrain interstate and foreign commerce, destroy competition and seek to secure monopoly.

In September, 1899, defendants, through The American Tobacco Company, acquired the business of the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, a New Jersey corporation, manufacturing in North Carolina cotton bags and sacks for tobacco products, buying the material thereof and selling the completed product as a part of interstate and foreign commerce. This corporation was formed in pursuance of agreement between defendants and original owners of the business, who conveyed it thereto in exchange for stock. Its capital stock is \$700,000, and \$650,000 is held by The American Tobacco Company, which selects the directors. Between this company and defendants, by agreement, no competition exists, and it is one of the instruments through which they seek to restrain interstate and foreign commerce

and to monopolize the same. It has a contract to supply them with containers for manufactured tobacco, and is attempting to monopolize and has monopolized trade and commerce in such articles.

In December, 1899, the defendants, through the American Tobacco Company, acquired control of the business of John Conley & Son, long engaged at New York City in manufacturing tin foil, an essential article for packing tobacco products, in buying the necessary raw material therefor and selling the same as a part of interstate and foreign commerce. By agreement between defendant and the partners, The Conley Foil Company, a New Jersey corporation, with a capital stock of \$250,000 was organized and the business and assets of the firm conveyed thereto in exchange for stock. Its capital was thereafter increased to \$375,000, of which defendant, The American Tobacco Company, owns \$225,000.

In order to destroy competition the Conley Foil Company purchased all the capital stock of its competitor, the Johnston Tin Foil and Metal Company, of St. Louis, likewise manufacturing and selling tin foil, now being operated under its control and in agreement with it and without competition, and by this and other means defendants, through this company, have acquired a monopoly of interstate trade and commerce in tin foil. These two companies have contracts with defendants to supply all tin foil used by them in the different States at remunerative prices, and the excess of their manufacture above the amount necessary therefor, also by agreement with defendants, is sold at prices below cost of production, for the purpose of breaking down their single remaining competitor, and strengthening the monopoly of trade and commerce therein and in tobacco products.

In 1899 defendants, through the Continental Tobacco Company, acquired control of the business for a long time theretofore carried on by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, a North Carolina corporation, with factory at Winston-Salem, a large purchaser of leaf tobacco and manufacturer of products therefrom, and engaged in interstate and

foreign trade and commerce therein in competition with them. In 1898 it manufactured, sold and distributed throughout the United States and abroad 6,000,000 pounds of plug tobacco.

By agreement between defendants and stockholders and officers of the North Carolina corporation a new company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with same name and capital of \$5,000,000 (subsequently increased to \$7,525,000), and to it the business and assets of the old concern were transferred in exchange for stock, a majority of which was immediately acquired by the Continental Tobacco Company.

The American Tobacco Company has for a long time held \$5,000,000 of the stock, and has elected the members of the board of directors of the New Jersey corporation, which has been and is now doing an extensive business in interstate and foreign commerce, buying leaf tobacco in different States and selling and distributing products of the same in many States and abroad. Its separate organization has been preserved and affairs are conducted in its own name, but in unlawful combination and conspiracy and under an agreement not to compete with defendants as purchasers of leaf tobacco or in the sale of manufactured products, for the purpose and with the effect of destroying the competition which should exist between them, restraining and monopolizing a part of interstate and foreign commerce.

During the year 1906 this company manufactured, sold and shipped as a part of interstate and foreign commerce 20,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco, mostly plug, and purchased through their agents in different States 27,000,000 pounds of leaf.

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, by agreement with and carrying out the policy of defendants to destroy all competition, restrain trade, and to create a monopoly, purchased the business and assets of the following concerns, engaged in interstate and foreign commerce as purchasers of tobacco and in manufacturing and selling and distributing its products in competition with them, all of whose owners, directors and managers agreed to refrain from engaging in tobacco business.

April 30, 1900, T. L. Vaughn & Co., partnership of Winston, N. C.; consideration \$90,506. The vendors manufactured large amounts of plug tobacco. This plant was immediately closed.

December 17, 1900, Brown Brothers Company, a North Carolina corporation, Winston, N. C.; consideration \$67,615. This corporation was a large manufacturer of plug tobacco. This plant was immediately closed.

December, 1900, P. H. Hanes & Company and B. F. Hanes & Company, Winston, N. C., partnerships; consideration \$671,950. These partnerships were large manufacturers of plug tobacco. The plants were immediately closed.

December, 1905, Rucker & Witten Tobacco Company, Martinsville, Va.; consideration, \$512,898. This corporation was a large manufacturer of plug tobacco. The plant was at once closed.

December 1906, D. H. Spencer & Co., Martinsville, Va.; consideration, \$314,255. This corporation was a large manufacturer of plug tobacco. Its factory was immediately closed.

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company has acquired and now holds a majority of the \$400,000 capital stock in the Liipfert-Scales Company, of Winston, N. C., a corporation largely engaged in the manufacture of plug tobacco and interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and its products. Its separate organization is preserved and the business carried on under its corporate name, but all in combination and agreement with defendants to refrain from competing with them as purchasers of leaf and in selling manufactured products with the purpose and effect of destroying competition, restraining interstate commerce and attempting to monopolize the same.

The output of plug tobacco by Liipfert-Scales Company in 1906 exceeded 2,000,000 pounds. This company by agreement with defendants for a long time concealed its connection with them and advertised itself as wholly independent, not connected with any trust or combination, etc.

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company also holds \$98,300 stock of the MacAndrews & Forbes Company and \$9,600 of the Amsterdam Supply Company.

In March, 1899, defendants, through The American Tobacco Company, acquired control of the business of the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, a North Carolina corporation, with a plant at Durham, N. C., long engaged in interstate and foreign trade and commerce in leaf tobacco and in manufacturing, selling and distributing tobacco products throughout the United States and abroad in competition with them. In that month the American Tobacco Company purchased the stock of the Union Tobacco Company, which owned all stock of the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company. Thereafter defendants organized a New Jersey corporation, called the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and this secured the business of the North Carolina Company, then in the hands of a receiver.

The New Jersey Corporation, all stock of which The American Tobacco Company has acquired at a cost of \$4,000,000, has been and is doing an extensive business in interstate and foreign commerce, buying leaf tobacco in different States and selling and distributing its products in many States and abroad. Its separate organization has been preserved, and its affairs are conducted in its own name, but in unlawful combination and conspiracy with defendants, and under an agreement not to compete with them as purchasers of leaf tobacco or in the sale of manufactured tobacco products, all for the purpose and with the effect of destroying the competition which should exist between them, restraining and monopolizing a part of interstate and foreign commerce.

During 1906 this company manufactured, sold and shipped to points throughout the United States, as a part of interstate and foreign commerce, 9,920,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, and purchased, through its agents in different States, 16,511,000 pounds of leaf.

The Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, carrying out the policy of defendants to destroy competition, restrain trade and create a monopoly, purchased from the holders in the year 1902 the capital stock of the Reynolds Tobacco Company, a Tennessee corporation successfully engaged at Bristol Tenn., in

interstate commerce in leaf and manufactured tobacco, buying leaf in different States and selling and shipping the products manufactured therefrom to different States and abroad. The plant was closed and the company liquidated.

In 1903, by agreement with defendants and with the same purpose to destroy all competition and acquire a monopoly, the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company purchased from the holders and now holds a majority of the capital stock (\$262,500) of the F. R. Penn Tobacco Company, a North Carolina corporation, with plant at Reidsville, N. C., long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and in manufacturing, selling and distributing tobacco products, particularly smoking, throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendants.

The F. R. Penn Tobacco Company has continued its interstate commerce business in leaf and manufactured tobacco. Its separate organization has been preserved and its affairs are conducted in its own name, but in unlawful combination and conspiracy with defendants and under agreement not to compete with them as purchasers of leaf or in the sale of manufactured products, all for the purpose and with the effect of destroying the competition which should exist between them, and monopolizing a part of interstate and foreign commerce. The Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company and defendants elect the directors.

In 1906 the F. R. Penn Tobacco Company manufactured, sold and distributed throughout the United States 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco. For a long time this company concealed and denied its connection with the defendants, and it has and does now advertise itself as wholly independent and without association with any trust or combination.

In 1903 the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company acquired from the holders, and now holds, all the stock of the Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Company, a North Carolina corporation, with plant at Wilson, N. C., long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in competition with defendants, in leaf and manufactured tobacco, buying leaf tobacco in different States, and selling, shipping and distributing products manufactured therefrom, especially cigarettes, throughout the United States and in foreign countries. Its separate organization is preserved and the business carried on under its corporate name, but all in combination and agreement with defendants to refrain from competing with it as purchasers of leaf and in selling manufactured products with the purpose and effect of destroying competition and restraining interstate and foreign commerce and attempting to monopolize the same.

The output of cigarettes by the Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Company in 1906 was 90,600,000. This company has habitually concealed and denied its association with defendants and has persistently advertised, and is now advertising, itself as an independent manufacturer not connected with them. All this is in pursuance of defendant's policy, by disguising ownership, to use controlled companies to break down opposition and secure for themselves the benefit of public sentiment against combinations, and illustrates the general allegations on that subject hereinbefore set out. Under agreement with defendants it has been, and is now, selling certain brands manufactured by it at less than cost of production with the purpose of driving out of business manufacturers and dealers honestly independent who are endeavoring to compete.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MODERN GIANTS.

Men and Women who were more than Eight Feet in Height.

M woman, towers to the height of MARIE FASSNAUER, a Tyrolean eight feet. But Marie, in spite of her many inches, is not the most exalted lady who ever lived. Just a quarter of a century ago, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the world gazed with craned head and open mouth at a still taller giantess, who looked down on her admirers from a height of eight feet two inches, and who was said to be "still growing."

"Marian," as this remarkable maiden was called, had been born only sixteen years earlier in a village near the Thuringian mountains, and the "Amazon Princess" was for some months the greatest attraction in the spectacle of "Babil and Bijou" at the Alhambra Theater—a character in which she wore a wonderful suit of armor and was crowned with a towering headdress, the topmost plume of which was a good ten feet from the stage.

Nor was Marian distinguished only by her great height, for she had a beautifully proportioned figure, a distinctively pretty face and a most amiable disposition. This magnificent creature had a very brief tenure of life, for she died at Berlin less than two years later and before she had seen her eighteenth birthday.

In 1869 and 1870 Miss Anna H.

Swan, the Nova Scotia giantess, caused considerable sensation. Miss Swan seemed destined from the cradle to be a woman of abnormal dimensions, for, though her father, a Scottish immigrant, was barely five feet six inches high, and her mother was half a foot shorter still, Miss Anna reached six feet at the age of eleven, and at fifteen was the tallest person in Nova Scotia. For a time she was the chief attraction of Barnum's great show, and during this period twice narrowly escaped death from fire. She had, too, some histrionic ability, as was proved when she appeared as Lady Macbeth in New York, and before going to England she made a triumphal tour of the United States.

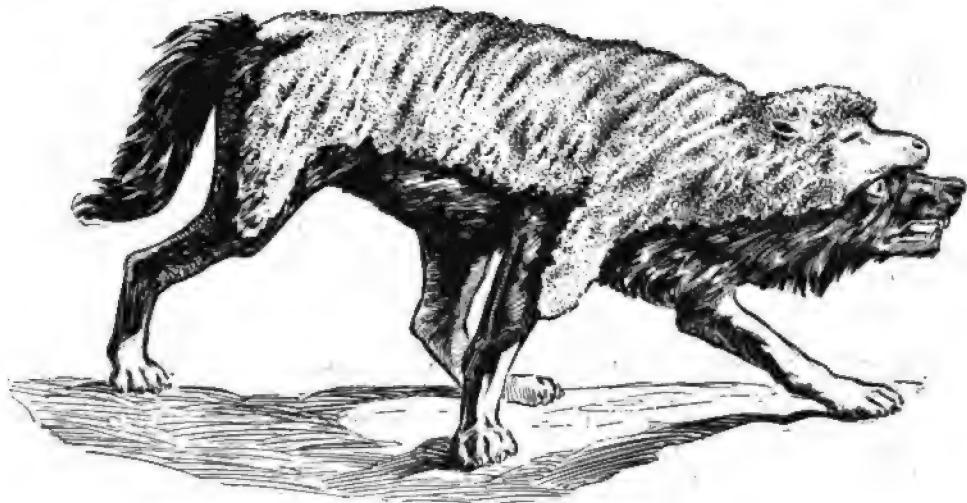
In her prime Miss Swan was but a few inches short of eight feet, and she found an appropriate husband in Capt. Martin Bates, the Kentucky giant, who was actually two inches taller than herself.

Chang, the Chinese giant, who ended his days at Bournemouth not many years ago, was a man of enormous size, standing over eight feet in his socks, but he used to declare that he had a sister at home in China who could easily look over his head. This remarkable lady was eight feet four inches in height, and had a hand with a span of two feet.

Robert Hales, the Norfolk giant, who caused a great sensation in England about half a century ago, was a member of a very remarkable family, which included some women of extraordinary stature. His father, a farmer, was six feet six inches high, and, although his mother was but a paltry six feet, it is said that she had an ancestor in the Sixteenth century who stood four inches over eight feet.

Of the children of this couple the four sons averaged six feet five inches, and five daughters but one and one-half inches less. Robert, the tallest member of the family, was a little over seven and one-half feet high, and measured sixty-four inches and sixty-two inches around the waist and chest respectively, while the tallest of the sisters, who died at twenty, was seven feet two inches in height and of proportionate build.

WATCH the WOLF



He Has Been Discovered
Union Men Say They Will Not Use The
Following Brands of Tobacco:

ARROW HEAD, UNION
STANDARD, DAY & NIGHT,
UNION LEADER, STAR,
DUKE'S MIXTURE, HORSE-
SHOE, BULL DURHAM,
LUCKY STRIKE.



Tobacco Workers' International Union.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.
2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.
3. Bear heavily on your pencil.
4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.
5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.
6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.
7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.
8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.
9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.
10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.
11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.
12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamp should be pasted in.
13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collect-
- ed. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.
14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him \$3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.
15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.
16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.
17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.
18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. ___ on ___ of ___," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.
19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompanying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.
20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.
2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.
3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters, and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.
4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.
5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.
6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.
7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.
8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.
9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.
10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.
11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.
12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.
13. When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.
14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.
15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.
16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."
17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.
18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.
19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."



TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year: four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Swallowed

Bag and Baggage

The TRUST has just bought out the "DAY & Night" the "RED DEVIL" the "B. DUWEL & BROS.", and the "SEA LION" Tobacco Co.'s.

The result is that the following Brands of Scrap Tobacco are now on the UNFAIR List.

DAY & NIGHT
RED DEVIL
RED HORSE
SEA LION
BAG PIPE
HONEST
RED MAN
HOT BALL
BUCKSHOE

Old Established Brands

INDEX

KISMET ON THE SQUARE G. T. W.
DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK
NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking
HARPOON Long Cut Chew and Smoke

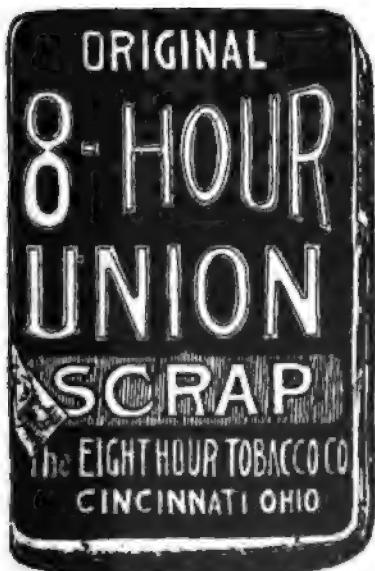
UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.
 Incorporated 1891
 Louisville, Kentucky

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling  **PLUG TWIST** *in America* 



NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN
 and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only
 factory in the country which has
 adopted the eight-hour working day.

— THE —
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving Tobacco. Made by Union Labor, every bag bearing BLUE LABEL. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

The man who smokes

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

has a joy, a comfort, the man who does not, knows nothing about.

OUR CHEWING BRANDS:

Ripe Peach

Hatchet

Blue Ribbon, 16 oz. White Burley

Railroad Twist

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Natural Leaf

Capital—Burley

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Best

Willie Harris

World Beater

Farmer's Delight

Each the Best Thing in its Class.

ROBT. HARRIS & BRO.

Reidsville, N. C.

TRY OUR CELEBRATED
Turkish and Egyptian
CIGARETTES
 NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



GALLERY OF LABELS.



LAPEL BUTTON.





State of Michigan }
County of Wayne } ss

Detroit, Mich. August 1, 1907.

Walter R. Hamper, being first duly sworn, makes oath and says: That he is Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager of the Globe Tobacco Company, and that he owns a majority of the capital stock of the said Globe Tobacco Company, of Detroit, Michigan, a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Michigan.

That neither he, nor any other officer, or stockholder of the said Company, is in any way connected with the American Tobacco Company, commonly known as the "Tobacco Trust".

That the said Globe Tobacco Company was organized as a local independent enterprise in the year of 1880, and are successors to the Walker, McGraw Co., established in the year 1871, and the said Globe Tobacco Company is still operated as an independent union factory, employing at all times Union Labor exclusively.

That the said Globe Tobacco Company were the first union tobacco factory in the world to recognize organized labor by adopting the Tobacco Workers' Union label.

And further, that no stock of said Company is owned, held or controlled by the said American Tobacco Company, or by any of its officers or agents.



(Signed)

Walter R. Hamper
before me and subscribed in my presence this first

(Signed)

Louis St. Hilaire
County Clerk, Wayne County, Michigan.

Tel., 5499 Spring

Prudential Tobacco Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
UNION MADE

LITTLE CIGARS . . .
AND CIGARETTES

A. SCHRIER }
L. W. SCHENKER } Props.

133-137 Mulberry St.

NEW YORK

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

INDEPENDENT
MANUFACTURERS

“BLUE HEN”
“HIGH CARD”
“REX” and “Z”



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoemaker
50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING. BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

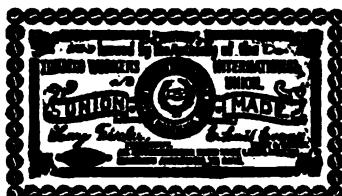
"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is **NONE STRICTLY UNION** without the

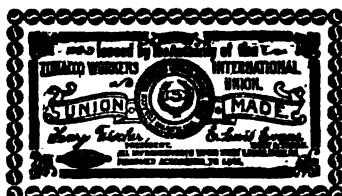
BLUE  **LABEL**

OF THE

**Tobacco Worker's International
Union.**

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE  **LABEL**

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being **STRICTLY UNION MADE**.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. **BUY NO OTHER.**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.



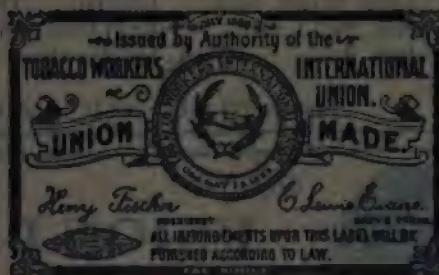
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VOL. II

November 1907.

No. 11



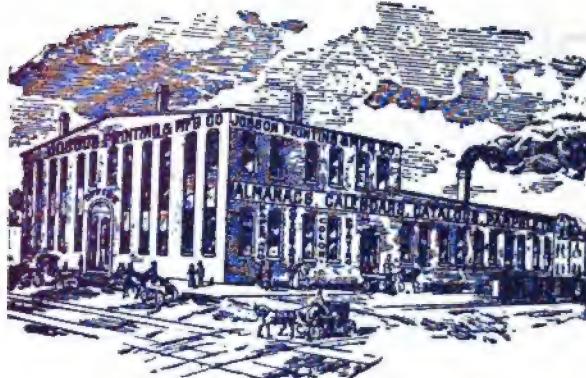
Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' International Union.



BONNIE SPAND OF
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.	Chewing Plug.	Cut Plug.	Granulated Smoking.
Pride of Richmond,	Larus Natural Leaf.	Uniform,	Fruits and Flowers,
Belle of New England,	Milk Maid,	Right Good,	Queen of Virginia,
Richmond Best Navy,	Base Ball.	Sensible Sliced.	Etc.
Luxury, Fair Play and			
Bostonian.			

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.



The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS
We make many other Brands
equally GOOD
Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

I

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Farm, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling  **PLUG TWIST in America** 

Tel., 5499 Spring

Prudential Tobacco Co.

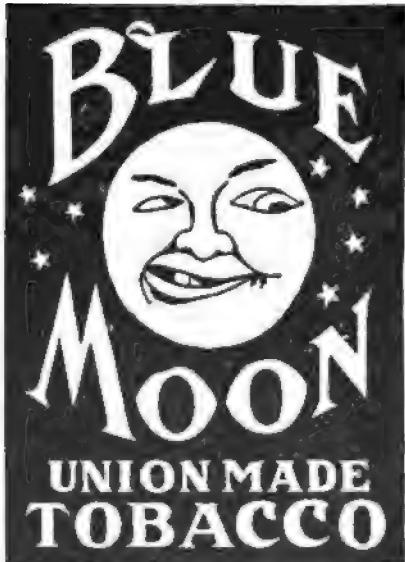
MANUFACTURERS OF
UNION MADE

Little CIGARS and CIGARETTES

A. SCHRIER I. W. SCHENKER } *Props.*

133-137 Mulberry St.

NEW YORK



CHEW
BLUE MOON
TOBACCO

UNION MADE

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

Manufactured in Cincinnati

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. II.

November, 1907.

No. II

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

TRADE UNIONS FLOURISHED IN ANCIENT ROMAN DAYS.

IT is a fact that will cause astonishment to most men, being known to but few, that organized labor—labor unions in the strict interpretation of that word and much as they exist today—flourished long before the present Christian era. "All antiquity," says C. Osborne Ward in his great book, "The Ancient Lowly," "was a hive of trades unions. They existed literally by the hundreds of thousands in the golden age."

It was the custom in ancient times, partly made necessary by law, for these organizations to chisel the names of their members and their proceedings on stone.

So it has come about that they have handed down to posterity a complete record of their rules of procedure and their business operations. Indeed, one of the earliest of these organizations known as that of the union of cælatores, the carvers and gravers who worked in letters. It was part of their business to acquire a sufficient knowledge of Greek and Latin to fit them for their tasks.

Were it not for these tracts in stone the whole subject might have been obscured, if not lost, in the mists of time from which the epigraphist and the archæologist have rescued it.

But the words carved on stone by the members of these antique institutions, unearthed by the score in the museums

of the Old World and found in the fields of Rôme, Greece, Asia Minor and the Islands, have defied time and resisted the destructiveness of the ages.

RIGHT OF LABOR TO ORGANIZE.

The right of labor to form free organizations—the *jus coeundi*—existed in a remote era. Solon, the great law-maker and lawgiver of antiquity, conferred this right on ancient Greece as early as 580 B. C.

Rome is presumed to have copied it in the celebrated law of the twelve tables.

Justinian incorporated it into the digest.

Numa Pompilius, the good and the wise, who is made a contemporary of Solon by Plutarch, organized the entire working people, according to Mommsen, the renowned German historian, into eight classes of guilds, embracing all the arts and crafts of the age.

It is held, however, that King Numa, borrowing from the Far East, was by no means the originator of the trades union idea. He simply legalized and extended what already existed, perhaps for thousands of years before any recognition whatsoever had been accorded to it.

After the peaceful reign of Numa Pompilius—Plutarch states that he followed Romulus to the throne about 690 B. C.—the spirit of conquest was awakened among the patricians.

The artisans were put to work by the thousands to forge into weapons the steel that was to pierce the bodies of those who had no love for them and for whom they in turn could have no love.

Trades unions of sword cutlers, armorsmiths, shieldmakers, manufacturers of darts, javelins and spears, each of them separately named and organized under the ancient federation, sprang up rapidly on all sides.

Members of trades unions constructed the famous ballistæ, or stone-throwers,

(Continued on page 11.)

Continued from October number.

Government's Bill Against American Tobacco Company.

COMPLETENESS OF DOCUMENT FILED IN UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT AT NEW YORK MATTER OF WIDE SPREAD COMMENT AND DISCUSSION.

Investigations of the Government's Special Attorneys Has Been Conducted Along the Most Radical Lines—Case of Prosecution Strengthened at Every Possible Point and Few Loopholes Have Been Left Defendants—Growth of the Tobacco Industry—Quantities of Various Types of Domestic Leaf Purchased by Defendant Company—Government's Bill of Equity in Detail.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY.

The Continental Tobacco Company and defendants, including The American Tobacco Company and P. Lorillard Company, prior to March, 1900, were largely engaged in the business of buying leaf tobacco in different States, shipping it to others and manufacturing therefrom snuff, and selling, shipping, transporting and distributing the same to divers persons in many States, all as parts of interstate and foreign commerce—their joint output of snuff in 1899 being approximately 5,000,000 pounds. Between them and the Atlantic Snuff Company, another strong combination, producing about 5,000,000 pounds of snuff annually, George W. Helme Company, Weyman & Bro. and other snuff makers, all similarly engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, there was fierce trade competition.

The Atlantic Snuff Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in 1898 as a means of destroying competition, unlawfully combining and confederating a number of independent manufacturers, dealers in and distributors of snuff, each of which obligated itself not to compete with the others, and all of whom in combination sought to exclude others from the business. It took over among others the plant of Bruton & Condon, at Nashville, Tenn., and acquired all the capital stock of W. E. Garrett & Sons, of Philadelphia, one of the principal domestic snuff manufacturing concerns, which itself controlled, through stock ownership or otherwise, a number of subordinate companies in the same business.

Early in 1900 defendants and others, in order to suppress and destroy competition therein and to acquire monopoly of the business of manufacturing, selling and distributing snuff as a part of interstate and foreign commerce, entered into contracts and upon a conspiracy, which has continued to this time, to refrain from all competition with each other and to combine contending interests therein, for the purpose of excluding all others and securing complete control for themselves.

Accordingly, The American Tobacco Company, Continental Tobacco Company, P. Lorillard Company and Atlantic Snuff Company, in February, 1900, agreed that as an instrumentality to effect said purpose they would cause to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey the American Snuff Company, with a capital of \$25,000,000, one-half preferred, one-half common, to which the Atlantic Snuff Company should convey all its plants, business and assets of every kind; that each of the other companies should likewise convey thereto all its snuff business, together with the plants, property and assets used in connection therewith and that each should accept in exchange for the things conveyed a designated amount of stock in the conveyee company, and agree not thereafter to engage in such business. In March, 1900, conveyances were made to the American Snuff Company according to the preliminary agreement by all parties thereto, and stock was issued as follows:

Atlantic Snuff Company.....	\$10,000,000
Preferred	\$7,500,000
Common	2,500,000

P. Lorillard Company.....	4,584,100
Preferred	\$1,124,700
Common	3,459,400
The American Tobacco Co... .	4,405,300
Preferred	\$1,177,800
Common	3,227,500
Continental Tobacco Co.....	1,010,600
Preferred	\$197,500
Common	813,100

The stock issued to Continental Tobacco Company and defendants is still held by the latter, and they have at all times had a controlling interest in the snuff company.

All of the conveyor companies, together with their officers and directors, covenanted that they would not thereafter engage in the tobacco business or the manufacture, sale or distribution of snuff.

The incorporators of the American Snuff Company were defendants, James B. Duke, John B. Cobb, Caleb C. Dula and others, connected with the several concerns to be acquired, and the first Board of Directors, according to the understanding, was made up of individuals similarly interested. Its charter provides:

That the objects for which this company is formed are to do any or all of the things herein set forth to the same extent as natural persons might or could do, and in any part of the world, as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in company with others, and in furtherance, and not in limitation, of the general powers conferred by the laws of the State of New Jersey, it is hereby expressly provided that the company shall have also the following powers: To buy, to cure and sell leaf tobacco; to buy, manufacture and sell snuff in any and all its forms; including the acquisition, by purchase, by manufacture or otherwise, of all materials, supplies, machinery and other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with and in carrying on the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof; and for such purposes (a) to manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, pledge, sell, assign and trans-

fer, invest, trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise, and property of every class and description necessary or incident to the business of manufacturing and selling snuff; (b) to acquire the good-will, rights and property of any kind, and to undertake the whole or any part of the assets and liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation, and to pay the same in cash, stock of this company, bonds or otherwise; (c) to apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to hold, own, use, operate, introduce, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of, to grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any and all trade-marks, trade names and distinctive marks, copyrights and rights analogous thereto, and all inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with, or secured under letters patent of the United States or elsewhere, or otherwise, and with a view to the working and development of the same to carry on any necessary business, whether manufacturing or otherwise; (d) to purchase or otherwise acquire, to hold, assign, sell, transfer, mortgage, pledge, exchange, or otherwise dispose of bonds, mortgages, debentures, obligations or shares of the capital stock of any corporation, and to exercise in respect of all such property any and all the rights, powers and privileges of individual owners thereof; (e) to procure the company to be registered or recognized, to have one or more offices, to carry on its operations and business, and to hold, purchase, mortgage and convey real and personal property, to conduct its business or any part thereof, and to erect or otherwise acquire factories and buildings, maintain and operate factories, warehouses, agencies and depots in any State or Territory of the United States and in any foreign country or place; (f) to do all and everything necessary, suitable or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainment of any of the objects hereinbefore enumerated.

Having acquired the plants (some of which were immediately closed and abandoned), assets, business, etc., above described, together with other property, the American Snuff Company entered upon the business of manufacturing snuff at various points in the different States (and is now so doing at Nashville, Tenn.; Helmetta and Change-water, N. J.; Baltimore, Md., and Clarksville, Tenn.), and of buying, dealing in and selling leaf tobacco and its products as a part of interstate and foreign commerce, and has continued and is now carrying on the same. Some of the points at which this company buys leaf tobacco, and from which it ships the same to other States, are in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. It has at all times been a party and the principal instrument and agency of the successful conspiracy among defendants and others above described to destroy competition in interstate trade and commerce in snuff and to monopolize the same, and with such ends and purposes constantly in view it has done among other things those which are hereinafter detailed.

By reason of contracts, agreements, combinations and conspiracies between said American Snuff Company, its stockholders, agents, officers and directors, and the other defendants, all their affairs have been conducted without competition among them and in restraint of trade and commerce in leaf tobacco and its products among the several States and with foreign nations, and with the purpose and effect of monopolizing such trade and commerce. Each by contract has been obligated to refrain and has refrained from all competition with any other one, and all have exercised their power in combination to keep others from engaging in the business in which any of them was concerned for the express purpose and with the effect of securing for themselves a monopoly therein.

Among the assets transferred by Atlantic Snuff Company to American Snuff Company were all the shares (\$600,000) of W. E. Garrett & Sons, Inc., then and now one of the oldest and very largest producers of snuff, for a

long time and still engaged at Yorklyn, Del., in interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco and its products, and which controlled, through stock ownership, the Southern Snuff Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Dental Snuff Company, Lynchburg, Va., and Stewart-Ralph Snuff Company, Clarksville, Tenn.

The separate existence of W. E. Garrett & Sons, Inc., has been preserved, and its business conducted under the corporate name, but its directors are elected by the American Snuff Company, and by agreement it does not compete, either in purchases or sales, and in combination and conspiracy the business of both is conducted with the express purpose to keep others out and to acquire monopoly in combination, and there is no competition between them. The output of snuff by W. E. Garrett & Sons, Inc., for the year 1906 was 6,000,000 pounds.

In March, 1900, the American Snuff Company acquired all the shares of the George W. Helme Company, one of the oldest and largest producers of snuff, and actively engaged at Helmetta, N. J., in interstate and foreign commerce in competition with defendants, by issuing in exchange therefor \$2,000,000 preferred stock and \$1,000,000 common; and it thereafter took a conveyance of all assets of the acquired company and now operates the plant under its own name. The stockholders, owners, directors and officers of the George W. Helme Company agreed with the purchaser for ten years not to engage in the business of manufacturing, selling, dealing in or distributing snuff.

About the time specified defendants, through the American Snuff Company, acquired all the business of manufacturing snuff and buying, selling and dealing in leaf tobacco and the products thereof, together with the plants (most of which were at once closed) and all assets used in connection therewith of the concerns hereinafter enumerated, all of which were at such times, and long before, engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in competition with defendants; and from the owners, directors, managers and officers of all they

demanded and received agreements not to engage in interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco or its products in competition with defendants, and also grants of the exclusive rights to use the names of such individuals, partnerships and corporations.

April, 1900, Stewart-Ralph Snuff Company, of Clarksville, Tenn.

January, 1901, the entire capital stock (\$50,000) of DeVoe Snuff Company, of Spottswood, N. J.; consideration, \$101,012. The business and plant of this corporation has continued to be conducted under its own name, but in combination with the defendants and without competition.

June, 1901, Dalmer & Co., Pittsburg.

December, 1901, D. H. McAlpin & Co., Brooklyn.

February, 1902, Stewart Snuff Company, of Clarksville, Tenn.; consideration, \$63,517.50.

May, 1902, McNamara-Laird Company, of Birmingham, Ala.; consideration, \$13,488.68.

September, 1902, Independent Snuff Mills Company, of Virginia; consideration, \$16,741.31.

September, 1902, Dental Snuff Company, of Virginia.

May, 1903, R. F. Morris & Son Manufacturing Company; consideration, \$4,813.14.

July, 1903, Skinner & Co. (corporation); consideration, \$23,268.84. The plant of this company is still operated in New Jersey under its corporate name, but in combination with defendants and without competition with them.

October, 1903, W. L. Venable & Co. (partnership), Petersburg, Va.; consideration, \$5,899.75.

January, 1904, J. B. Holloway Company, of Kentucky; consideration, \$24,214.94.

March, 1904, Meriwether Snuff and Tobacco Company, Clarksville, Tenn.; consideration, \$41,254.08.

March, 1904, H. Bolander (corporation, capital \$135,000), Chicago, Ill.; consideration, \$138,044.81. The plant and business of this company are still operated under the corporate name, but in combination with the defendants and without competition.

July, 1905, Weyman & Bro., Pittsburgh, Pa.; consideration, \$1,577,177.26. This was the last of the large snuff concerns in active competition with the defendants. A corporation with the same name was organized by defendants with capital of \$500,000, all owned by the American Snuff Company, to take over the business of the partnership, and the plant subsequently removed to Chicago, where the business is now being conducted under the corporate name, but without competition with defendants.

Since January 1, 1906, at different times, J. H. Fye Company, of Clarksburg, W. Va. (consideration, \$8,000); Sun Tobacco Company (consideration, \$2,609.85); R. Starr & Co. (consideration, \$92,639.91), and Arnd Bros. (consideration, \$20,000), of Baltimore, Md.

The Standard Snuff Company, incorporated in 1898, constructed a large snuff factory at Nashville, Tenn., and became actively engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in competition with defendants, and sought to build up its business by advertising itself as free and independent of connections with trusts or combines. The defendants waged against it an unwarranted and unrelenting trade warfare, accompanied by misrepresentations, deceitful practices, and unfair trade methods, and by so doing prevented it from prospering. In 1902 the Standard Snuff Company instituted suit in the Circuit Court for Davidson county, Tenn., against the American Snuff Company, alleging unfair practices and willful and malicious acts to the detriment of its business, and asked damages. While this suit was pending and in September, 1903, the American Snuff Company secretly purchased of A. B. Hill, President, and others a majority of the capital stock of the Standard Snuff Company, and subsequently they secured the remainder (total, \$281,600), giving in exchange its own stock with some cash.

On or about the date specified the following agreement was made:

Know all men by these presents:

Whereas, Under memorandum of contract of September 12, 1903, we, the undersigned, E. C. Morrow, W. B. Anderson and A. B. Hill, agreed

(Continued on page 12.)

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

On another page, you will see that the brand of granulated smoking tobacco, "Old North State," which became so popular with the consumer by reason of the fact that it carried the Union Label, has gone the way of many another popular brand. GONE WRONG.

Some time ago rumors were current that the firm of R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co. had transferred a part of its capital stock to the Trust. Investigation proved these statements to be true, the Richardson Company acknowledging the corn, but stated that they regretted the action, and advanced as proof of this statement the fact that they had filed proceedings in court for relief and the right to buy back the stock they had disposed of. We took the position that the company was not entitled to the Label

until they had set themselves right. The company requested that the matter be submitted to a Board of Arbitration, to which we readily assented. The result was that the arbitration board declared our position entirely tenable and in accord with good principles, but, taking into account Richardson's written statement that he had filed proceedings in court for relief, and their belief that his statements were in good faith, they recommended that R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co. be given the use of the Label for a term pending the outcome of the suits filed, provided he would furnish a collateral bond for liquidated damages should he enter into a further alliance or agreement with the Trust. To this we assented in our desire to deal fairly. The agreement was drawn up by attorneys representing each side, the terms of which we stood ready to abide by. But when the contract was sent to R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co. they sent back word that they would not stand by the award of the arbitration board. This seemed strange to us in the face of the fact that Mr. Richardson himself had suggested the very kind of collateral that was accepted by the arbitration board.

This action on the part of R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co. lends color to the belief that they were not acting in good faith from the outset of the negotiations, and, of course, we were of necessity compelled to break off all further negotiations and place R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co. and their product, "OLD NORTH STATE," granulated smoking tobacco, in the category of the UNFAIR, and we ask our friends to ask themselves whether or not this firm is entitled to any favorable consideration or patronage of their product, "OLD NORTH STATE."

Local Union No. 22, of Toledo, is out hustling for the Union Label, and reports some excellent results from their efforts. In addition to the distribution of advertising literature, the President of the Union has issued the following address to the Unions in Toledo and vicinity, which we are pleased to present to our readers, which will be read with much interest.—[Editor.]

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Brothers:

By request of the International President of the Tobacco Workers' Union, at Louisville, Ky., I write to your honorable body, and beg to call your attention a few minutes to talk to you about the "Union Label."

You all know very well what the "Union Label" means to organized labor. If you buy anything with the "Union Label" attached, you are sure that what you buy is put up by fair labor, not made in sweatshops or by child labor. Fair wages are paid for the work, and everything you buy with the "Union Label" on it is O. K.

Now, we Tobacco Workers' Union have a very hard stand against the American Tobacco Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with James B. Duke, President.

This said American Tobacco Company has an issued capital stock of \$118,931,500, and controls about 90 per cent. of the tobacco market, and has put \$5,000,000 more now to drive the 10 per cent. left out of business.

This said American Tobacco Company is the strongest enemy against Union Labor, and pays very poor wages and employs children under age, and women, at outrageously low wages, and hopes to succeed to drive the 10 per cent. Independent Factories, who all have Union Shops, and have the "Union Label" on their brands of chewing and smoking tobacco, or cigarettes, from the market, and do not care in which way they do it, honestly or dishonestly, and try to do everything to do the factories and their employes harm. Their only purpose is to control the whole American market and business, and this will drive about 25,000 good, Union workers out of work.

You remember, about a year ago, a new brand of tobacco, "Red Man," was put on the market in the State of Ohio, made by the Pinkerton Tobacco Company, at Zanesville, O., with the "Union Label" on it.

After thorough investigation, the President and General Executive Board of our International Union found out that the said Pinkerton Tobacco Company, at Zanesville, O., organized under the laws of the State of Ohio, with a

capital stock of \$100,000, was a concern in which the American Tobacco Company was owner of 51 per cent. of the capital stock. This American Tobacco Company, opposed to Union Labor, did not care to use our Label, only to cheat and defraud honest people. No one thought that "Red Man," with the "Union Label" on it, was an unfair competitor, and bought the brand.

About the middle of March, of this year, our International Headquarters investigated, and, after seeing how they were defrauded by the Pinkerton Tobacco Company, withdrew the label from them, and this was upheld by the United States Government, which investigated the whole business methods of the American Tobacco Company, and filed indictments in the United States Government Court, at New York City, and has the American Tobacco Company prosecuted for doing unlawful business.

In the city of Toledo this matter of how the Pinkerton Tobacco Company misused the Label was brought before the L. U. by one of our delegates, who requested the delegates from the other locals to notify their respective members to buy no more "Red Man" tobacco, because this brand was unfair and "scab" tobacco. This was indorsed by the Toledo C. L. U. at our request, and helped a good deal; but we still see Union men, with Union buttons on their coats, go in stores and buy this brand and other unfair brands, like "Union Leader," "Day & Night," "Duke's Mixture," "Horseshoe," "Bull Durham" and others.

To help our Union and our Union-labeled brands, and anything you buy, we earnestly and respectfully beg you to buy only "Union-labeled goods" whenever you can.

Ask your dealer if he offers you non-union-labeled goods for goods with the "Union Label" on, and do not deal with him if he will not handle Union goods. This will help you, your Unions, and the whole labor movement.

Show, whenever you can, people opposed to Union trade the cold shoulder, and always help to supoort good home trade and trade unionism, and you will

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

be satisfied in your own conscience, and give help to people who deserve your help and trade.

Fraternally yours,

KARL THIEM,

President Tobacco Workers' Local Union No. 22.

Editor Tobacco Worker:

The carelessness or laziness of the members of Organized Labor in neglecting to attend meetings of their lodges is disheartening for the faithful few who value neither time nor trouble in advancing the interests of their unions. Ninety-five per cent. of our wage-earners can read and write, but, unfortunately for their own interests and to the disadvantage of labor, they do not read or try to learn the laws of their union. If they are appointed on Mill or Factory Committees, the excuse is forthcoming that they do not understand the Constitution or By-laws, and to appoint others that know more about workshop rules. It is both cowardly and humiliating for any man who can read to admit that he is ignorant of his local laws. It is humiliating, because in case of an emergency they were required to act in defense of their union, they could not do it manly or intelligently in a dispute with employers. The important part or duty of every member of Organized Labor is to intelligently understand the laws that govern their trade.

There are many employers who are no better educated than their employes, but there is a vast difference between them in defending their interests. The employer is posted in every detail of his business, wherein the majority of his employes could not explain the second line of their union laws. It is a pitiful acknowledgment, but nevertheless true, that it is very few union wage-earners of this caliber are elevated to positions above working in the same old rut all the time.

The time is not far distant when labor union men will rue their slothful indifference. Prosperity will not last always, and when a reverse comes employers will be prepared to fix their own terms or crush out labor unions altogether.

There is a National Manufacturers' Association organized since 1895 that has over three thousand members scattered in all parts of the country, sowing the seed of hatred against union labor and preparing to fight it to a finish. It has set aside \$1,500,000 to send out literature similar to the brutal, blustering letters published some time ago in all the newspapers of the United States from Battle Creek, Mich. Parry, Post and Van Cleve are the Spread-the-Light Committee. They it is who are appointed to annihilate labor organizations. Their declaration of brutal tactics are the open shop, with no restrictions in the use of tools, machinery or materials, no restraint to output; no limitation in the number of apprentices; no boycotts, strikes, lockouts, intimidations or picketing; no sympathetic strikes; no sacrifices of non-union or independent workingmen to the labor unions. And to destroy by all means the union label. We have some of those employers in our midst, who have the audacity of embarking in politics and soliciting union labor votes.

This reform association of employers wants, at the workingmen's expense, the building of manual training schools and industrial high schools to teach young children trades, so as to fill mill and factory with sufficient instructed workers to crush out the "labor union" that is now holding up labor's conditions. The open shop advocated by President Roosevelt has been taken up by this bulldozing body of employers. They have lawyers employed all over the country to fight boycotts and get out injunctions. They want the widest limit given to apprentices and output and no restraint or dictation will be tolerated from unions how those employers will manage their business. Workingmen will not get interested or throw aside their lethargy until they get a dose or two of the employers' new chastening rod.

The greed for riches is clearly stated in their declaration of war on union labor. They want apprentices of the age of thirteen or fourteen years, or the fifty-cent boy to do the work of the \$1.50 man. They want to make riches of the children of the wage-workers instead of

sending them to school for a mental and moral education and training. They propose to send boys of the ages of eight years to learn the use of work tools, and at the age of ten send them to industrial high school, so as to have a trade learned at the age of twelve. Those boys, it is proposed, will be sent into the workshops at apprentices' wages to replace their fathers, who are getting from \$1.00 to \$1.75 per day.

The unnatural madness for wealth has a firm hold of the American employers. They will sacrifice every atom of human feeling and justice to become wealthy. Before five years from now, if the wage-earning classes, union and non-union, do not rise up and assert their rights and defend them to the utmost of their ability as American citizens, the open shop and a nation of labor slaves will be the consequence.

The condition and brutal treatment of the common laborers of the present time who do not belong to labor unions is pitiful and humiliating, driven around mills and factories like dumb animals. Notwithstanding this inhuman treatment, their condition is far superior now to what it will be five years from now, if the new combination of employers succeeds in accomplishing their desire for free human traffic for wealth. This kind of traffic is carried on now in the lumber camps of the Southern States—workmen compelled to labor without freedom of contract, like the colored people before the war.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
OF LOCAL UNION NO. 2.

WHEELING, W. Va.

(Continued from page 1.)

Trade Unions Flourished in Ancient Days.
which flung projectiles of various kinds with deadly effect into the ranks of the enemy.

It has been pointed out that, since these machines were complicated and difficult to manipulate, they were transported to their destination and erected by the members of the collegium mensorum machinariorum, or the trades union of the machine adjusters and setters. Jacula, or darts, were used in vast numbers by the Roman army, and, since these were easily destroyed and lasted

but a short time, they were manufactured in great quantities by the old unions of weapon-makers, all of which found a steady and liberal employer in the Government.

UNIONS SUPPLIED ARMIES.

There were likewise unions which supplied the army with cloths and shoes, as well as with weapons, and Ward tells us in his "The Ancient Lowly" that "for at least 500 years the armies used union-made wagons, union-made swords, union-made javelins, bows and arrows, helmets and shields; wore union-made shoes, trousers, hats and coats and tore down the walls and battlements of their enemies with union-made catapults and battering-rams."

The population of Rome, the army and the workers were also supplied with food by the trades unions.

An inscription found at Verona, dating from the time of Augustus Caesar, tells of a genuine union of wine men, who supplied the Italian metropolis with its favorite beverage.

These organizations of the wine men, it is thought, were in touch with the different parts of Italy and either owned or else hired wagons or boats to bring the wine to their storehouses.

One sees readily how such a diversity of functions gave support to a vast number of unions and to the still greater number of persons who composed the separate unions.—*I. K. Friedman in Chicago News.*

Labor and Capital.

"Things are what they are," and no amount of cheap rhetoric can make them otherwise. The "interests of labor and capital are identical" only to the extent that each side wants to get for itself from the other as much profit as all the circumstances attending and affecting the deal between them will allow. In all other respects these interests differ as widely as do their respective functions in the economic and industrial divisions of society. Labor and capital may and should work in harmony, but before that end can be attained each must realize its exact relation to the other and be guided by its action accordingly. — *Coast Seamen's Journal.*

(Continued from page 7.)

to sell and sold to Martin J. Condon in the aggregate 1,800 shares of the stock of the Standard Snuff Company, which purchase was made by said Martin J. Condon, as was well known to us, for American Snuff Company; and,

Whereas, It was originally understood and agreed at the time that, in order to secure to American Snuff Company the enjoyment of the good will of Standard Snuff Company and of the undersigned, and as a part of the consideration to be paid us by the said American Snuff Company from the said Condon, we should severally engage and bind ourselves not to re-engage in the snuff business, as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents that for and in consideration of the premises and of the purchase price paid us and each of us by American Snuff Company aforesaid, we, the undersigned, each for himself, covenants and agrees to and with American Snuff Company and its successors and assigns that he will not at any time or times within fifteen years from the date hereof, directly or indirectly engage or be interested in the business of manufacturing or dealing in snuff in any of the States or Territories of the United States (except the State of Utah and the Territory of Alaska) or in the district of Columbia, or hold stock in any corporation so engaged, except in or for the American Snuff Company or by its written consent.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto signed our names and affixed our seals this 1st day of October, 1903.

W. B. ANDERSON,
E. C. MORROW,
A. B. HILL.

Notwithstanding the conditions, A. B. Hill has continued to be the President of Standard Snuff Company, and by agreement with defendants it has continued to freely advertise as an independent concern free from trust control, as manufacturer of the only independent snuff, etc. This was in pursuance of defendants' policy by disguising ownership to use controlled companies to

break down opposition and secure for themselves the benefit of public sentiment against combinations, and illustrates the foregoing general allegations on that subject. In further pursuance of this same policy the Standard Snuff Company has been permitted to purchase leaf tobacco and sell its output apparently as though independent, while in fact it has been and is controlled and by agreement operated in combination with defendants and without competition with them. It manufactured, sold and distributed in the year 1906 about 500,000 pounds of snuff.

Considering that the defendant American Snuff Company has owned all the capital stock of certain corporations (W. E. Garrett & Sons, Standard Snuff Company, DeVoe Snuff Company, Skinner & Co., and others), as specified above in this paragraph, and could alter its technical relation to them any day without publicity, petitioner does not with absolute certainty know that such companies are at this date controlled precisely in the way pointed out and as they were for a long time heretofore and certainly until recently. Petitioner does, however, allege that the circumstances are as described, or that the defendant snuff company, in pursuance of the general purposes of the defendants heretofore so frequently stated, has caused the controlled companies very recently to go through the form of conveying to it all their assets and plants, and is now conducting the same in its name and as branches.

Defendants have now no formidable competitors in interstate and foreign trade and commerce in the snuff business and have secured a monopoly thereof.

The business and affairs of the American Snuff Company are conducted in accord, combination and conspiracy with defendants and without competition. The Board of Directors is largely composed of officers and directors of the American Tobacco Company and other defendants, and all are acting together with a common purpose and as parts of an unlawful combination. It maintains a department for the purpose of leaf, with agents in the different States, which buy not only for it,

but for other defendants, and is one of the instruments for destroying competition in the leaf market. The snuff company buys each year twenty-five million pounds of leaf tobacco for other defendants, particularly W. S. Mathews & Sons, British-American Tobacco Company, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and the American Tobacco Company. These purchases are made under agreements with defendants both as to territory and prices and in order to avoid competition.

For the calendar year of 1906 the total output of snuff manufactured in the United States was 23,680,061 pounds; imports were insignificant. For the same year the amount of snuff manufactured by American Snuff Company and its controlled concerns was 22,500,000 pounds, and, by reason of additional recent acquisitions, the percentage of the whole now being manufactured and sold by them has increased.

Enormous profits have resulted to the parties interested from the combinations and conspiracies entered into and monopoly acquired in the snuff business. The outstanding capital stock of American Snuff Company (greatly inflated) is \$23,001,700—\$1 for each pound of snuff now manufactured, much more when the company was formed. Notwithstanding this enormous capitalization dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum have always been paid upon the preferred stock, and for many years last past at the rate of 10 per cent. on the common. The financial statement of the company of 1906 shows, after paying dividends amounting to \$1,820,170, there was a net surplus from the year's earnings of \$961,696.72, with total surplus \$4,213,831.74 and total assets \$29,276.31.

Among other assets the American Snuff Company holds and owns the following stocks and bonds:

The American Tobacco Company, preferred stock.....	\$1,080,000
The American Tobacco Company, bonds	100,000
American Cigar Company.....	500,000
Amsterdam Supply Company..	16,500
W. S. Mathews & Sons.....	181,800

XI.

In March, 1900, defendants, in pursuance of their general purpose, through

the American Tobacco Company, obtained control of the business for a long time theretofore carried on by one S. Anargyros, paying therefor \$680,000. S. Anargyros had long been successfully engaged in New York City in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and cigarettes in competition with defendants, buying leaf tobacco in different States and foreign countries, and shipping, selling and distributing cigarettes among the different States and abroad. By agreement a corporation was formed under the laws of New York called S. Anargyros, with a capital stock of \$650,000 (of which \$450,000 was issued), and to it was transferred all his business in exchange for stock, which he immediately conveyed to the American Tobacco Company at par. S. Anargyros since incorporation has been and is now doing an extensive business in interstate and foreign commerce, buying leaf tobacco in different States and abroad and selling and distributing cigarettes made therefrom in many States and abroad. Its separate organization has been preserved, and its affairs are conducted in its own name, but its directors have been at all times elected by defendants, and it is a party to the unlawful combination and conspiracy and under agreement not to compete with them as purchasers of leaf tobacco or in the sale of manufactured products, all for the purpose and with the effect of destroying the competition which would otherwise exist between them, restraining and monopolizing a part of interstate and foreign commerce.

During 1906 this corporation manufactured, sold and shipped 672,000,000 cigarettes, and purchased, through agents in different States and countries, 2,320,000 pounds of leaf.

S. Anargyros, the vendor, agreed with defendants not to trade in tobacco.

In June, 1900, defendants, through the American Tobacco Company, acquired control of the business for many years theretofore carried on by the John Bollman Company, a California corporation, with factory at San Francisco, Cal., a large purchaser of leaf tobacco and manufacturer of products therefrom, particularly cigarettes, and engaged in interstate and foreign trade and com-

merce therein in competition with defendants, selling, shipping and distributing its products in different States and abroad. In the year 1899 it manufactured, sold and distributed, among the States and abroad, 22,000,000 cigarettes.

By agreement between defendants and the stockholders and officers of the California corporation a new one was incorporated in New Jersey with same name and \$200,000 capital, and to it the business and assets of the old concern were transferred in exchange for all the stock, and a majority was immediately acquired by the American Tobacco Company for \$102,000 cash. The American Tobacco Company elects the directors of the New Jersey corporation, which does an extensive business in interstate and foreign commerce, buying leaf tobacco in different States and selling and distributing products of the same in many States and abroad. Its separate organization has been preserved and its affairs are conducted in its own name, but in unlawful combination and conspiracy with defendants, and under an agreement not to compete with them as purchasers of leaf tobacco or in the sale of manufactured products of tobacco, all for the purpose and with the effect of destroying the competition which should exist between them, restraining and monopolizing a part of interstate and foreign commerce.

In 1906 this company manufactured, sold and distributed 79,000,000 cigarettes. The principal stockholders of the John Bollman Company agreed with defendants not to engage in the business of manufacturing, selling or dealing in cigarettes.

Under an agreement with and direction of the American Tobacco Company the Continental Tobacco Company secured control of MacAndrews & Forbes. Thereafter the Continental Tobacco Company, the Mellor & Rittenhouse Company and MacAndrews & Forbes Company agreed that a new corporation, called the MacAndrews & Forbes Company, should be organized under the laws of New Jersey and acquire the businesses of MacAndrews & Forbes and the Mellor & Rittenhouse Company, of importing licorice root and manufacturing, selling and distributing licorice

products. This agreement was carried out and the corporation organized with a capital of \$7,000,000—\$4,000,000 preferred and \$3,000,000 common, the latter alone having voting power. The Continental Tobacco Company secured more than two-thirds of the common stock by agreeing to purchase from the new corporation all paste used by it during a year at 7½ cents per pound. The American Tobacco Company now holds \$2,112,900 of the common stock and \$750,000 preferred. The Continental Tobacco Company or the American Tobacco Company have always elected the directors of the MacAndrews & Forbes Company, and have directed its policy, and all defendants have acted in agreement with it.

The MacAndrews & Forbes Company immediately entered into unlawful combination and conspiracy with defendants to restrain interstate and foreign trade and commerce in licorice root and paste, and to eliminate and suppress competition therein and to obtain a monopoly thereof.

In June, 1902, MacAndrews & Forbes Company purchased of the Stamford Manufacturing Company all its business of importing licorice root and manufacturing, selling and distributing paste throughout the United States. The directors, officers and stockholders of the Stamford Manufacturing Company agreed with the MacAndrews & Forbes Company not to engage in the business of manufacturing, selling or distributing licorice paste in the United States.

In the same year defendants and the MacAndrews & Forbes Company incorporated the National Licorice Company (ever since in agreement with them), which acquired the business of Young & Smylie and F. B. & V. P. Scudder, manufacturers of licorice paste, and the vendors agreed to go out of the business. The National Licorice Company then agreed with the MacAndrews & Forbes Company and defendants not to manufacture licorice paste to be used in tobacco products.

The only formidable competitors remaining in the summer of 1902 were J. S. Young Company, of Baltimore, and John D. Lewis, of Providence, and these the MacAndrews & Forbes Company in

agreement with the Continental Tobacco Company and defendants undertook to drive out of business, and to that end sold and distributed licorice paste far below cost and made special inducements to customers of opponents.

Thereafter MacAndrews & Forbes Company, J. S. Young Company and John D. Lewis entered into a combination in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in licorice root and paste carried on in the manner aforesaid, whereby the same was restrained in the ways and means now described: Competition between the three as to the prices at which licorice paste was sold and delivered by each was prevented and destroyed by their agreeing that there should be none, and by their agreeing upon establishing and maintaining, from time to time, arbitrary and non-competitive prices for licorice paste so sold in interstate business, trade and commerce, and by their selling and delivering licorice paste at such arbitrary and non-competitive prices. They also induced their only competitor, Weaver & Sterry, Ltd., of New York City, likewise to establish and maintain arbitrary and non-competitive prices. The prices so agreed upon, established, fixed and maintained by them were greatly in excess of those which would at such times have prevailed if they had not engaged in this unlawful combination and conspiracy.

A division and apportionment of the interstate commerce in licorice paste was made at the same time between MacAndrews & Forbes, J. S. Young Company and John D. Lewis, it being provided that the output of John D. Lewis should be limited to 1,000,000 pounds, and of the Young Company to 5,000,000 pounds. By agreement between them manufacturers were allotted to each as customers, those known as independents being assigned to John D. Lewis and J. S. Young Company, while MacAndrews & Forbes Company agreed to supply defendants. The three concerns also fixed by agreement the terms and conditions upon which they would sell licorice paste in respect to discounts, payments and delivery, and in respect to the form and character of contracts; and that they would not compete in any respect.

In December, 1903, in accordance with agreement between J. S. Young Company and MacAndrews & Forbes Company, a new corporation was organized, with the name of J. S. Young Company, and \$800,000 capital, to which the business of the old Young Company was transferred. A large majority of the common stock, which alone had the voting power, was issued to the MacAndrews & Forbes Company for no other consideration than its guaranteeing the annual sale of 5,000,000 pounds of paste by the Young Company. This new company for a long time in flaming advertisements announced itself as wholly independent of all trusts and combines, and explained with much detail why manufacturers not connected with defendants should patronize it, and in other unfair ways sought to mislead and defraud the public.

In 1905 the United States began an investigation of the combination in restraint of trade and monopolies existing in foreign trade and commerce in licorice root and products manufactured therefrom, and in 1906 an indictment was found against the MacAndrews & Forbes Company and the J. S. Young Company, charging them with violating the act of Congress passed July 2, 1890, and they were tried and convicted.

After the above-mentioned investigation began the MacAndrews & Forbes Company acquired all stock of the J. S. Young Company and took an absolute conveyance of the latter's business and plant, and is now operating the same as a branch.

In the ways above described the defendants, through the MacAndrews & Forbes Company, have secured complete control and have monopolized the importation of licorice root and the manufacture, sale and distribution of its products. They now have no formidable competitor in such trade and commerce, and of the 35,000,000 pounds of licorice products annually consumed within the United States they manufacture, sell and distribute exceeding 95 per cent., and their importation of licorice root constitutes even a larger percentage of the whole. This company has agreements to furnish all defendants with licorice products at a remunerative

profit. This enables it when expedient to sell any excess above their needs below cost, and to destroy and prevent effective competition, and furthers the sale of tobacco products manufactured by defendants, and hinders and obstructs the sale of products of independents, either refusing to handle them or to treat them fairly.

In November, 1901, in pursuance of their general purpose, defendants acquired control of the business of the United Cigar Stores Company, a New Jersey corporation, organized in May, 1901, then and now engaged in selling and distributing tobacco products of all kinds throughout the United States, especially at retail. The American Tobacco Company holds \$600,000 of the \$900,000 common stock, all the preferred stock, \$750,000, and \$2,850,000 of the company's bonds.

The United Cigar Stores Company has acquired in various ways the business of many retailers and procured and forced their retirement. It now operates cigar stores in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Washington, D. C., Connecticut, California, Washington, Oregon, Delaware, Texas, Massachusetts, Illinois, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kentucky and other States, and is diligently seeking to monopolize the retail business in tobacco products. It buys tobacco products and supplies of all kinds in the different States, ships them to its depots in New York City, Chicago and San Francisco, and subsequently distributes them among its stores in different States.

This company for a long time concealed and denied association with defendants and has been and is used by them as an instrument to acquire control of the retail tobacco business and to cripple other distributors of tobacco with the view of driving them out, destroying competition and preventing others from entering. It has bought out very many dealers in and distributors of tobacco products, and has taken agreements from the vendors not to engage in the business of selling the same. It has likewise at tremendous cost set up retail stores at prominent places in various

cities, and by means of the powerful support of defendants is seeking to acquire control of the retail business in tobacco products, and thus render all competition with them more nearly impossible.

The United Cigar Stores Company, through stock ownership, controls the following companies engaged in selling and distributing tobacco products:

United Cigar Stores Company, Chicago, Ill.; capital outstanding, \$389,800.

United Cigar Stores Company, of Providence, R. I.; capital outstanding, \$98,000.

The Royal Company, of New York City; capital outstanding, \$100,000.

C. A. Whelan & Co., Inc., of Syracuse, N. Y.; capital outstanding, \$50,000.

United Cigar Stores Co., agency, of New York; capital outstanding, \$1,000.

United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company, of Rhode Island; capital outstanding, \$500,000.

Moebs Cigar Stores Company, of Detroit, Mich.; capital outstanding, \$10,000.

Wm. Baeder & Co., of New York; capital outstanding, \$25,000.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

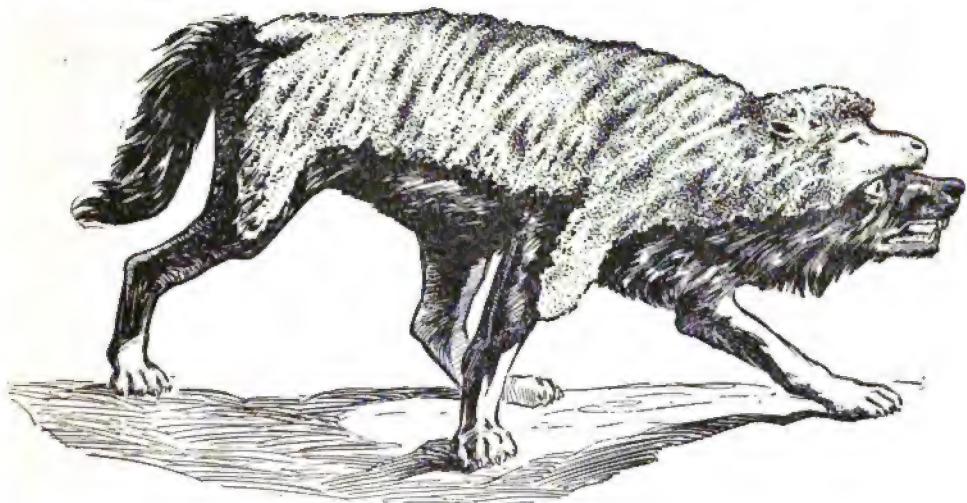
Belfast, Ireland.—Negotiations between the arbitrators and the leaders of the strikers resulted in a settlement of the labor troubles here.

Ottawa, Canada.—A regulation has just gone into effect in Canada which prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories under any conditions. The age previously fixed was thirteen years.

Cincinnati.—The latest addition to the Cincinnati labor organization is the Milkers' Union, which has received a charter from the American Federation of Labor. It is composed of men who do the actual work in supplying the city with milk.

Cape Town, South Africa.—A Government bill for granting State advances to farmers for agricultural improvements, similar to the system of agricultural banks in existence elsewhere, will be introduced next session in the Legislature.

WATCH the WOLF



He Has Been Discovered

Union Men Say They Will Not Use The
Following Brands of Tobacco:

ARROW HEAD, UNION
STANDARD, DAY & NIGHT,
UNION LEADER, STAR,
DUKE'S MIXTURE, HORSE-
SHOE, BULL DURHAM,
LUCKY STRIKE.

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.
2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.
3. Bear heavily on your pencil.
4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.
5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.
6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.
7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.
8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.
9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.
10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.
11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.
12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.
13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collect-
ed. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.
14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him \$3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.
15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.
16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.
17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.
18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.
19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompanying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.
20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters, and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13. When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filed in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filed in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the **Scientific American.**
 A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year: four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & CO., 381 Broadway, New York
 Branch Office, 626 F St., Washington, D. C.

Swallowed

Bag and Baggage

The TRUST has just bought out the "DAY & Night" the "RED DEVIL" the "B. DUWEL & BROS.", and the "SEA LION" Tobacco Co.'s.

The result is that the following Brands of Scrap Tobacco are now on the UNFAIR List.

DAY & NIGHT
RED DEVIL
RED HORSE
SEA LION
BAG PIPE
HONEST
RED MAN
HOT BALL
BUCKSHOE

Old Established Brands

INDEX

**KISMET ON THE SQUARE G.T.W.
DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK**

NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky

TRY OUR CELEBRATED

Turkish and Egyptian
CIGARETTES

NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving Tobacco. Made by Union Labor, every bag bearing BLUE LABEL. • • • • •

The man who smokes

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

has a joy, a comfort, the man who does not, knows nothing about.

OUR CHEWING BRANDS:

Ripe Peach

Hatchet

Blue Ribbon, 16 oz. White Burley

Railroad Twist

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Natural Leaf

Capital—Burley

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Best

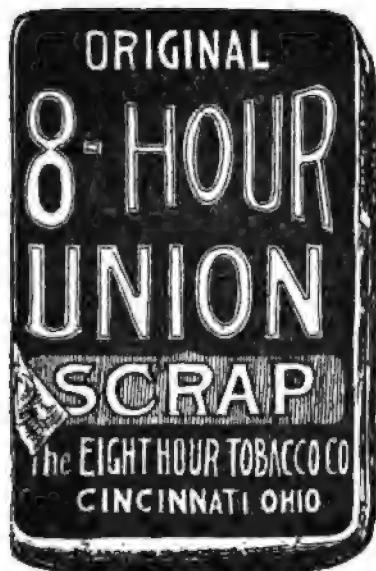
Willie Harris

World Beater

Farmer's Delight

Each the Best Thing in its Class.

ROBT. HARRIS & BRO.
Reidsville, N. C.



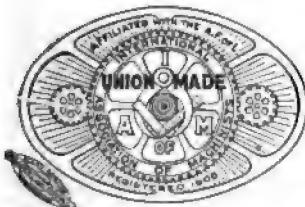
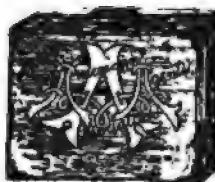
NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only
factory in the country which has
adopted the eight-hour working day.

THE
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

GALLERY OF LABELS.



**GONE WRONG
OLD
NORTH STATE
GRANULATED
SMOKING TOBACCO
No longer bears the
UNION LABEL
and is not entitled to your
good patronage.
Give it the Place it is
entitled to.**

**Remember the name,
But leave it alone just the
same.**

S

THOMAS ALLEN

Red Mill Tobacco Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.



The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

INDEPENDENT
MANUFACTURERS

“BLUE HEN”
“HIGH CARD”
“REX” and “Z”



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoeworker
50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 404 ALBANY BUILDING. - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

"Don't Swallow The Bait"

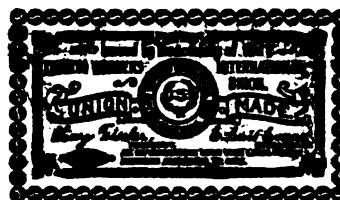
**When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That**

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is **NONE STRICTLY UNION without the**

BLUE LABEL



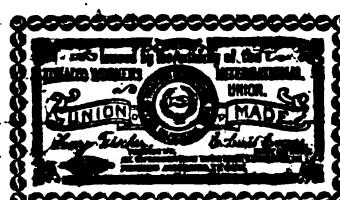
OF THE

Tobacco Worker's International Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE LABEL



As the Only Proof of Tobacco being **STRICTLY UNION MADE**

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. BUY NO OTHER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

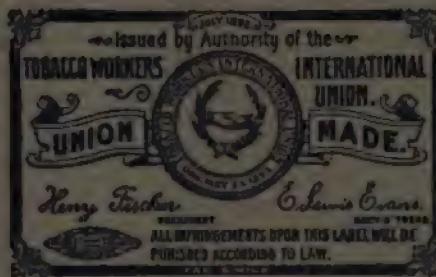
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LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.

Pride of Richmond,
Belle of New England,
Richmond Best Navy,
Luxury, Fair Play and
Bostonian.

Chewing Plug.

Larus Natural Leaf,
Milk Maid,
Base Ball.

Cut Plug.

Uniform,
Right Good,
Sensible Sliced.

Granulated Smoking.

Fruits and Flowers,
Queen of Virginia,
Etc.

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.



The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands

equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

I

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Deimonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope.

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

All Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Oronoco

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGERSHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling **PLUG TWIST** *in America*

Tel., 5499 Spring

Prudential Tobacco Co.

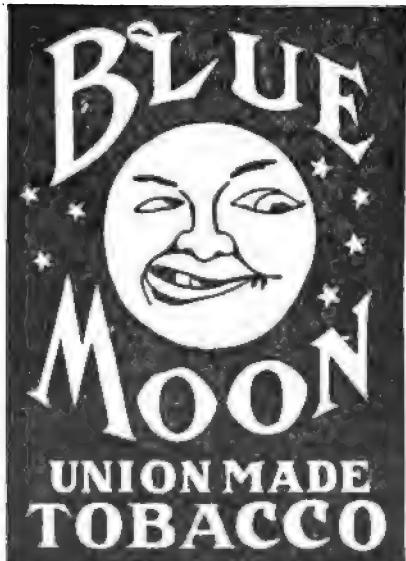
MANUFACTURERS OF
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TOBACCO**

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Manufactured in Cincinnati

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. II.

December, 1907.

No. 12

The Tobacco Worker.

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THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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PRISON-MADE GOODS.

Convicts Produce Annually \$35,000,-
000 Worth of Manufactures.

PRODUCTS to the amount of \$35,000,000 annually are manufactured by the convicts of this country. In New York the furniture used in the public schools is made at the Sing Sing and Auburn prisons, and other articles, such as whips, whip lashes, etc., are convict made. Missouri, however, furnished a greater output of convict-made goods than any other of the States, and in all the States about 50,000 convicts in 296 penal and reformatory institutions are employed at productive labor.

Quite one-half of the prison-made articles are manufactured under contract, a single contractor owning and controlling, it is claimed, the clothing output of eight prisons in six different States. In the States of Mississippi, Virginia, Alabama and Florida the convicts are a source of profit to the States, while the contractors pay for their prison labor about 57 per cent., a little over half what is paid free labor for the same class of work. Ninety per cent. of the frames or trees for riding saddles, practically all of the wood-bound cooperage used by the great Western meat packers and scrubbing and shoe brushes in great variety are supplied by prison contractors.

In some States, New York, for in-

stance, convict-made products are not sold outside the State. The average annual cost of a convict's board is \$51.37, the average annual cost for guarding and attendance is \$56.55, and the average annual productivity under the contract system is \$984. To produce with free labor an equal output with that represented by convict labor would require an annual outlay in wages of \$14,925,429, and it has been estimated that in productive efficiency three free laborers, on an average, will equal that of five convict laborers.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

BLACKLIST SHOEMAKERS.

Firms in St. Louis Have Done It For
the Past Two Years.

For the last two years the shoe manufacturers of St. Louis, Mo., have practiced a regular blacklist system which practically made a slave of every man and woman working in the shoe factories.

Every employee had to give at least three days' notice to the firm in case of a desire to change his place of employment; he could not start work at another factory unless he presented a "clearing card" from the firm where he was last employed. A man may have had a chance to get a \$14 job instead of the \$12 job he had with the old firm; he had to serve his three days' notice time, and when he came back the promised job was gone.

On the other hand, the firm could "fire" any man or girl at any time without giving any reason. "Go to the office and get your money!"

That this penitentiary and blacklist system caused general indignation among the shoe workers is natural enough. No wonder that over 20,000 people joined the strike movement in less than three days.—*Exchange.*

Continued from November number.

Government's Bill Against American Tobacco Company.

COMPLETENESS OF DOCUMENT FILED IN UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT AT NEW YORK MATTER OF WIDE SPREAD COMMENT AND DISCUSSION.

Investigations of the Government's Special Attorneys Has Been Conducted Along the Most Radical Lines—Case of Prosecution Strengthened at Every Possible Point and Few Loopholes Have Been Left Defendants—Growth of the Tobacco Industry—Quantities of Various Types of Domestic Leaf Purchased by Defendant Company—Government's Bill of Equity in Detail.

In February, 1902, and thereafter, defendants, in pursuance of their general purpose, through the Continental Tobacco Company, acquired from the holders for \$2,205,090 the entire capital stock (\$400,000) of the F. F. Adams Tobacco Company, a Wisconsin corporation long successfully engaged at Milwaukee, Wis., in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf and manufactured tobacco in competition with defendants, buying leaf in different States and selling and distributing products manufactured therefrom among the different States. In the year 1901 it manufactured, sold and distributed 3,500,000 pounds of tobacco. The American Tobacco Company elects the directors. The separate organization of the F. F. Adams Tobacco Company has been preserved and its affairs are conducted in its own name, but in an unlawful combination and conspiracy with defendants and under an agreement not to compete with them as purchasers of leaf tobacco or in the sale of manufactured products, all for the purpose and with the effect of destroying the competition which should exist between them and restraining and monopolizing a part of interstate commerce.

The officers, directors and stockholders of the F. F. Adams Tobacco Company agreed with the defendants not to engage in the business of manufacturing, selling or distributing tobacco. In the year 1906 it sold and distributed 4,200,000 pounds of tobacco and purchased in different States 4,500,000 pounds of leaf. This company, by agreement with the defendants, for a long time concealed and denied its con-

nexion with them, and has advertised and is now advertising itself as an independent concern, free of all connection with the trust, or combine, etc.

In February, 1902, defendants, through the Continental Tobacco Company, for \$1,362,900, acquired control of the business of Spaulding & Merrick, an Illinois corporation, long successfully engaged at Chicago, Ill., in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf and manufactured tobacco, buying leaf tobacco in different States and selling and distributing products manufactured therefrom throughout the United States and abroad. Its output in 1901 was about 8,000,000 pounds.

In order to eliminate this competition defendants agreed with the principal defendants that a New Jersey corporation should be formed under the same name with capital of \$100,000, and take over the business and assets of the Illinois company. This agreement was immediately carried into effect, transfers being made and stock issued, all of which the American Tobacco Company now holds.

At all times Spaulding & Merrick have carried on the interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco products formerly conducted by the Illinois company and its separate organization has been preserved, but the directors have been chosen by defendant and all its affairs have been conducted under an agreement not to compete either in purchasing leaf tobacco or selling and distributing its products and in combination with them and without competition for the purpose and with the effect of unreasonably restraining interstate and

foreign trade and commerce and creating a monopoly therein.

The principal stockholders of the Illinois company agreed not to engage in the business of manufacturing, selling or distributing tobacco.

This company manufactured, sold and shipped 9,000,000 pounds of tobacco in 1906, and in the same year purchased in different States 9,000,000 pounds of leaf.

In October, 1902, defendants, in pursuance of their general purpose, through the American Tobacco Company, acquired control of the business of the Brunswick Briar Pipe Company, a New York corporation, long successfully engaged in the manufacture of pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, and in selling, shipping and distributing them in different States and abroad in interstate and foreign commerce. According to agreement, the Manhattan Briar Pipe Company, a New Jersey corporation, was organized, to which all the business of the New York company was conveyed, and the American Tobacco Company immediately acquired all issued capital stock of the New Jersey corporation (\$350,000), at a total cost of \$468,534, and now nominates the directors and controls the corporate affairs.

The Manhattan Briar Pipe Company is engaged at Marion, N. J., in the manufacture, sale, shipment and distribution of pipes and supplies for consumers of tobacco as a part of interstate and foreign commerce on an extensive scale. It has acquired the capital stock (\$1,000) of the Baltimore Briar Pipe Company, engaged in a similar business, and controls the latter.

In August, 1903, in pursuance of their general purpose, defendants for \$926,250, through the Continental Tobacco Company, acquired two-thirds and thereafter the remaining capital stock of the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company, a Virginia corporation, capitalized at \$150,000, long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf and manufactured tobacco at Richmond, Va., buying leaf in different States and selling and distributing its products throughout the United States and abroad, in competition with defendants.

From the officers and directors of the company defendants demanded and received agreements not to engage in trade and commerce in tobacco or its products. The separate organization of the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company has been preserved, but its directors, since 1903, have been selected by defendants, and its business conducted under an agreement with them not to compete in purchasing leaf tobacco or in selling and distributing its products, and in combination with them and without competition, for the purpose and with the effect of restraining interstate and foreign trade and commerce and creating a monopoly therein.

This company has habitually concealed and denied its association with defendants, and has persistently advertised and is now advertising itself as an independent corporation unconnected with them. It has been, and is being, used as an instrument to cripple others in the tobacco business with the purpose of driving them out and keeping out others and destroying competition. For such purposes and under agreement with defendants it has been and is selling certain brands manufactured by it at less than the cost of production in competition with independent manufacturers and distributors; and to aid it in crushing such competitors large sums of money are loaned by the American Tobacco Company.

In 1906 the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company manufactured, sold and distributed 5,895,000 pounds of tobacco and in the same year purchased in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina for transportation to its factory over 6,980,000 pounds of leaf.

In August, 1903, defendants, in pursuance of their general purpose, acquired, through the American Tobacco Company, control of the business of R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co., long successfully engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf and manufactured tobacco at Reidsville, N. C., buying leaf in different States and selling and distributing the products manufactured therefrom throughout the United States and abroad. According to agreement, the capital of R. P. Richardson, Jr., &

Co., a New Jersey corporation, was increased to \$300,000 (\$200,000 preferred and \$100,000 common), and the American Tobacco Company acquired a controlling interest therein and continues to hold the same.

The owners of the original business agreed not to engage for fifteen years in the business of manufacturing, selling or distributing tobacco or its products.

At all times since acquisition of control by defendants in 1903, R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co. has carried on, and now carries on under its own name, interstate and foreign trade and commerce in tobacco and its products; its separate organization has been preserved, but the directors have been chosen by defendants and all its affairs are conducted under an agreement with them not to compete in purchasing leaf tobacco or selling and distributing its products and in combination and without competition for the purpose and with the effect of restraining interstate and foreign trade and commerce and creating a monopoly.

This company for a long time has concealed and denied association with defendants, and is an instrument to cripple opponents with a view of driving them out of business and of destroying competition. For that purpose it has been advertised and is advertising itself as an independent company unconnected with a trust or combination.

The output of R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co. for 1906 was about 1,000,000 pounds.

In August, 1903, defendants, in pursuance of their general purpose, through the American Tobacco Company, acquired control of the business theretofore carried on for a long time at Chicago, Ill., by Thomas Cusack, of sign painting and advertisement painting. By agreement a corporation called Thomas Cusack Company was organized under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$250,000 (\$100,000 preferred, \$150,000 common), which was issued to Thomas Cusack in exchange for his business. He then assigned \$100,000 of the common stock (which had all voting power) to the

American Tobacco Company without further consideration than the co-operation of the latter in organizing the new company. The latter is now carrying on the original business, but is acting in combination and agreement with defendants and is an instrument through which they restrain interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco products, destroy competition, and seek to secure a monopoly thereof.

Thomas Cusack, agreed for fifteen years not to engage in the business of sign painting, bulletin painting, bill posting, or other form of outdoor advertising.

In August, 1903, defendants, in pursuance of their general purpose, through the Continental Tobacco Company, acquired for \$51,505 two-thirds of the capital stock (\$100,000) of the Pinkerton Tobacco Company, an Ohio corporation, long successfully engaged at Zanesville, Ohio, in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf and manufactured tobacco, buying leaf in different States and selling, shipping and distributing its products, especially scrap, manufactured therefrom, throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendants. From the parties interested in the acquired company defendants demanded and received agreements not to engage in trade and commerce in tobacco or its products. The Pinkerton Tobacco Company has preserved its separate organization, but the directors have been elected by the Continental Tobacco Company, or the American Tobacco Company, which now holds the acquired stock, and all its business is conducted under an agreement with defendants not to compete in purchasing leaf tobacco or in selling and distributing products and in combination and without competition for the purpose and with the effect of restraining interstate and foreign trade and commerce and creating a monopoly.

This company has concealed and denied, and is now concealing and denying, its association with defendants, and has been and is being used as an instrument to cripple opponents in order to drive them out of business, to keep oth-

ers out, and destroy competition. For that purpose, and under agreement with defendants, it has advertised itself as unconnected with them and has been and is selling certain brands at less than cost of production. To aid it in carrying out the purpose of the combination large sums of money have been loaned by the American Tobacco Company.

In 1906 the Pinkerton Tobacco Company manufactured, sold and distributed 2,420,000 pounds of scrap.

In 1903, in pursuance of their general purpose, defendants, through the American Tobacco Company, organized the Amsterdam Supply Company, a New Jersey corporation, with capital stock of \$225,000. This company preserves a separate organization, but its directors have at all times been elected by defendants, and its policy is controlled and directed by them. It is engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, purchasing in different States and abroad supplies of all kinds except leaf tobacco for defendants, many of whom are stockholders, and who, in order to avoid buying in the open market in competition, created and appointed the corporation their general purchasing agent. By agreement among defendants the agent has the power to determine and does determine the prices which they shall pay for supplies.

In October, 1905, defendants, in pursuance of their general purpose, through the American Tobacco Company, acquired control of the business of Carroll Brothers, a partnership long successfully engaged at Lynchburg, Va., in interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, buying leaf tobacco in different States and shipping the same to its factory, and selling, shipping and distributing products manufactured therefrom throughout the United States in active competition with defendants. In order to eliminate this competition, defendants entered into an agreement with the partners that the John W. Carroll Tobacco Company should be incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$425,000, which should be issued in exchange for their business to the partners, who should then assign \$200,000 of the same to the American Tobacco

Company without consideration. This agreement was immediately carried into effect, and the partners agreed for ten years not to engage in the manufacture of tobacco or in the distribution of its products.

The John W. Carroll Tobacco Company carried on the business formerly conducted by the partnership under its corporate name and its organization was preserved. Its directors have been chosen by defendants and its affairs conducted under agreement not to compete either in purchasing leaf tobacco or in selling and distributing its products in combination with defendants and without competition for the purpose and with the effect of restraining interstate and foreign trade and commerce and creating a monopoly therein.

The plant was closed in November, 1905, and the brands are now manufactured and sold by defendants under the name John W. Carroll Tobacco Company, and prices are determined by agreement among them.

In 1905, defendants, in pursuance of their general purpose; for \$438,000 cash, acquired the entire stock (\$116,800) of the Nall & Williams Tobacco Company, a Kentucky corporation, long successfully engaged at Louisville, Ky., in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf and manufactured tobacco, buying tobacco leaf in different States and selling, shipping and distributing the products manufactured therefrom throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendants. The owners and persons interested agreed with defendants not to engage in trade and commerce in tobacco or its products. The separate organization of the acquired company has been preserved, but the directors have at all times since been selected by defendants, and its business has been conducted under an agreement with them not to compete in the purchase of leaf tobacco or in the sale or distribution of its products and in combination with them and without competition for the purpose and with the effect of restraining interstate and foreign trade and commerce, and creating a monopoly therein. This company

(Continued on page 15.)

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERA- TION OF LABOR.

The convention was called to order by President Gompers in the Auditorium at the Jamestown Exposition at 11 a. m., November 11th. Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell, D. D., of the First Baptist Church of Norfolk, invoked the divine blessing. Hon. H. St. George Tucker, President of the Jamestown Exposition, delivered the address of welcome. The readers of the TOBACCO WORKER will understand that the proceedings of this great convention cannot, for lack of space, be reproduced in full. We therefore shall endeavor to give in a condensed form a statement of the principal things done and said for the benefit of the membership.

Speeches were made by Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia; James G. Riddick, Mayor of Norfolk; S. R.

Boston, Mayor of Newport News; Hon. Merritt Cook, of Norfolk; Mr. H. S. Scott, President of the Central Labor Union of Norfolk, and Mr. James O'Donnell, President of the Virginia State Federation of Labor, to all of which President Gompers responded in a fitting manner.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed that there were 352 delegates present, representing 87 National and International Unions, 29 State Federations of Labor, 89 City Central Bodies and 25 Federal Labor Unions.

A message of sympathy was ordered sent to Vice-President John Mitchell who was unable to attend the convention on account of illness, incident to a surgical operation which he had just undergone.

President Gompers read his annual report, covering every phase of the labor movement. There is scarcely a question conceivable relating to the labor movement and the labor problem that was not touched upon by the President in his wonderful report and a safe and logical course pointed out for the Federation to pursue.

The reports of Secretary Morrison, Treasurer Lennon and the Auditing Committee showed the total receipts from all sources during the year to be \$174,330.26; disbursements, \$159,960.84, a balance remaining in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year of \$127,910.02. The total receipts for advertisements, subscriptions, etc., to the *American Federationist* for the year were \$25,310.56; disbursements, \$23,560 70, showing a profit from the publication of \$1,749.86.

Interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. C. R. Richards, of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, and Hon. T. V. Powderly, in charge of the department for distribution of immigrants for the United States Government.

The reports of fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada were all interesting and showed that great progress is being made by the workers in these countries.

Your delegates presented several resolutions of great importance. One resolution being endorsing the boycott against the American and Continental Tobacco

Trust, also the United States Cigar Stores, which was unanimously endorsed by the delegates at the convention, and they pledged themselves to do all in their power on their return home to carry out the resolution. The convention also re-endorsed the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, which calls also for all Locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to give their hearty support in buying only such brands of tobaccos and cigarettes and snuff which bear the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

A bill providing for compensation and medical and surgical treatment for civilian employees of the government was endorsed by the convention; also one providing for a Saturday half-holiday for Federal employees on public works.

A resolution urging a territorial form of government for Porto Rico and certain other needed reforms was adopted.

The salary of the president of the Federation was raised from \$3,000 per year to \$5,000, the salary of the secretary from \$2,500 to \$4,000 per year, and the salary of the treasurer from \$250 to \$500 per year. The vote to increase the salaries of these officers was almost unanimous, the consensus of opinion among the delegates being that they were not sufficiently remunerated for their ability and services rendered.

A bill for remedial relief for seamen was endorsed.

A resolution pledging sympathy and support to the tailors of Los Angeles, California, was adopted.

The report of the fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Ireland was most interesting. It showed that in the British possessions the labor movement is making great progress. If we are to judge the labor movement of the British Empire by the class of men sent here to represent them in this convention, it must indeed be a very advanced movement. They were represented by Mr. D. J. Shackleton, President of the British Trade Union Congress, and a member of Parliament, elected by the labor unions, and Mr. J. Hodge, who is also a prominent labor man and a representative in Parliament, elected by the labor unions. The report of Mr. W. B. Trotter, fraternal

delegate from the Canadian Trade Union Congress, showed that the Canadian workers continue to remain loyal to international trades unionism and progress, despite the attempts made to form an independent movement in the Empire. Mr. Trotter's report was also very interesting.

A resolution urging a full hearing in Congress for the post-office clerks on matters effecting their wages and hours was adopted.

A resolution urging the establishment by Congress of a parcels post system was adopted.

A resolution favoring direct primary elections for the nomination of municipal, township, county, state and federal officers and the restrictions of the use of money by candidates seeking election to public office was adopted; also favoring compulsory publication of campaign party and candidate expenses.

A resolution urging all applicants for membership in the unions to qualify as citizens and voters was adopted.

A resolution providing for a campaign of education among the working men of the country in regard to Buck's Stoves and Ranges, which are on the unfair list, was adopted.

A resolution providing for a one cent per capita assessment on all affiliated bodies for the purpose of fighting the Van Cleave suit against the officers of the A. F. of L. was adopted; also empowering the Executive Council to make a further levy for this purpose if found necessary.

Rev. Charles Stelzle of the labor department of the Presbyterian Church made a very interesting and intelligent address to the convention.

A resolution disapproving of independent unions hostile to the legitimate trade union movement, disapproving of the breaking of contracts and disapproving of the application of the term "strike breaker" to men who work for protection of contracts was adopted.

Resolutions re-affirming the boycotts against all brands of the American Tobacco Trust; the McKinney Bread Co. of St. Louis, Mo.; the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. of Minneapolis, Minn.; the Hickman Ebbert Co.; the Owensboro

Wagon Co.; F. A. Ames & Co.; the Los Angeles *Times*; the National Cigar Stands Co.; Rosenthal Brothers, and the Rochester Clothing Exchange were adopted.

A motion was adopted that it be the sense of the convention that organized labor refrain from using the terms "open" and "closed" shops in its printed matter and otherwise, as these are recognized as the deceptive inventions of labor's opponents, and the convention believes that the correct terms, "union" and "non-union" shops, should be employed throughout the entire labor movement.

A resolution instructing the Executive Council to take steps through the international unions to force certain local unions of Brooklyn, N. Y., to withdraw from a non-affiliated body and affiliate with the A. F. of L. central body was adopted.

A resolution instructing central bodies to unseat unions of carpet mechanics which are not affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union was adopted.

A resolution re-affirming the jurisdiction decision of a previous convention between the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and the Structural Iron Workers was adopted.

A resolution instructing the Upholsterers to meet in conference with other unions claiming jurisdiction over flag and bunting decorations, etc., for the purpose of settling jurisdiction questions was adopted. Also providing for a conference between the Carriage and Wagon Workers and the Upholsterers for the same purpose.

A resolution urging the International Union of Long Shoremen, Marine and Transport Workers to curtail its name so as to conform to its rightful and recognized jurisdiction was adopted.

It was reported to the convention that the railway clerks and freight handlers had settled their difference, which means that the railway clerks will now affiliate with the A. F. of L.

A resolution providing for a conference between the Plumbers and Steam Fitters for the purpose of adjusting disputed points was adopted.

The floor was granted to President Gompers for the purpose of making a

statement concerning certain charges of the Manufacturers' Association against himself and other officers of the labor movement. In the statement which followed, Mr. Gompers laid bare to the convention an attempt on the part of the Manufacturers' Association to bribe him to turn traitor to the labor movement. They had offered through one Brandenburg to take care of Mr. Gompers financially for the balance of his days if he would forsake the labor cause and become an informer for them to aid in crushing out the trade union movement. Mr. Gompers also unfolded minutely a carefully laid plan of the Association of Manufacturers to assail and destroy the characters of the labor leaders of the country through false accusations of dishonesty, immorality, etc. The speech of Mr. Gompers on this subject was the chief event of the convention, and lasted for about three hours. Documentary evidence and verbal corroborative evidence from delegates present in the convention was submitted in support of his charges against the Manufacturers' Association. The exposure by President Gompers of the corrupt methods employed by the Manufacturers' Association in their attempt to destroy the labor movement confirmed what many had believed to be the truth, but the clearness in which Mr. Gompers made his points and the irrefutable evidence which he submitted in support of them left no doubt in the minds of any as to the foul methods being pursued by the Manufacturers' Association. At the close of Mr. Gompers' great speech, when he defied the Association of Manufacturers to do its worst, he was greeted with a prolonged applause. For about ten minutes pandemonium reigned in the convention hall. Delegates climbed on chairs, threw their hats in the air, and cheer after cheer went up. A huge bouquet was brought forward and presented to President Gompers as a testimonial of appreciation by the delegates and a token of their confidence in his honesty of purpose and unceasing fidelity to the labor cause. When order had again been restored, another incident occurred which brought forth prolonged applause. Victor L. Berger, leader of the Socialists and a life-long opponent

of President Gompers, arose and said with much feeling, that though he had at previous conventions always voted against the election of President Gompers, since having heard this remarkable address he wanted to assure President Gompers and the convention of his confidence in Mr. Gompers, and promised that at the proper time he would make a motion that the entire Executive Council, including President Gompers, be unanimously re-elected. A vote of confidence was unanimously voted to President Gompers and the entire Executive Council.

Strong resolutions of confidence in President Gompers and praising his life work in behalf of labor were drawn and unanimously adopted.

The Carpenters and Wood Workers were ordered to hold a conference for the purpose of amalgamating or otherwise settling their differences; President Gompers to be present at the conference.

Request of the Double Drum Hoisters be allowed to retain their identity as a union was denied, and the Steam Engineers Union was instructed by the convention to attach the Double Drum Hoisters to their organization as an auxiliary.

In the dispute between the Brewery Workers and the Engineers and Firemen, upon the recommendation of President Gompers it was decided to immediately restore the charter to the Brewery Workers upon the following conditions:

That the restoration of the Brewery Workers' charter in no way alters or modifies the declarations or decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of Steam Engineers; the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Brewery Workers, but, on the contrary, are hereby re-affirmed.

That within ninety days after the close of this convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the conference to consist of three representatives of the International Brewery Workers, one from the International Engineers, one from the Brotherhood of Firemen, one from

the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and one member of the Executive Council, the conference to endeavor to effect an agreement regarding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action of the organizations in interest and for the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers employed in and by breweries

That in the event of an agreement, or a tentative agreement, being reached the officers of the organizations named shall submit the same to their respective International Unions for ratification under the supervision of the representative of the Executive Council, who shall in that circular urge its ratification and give his reasons therefor.

That if the conference shall fail to reach an agreement the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure as the judgment of the Executive Council may direct.

The Stove Mounters and Sheet Metal Workers were ordered to hold a conference within sixty days to adjust their differences.

An agreement reached between the Shingle Weavers and Steam Engineers Union adjusting jurisdiction matters was ratified by the convention.

The former decision of the A. F. of L. regarding jurisdiction of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers was re-affirmed.

A resolution endorsing the campaign of the Retail Clerks in behalf of women workers in stores was adopted.

A resolution providing for a committee of two international officers and one member of the Executive Council to confer with the meat packers to ascertain their attitude toward organized labor was adopted.

A resolution instructing the Executive Council to investigate and if necessary re-organize the Ladies Garment Workers Union was adopted.

A resolution declaring the eight-hour work day to be paramount to all other demands and urging the education of the workers on this subject and the raising of eight-hour funds was adopted. The resolution also cautions the unions against any effort to prematurely force the eight-hour day until they are fully prepared for the struggle.

A resolution requesting the officers of national and international unions to urge their local unions to subscribe for at least one copy of the American Federationist in order to keep informed on the general labor movement was adopted.

A resolution urging the formation of union label leagues and endorsing the Woman's International Label League was adopted.

A resolution urging label unions to set aside a fund for advertising their labels in labor papers was adopted.

The convention took up and rejected the proposition of a universal label on the grounds of impracticability. It also passed a resolution urging the international unions and city central bodies to inaugurate an effective union label campaign.

The remuneration of organizers and representatives of the A. F. of L. when serving was raised from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per day, and \$3.00 for hotel expenses.

It was decided by the convention to create a department of building trades to be chartered by the A. F. of L. and to be composed of national and international unions of building tradesmen.

A resolution requesting all unions and central bodies to contribute to a fund to test the legality of the boycott in Colorado was adopted.

A resolution condemning an independent stone cutters movement started in New York known as the National Stone Cutters Association was adopted.

The International Union of Roofers, Damp and Water Proof Workers, the International Slate and Tile Roofers Union and the Sheet Metal Workers were ordered to hold a conference to adjust jurisdiction matters. The International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers and Cement Workers were also ordered to hold a conference for the same purpose.

The charter of Tile Roofers Union No. 12 of Washington, D. C., was ordered revoked on account of entering into an open shop contract to the detriment of the building trades.

The question of the many appeals for financial assistance issued by unions involved in trouble came before the convention, and it was decided to strongly

urge all unions to establish monthly dues of not less than \$1.00 per month. It was also urged that better assistance be given to the legislative committee of the A. F. of L.

It was ordered that legal advice and other assistance be given to the Printing Pressmen's Union by the A. F. of L. in the present conflict with the Typothetæ.

A resolution declaring for the extension of the Chinese exclusion act so as to cover Japanese and Koreans was adopted.

A resolution declaring that no court shall have power to declare national laws unconstitutional except the Supreme Court of the United States, and that it shall be done then only by the unanimous vote of the Supreme Court, and that the same course shall be followed in the matter of state laws was adopted. Also demanding that all judges, including federal judges, be elected by the people for terms not to exceed four years.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the Executive Council to make a study of the Farmers Unions and adopt some plan of a closer co-operation with them.

It was decided by the convention that the A. F. of L. set apart the second Sunday in May to be known as Labor's Memorial Day.

A resolution calling for a one cent per capita assessment on all affiliated bodies to combat the Employers' Association at Los Angeles, Cal., and other places similarly situated was adopted; also asking all national and international unions to send organizers to Los Angeles.

A resolution requesting all National and International Unions to send organizers to West Virginia was adopted.

A resolution denouncing anti-scalping legislation and demanding that all railroad tickets and mileage be made transferable was adopted.

The resolution demanding some sort of compulsory life insurance legislation in the various states was adopted.

A resolution declaring in favor of an income and an inheritance tax was adopted.

A resolution urging the adoption by various states of laws abolishing child labor was adopted.

A resolution endorsing the non-partisan, initiative and referendum move-

ment and instructing the Executive Council to issue literature in support of the same was adopted.

A resolution calling for a congressional investigation into the deceptive and irregular practices of telegraph companies during the late strike and demanding remedial legislation was adopted.

A resolution instructing the Executive Council to defend the ten-hour law for women which has been declared unconstitutional in Colorado was adopted.

A resolution calling for more thorough investigation and more stringent laws regarding hours of labor in factories was adopted.

Resolutions demanding laws for the better protection of fishermen and demanding a shorter work day law for master, pilots and engineers was adopted.

A resolution providing for further co-operation with railroad brotherhoods for legislative purposes was adopted.

A resolution urging the fullest possible support of the Farmers' Unions by labor in general was adopted.

A resolution pledging support to the movement for Russian freedom and a constitutional form of government for Russia was adopted.

A resolution instructing the Executive Council to continue investigating the disregard for laws for the protection of human life and in regard to so-called casualty companies which tend to defeat the ends of justice was adopted.

A resolution praising the work of genuine labor papers and urging better support of same on the part of unions was adopted.

A resolution instructing the Executive Council to take up the question of convict labor and try to have the different political parties declare for the abolition of the contract system in their platforms was adopted.

All of the old officers were unanimously re-elected, Delegate Furuseth of the Seamen's Union and Delegate Creamer of the Machinists' Union were elected as fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress. Hugh Frayne of the Sheet Metal Workers was elected fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Denver, Colorado, was selected as the next convention city.

With the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Respectfully submitted,

Fraternally yours,

A. MCANDREWS,

HENRY FISCHER,

Delegates.

CHILDREN PERMITTED TO TOIL AFTER HOURS

In the Workshops of Pennsylvania.

GILSON GARDNER, writing from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says:

In this county (Luzerne) there are probably 5,000 children, boys and girls under fourteen, working in coal-breakers and silk and cotton mills. State laws afford no protection to small children here. And this county, I am assured, is a fair sample of many others of the State.

I do not know what the Federal Commission will report to Congress on this matter, but I do know that child labor is employed here on every hand, openly and notoriously, cruelly, inexcusably.

I have seen it for myself. At breakfast and factories I have talked to foremen and children. I have also talked to school teachers, priests, editors, labor leaders and State Inspectors. All say the same. The practice is admitted. Nearly all deplore it. Only those defend it who profit by its dollars.

I visited mines and mills at random. Boys to the breakers, girls to the silk mill.

At the Wilkesbarre silk mill at Georgetown I was refused admittance. At the Empire mill, nearby, I was admitted to part of the mill. These two employ about 700 girls. Many of them are little girls in short skirts.

They all have their "working papers," affidavits sworn to by their parents that they are of legal age. Perjured affidavits are plentiful.

"That takes the responsibility off us," explained Foreman J. W. Dawson, of the Empire. "We have some little ones, but we don't go back of the papers."

The girls stand on their feet from the time they begin to work at 7 until they quit at 6, with a half-hour lunch. There

is a State law which requires employers to furnish seats to employes "when they are not actively employed."

"We see that they are kept actively employed," chuckled Dawson. "They have no need for seats."

The girls stand at spindles or looms, watching threads, mending breaks, etc. They get from \$2 to \$4 a week. They are a thin, anaemic, unhappy-looking lot. Many are no more than ten or eleven years of age. Their education rarely extends beyond reading and writing.

Another mill I visited was the Wilkes-barre lace and cotton mill. The manager said he could show me through the lace mill, manned by adults. But I saw perhaps a dozen boys about the weaving-rooms, unquestionably under fourteen. In the bleaching-room I saw a boy who could not have been more than eight, and who looked younger than that, standing barefooted and barelegged in a steam-fitting atmosphere charged with sulphur fumes, guiding the strip of wet lace as it came from overhead, and collecting it in symmetrical piles under his feet.

Coal-breakers visited at random were equally conclusive. And these breaker always at low tide and the strikebreakers abundant. The employer does not defeat strikes or attempts to gain improved conditions.

Lack of organization, the weaknesses of the union itself, is responsible for its defeats. The employer simply takes advantage of those weapons which lack of thorough organization places in his hands. Unreasonable strikes, premature and unwise attempts to improve conditions defeat themselves, or would if left alone, but every enlightened unionist appreciates that justified strikes and attempts to secure reasonable improvements seldom suffer defeat only through the lack of organization of the union prosecuting them.

When the thoroughly organized union is forced to engage in a strike, victory results, but the strike radicals and revolutionists in the ineffectively organized trades do not appreciate that these victories are the victories of thorough organization which has practically eliminated the causes that defeat strikes.

A study of the lines along which the

thoroughly organized unions have improved the workday conditions in their trades will convince any unionist open to conviction that their way is the only safe and sure way, and the sooner other unions adopt it the sooner they will begin to gain the same happy results.

The recent victory of the Granite Cutters' Union is a splendid illustration. The employers in several localities where this industry is carried on refused to accede to the reasonable demands of the granite cutters which resulted in a strike followed by victory. The workers in this trade are thoroughly organized, the strikebreaker and disloyal striker scarce and the union capable of financing strikes when they are forced upon it.

More time and effort devoted to a study of the situation and the essentials of success will speedily convince the extremists that thorough organization is the one thing lacking, the one thing necessary to gain desired improved conditions in their trades.—*Exchange.*

Well Said.

The men who fight the battles for labor, who make enemies of capitalists and corporations by what they do and say, have trials enough to encounter without feeling that they must also be on their guard against enemies in the very ranks of labor who ought to be their friends and supporters. But, while it is discouraging to know that there are creatures so despicable as to seek to blight the good work of loyal men, it must never be forgotten that the sound sense and good judgment of the great majority of the laboring people can be relied upon to scorn the work of gossips and render futile the efforts of the falsifier who would willingly wreck every hope of labor's future that in the ruins they might find some petty hate or malice gratified.—*Exchange.*

An unknown friend recently lodged £50,000 in a Berlin bank to the credit of the representatives of the Copper Workers' Union, to assist the members of the union who are on strike for better conditions.

CANADIAN CHILD LABOR LAWS.**Official Waking Up to Backwardness of Country and Better Conditions Coming.**

The backwardness of Canadian laws relating to factory inspection and child labor is apparent as the provincial government's attempt to make changes in these matters to conform with the trend of the times.

A law has just been passed whereby no child under the age of fourteen, in the Province of Quebec, shall in future be employed in a factory, the previous limit being thirteen years. Children are now obliged to work more than ten hours a day in factories in order to make up for the Saturday half-holiday, and in the next session an effort will be made to prevent a workday of longer than ten hours.

Another law passed recently is a step toward compulsory education, and provides that every child less than sixteen years of age, not able to read and write, shall, as long as he or she continues to be so employed, and as long as he or she is unable to read or write, continually attend a night school if there be one in the city or town in which the child resides.

No employer shall employ a child under sixteen who cannot read or write, without a certificate from the principal or other in charge of a night school that such child is attending the same.

The law does not make the establishment of night schools compulsory, but, unless it was passed simply to take up space on the statute books, night schools will be likely to come as a result.—*Exchange.*

St. Louis Plumbers Win.

The plumbers of St. Louis and vicinity, who struck on July 1 on a demand of \$6 per day, have returned to work under a compromise by which they will receive \$5.30 per day until February 1, 1908, and thereafter \$5.70 per day.

It is estimated that about 500,000,000 people live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves, and that 250,000,000 have no regular shelter.

(Continued from page 7.)

has concealed and denied and is now concealing and denying its association with defendants, and has been used by the latter as an instrument to cripple opponents, drive them out of business, and destroy competition. Accordingly it has been accustomed to sell certain brands at less than cost of production and to advertise itself as an independent company. In 1906 it manufactured, sold, shipped and distributed 4,100,000 pounds of plug.

In April, 1906, defendants, in pursuance of their general purpose, through the American Tobacco Company, for \$247,780 acquired the entire stock (\$120,000) of the Nashville Tobacco Works, a Tennessee corporation long successfully engaged at Nashville, Tenn., in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf and manufactured tobacco, purchasing leaf tobacco in different States and shipping the same to its factory at Nashville, Tenn., and selling and distributing products manufactured therefrom throughout the United States and abroad in competition with defendants. In 1905 it purchased in the manner mentioned 875,000 pounds of leaf tobacco and sold and shipped 775,000 pounds of manufactured products.

The separate organization of the acquired company has been preserved, but the directors have, since April, 1906, been selected by defendants and the business conducted under an agreement with them not to compete either in purchasing leaf or in selling or distributing its products, in combination with them and without competition, for the purpose and with the effect of restraining interstate and foreign trade and commerce and creating a monopoly therein.

The output of the Nashville Tobacco Works for 1906 was 725,000 pounds. The stockholders, directors and officers of the Nashville Tobacco Works agreed with defendants for fifteen years not to engage in manufacturing or selling tobacco in any form.

The Nashville Tobacco Works carried out the policy of the defendants to business and assets of the Britain Tobacco Works, a Tennessee corporation,

long successfully engaged at Columbia, Tenn., in interstate and foreign commerce as a purchaser of tobacco and in manufacturing, selling and distributing its products in competition with defendants. All of the officers, directors and stockholders of the Britain Tobacco Works agreed with defendants not to engage in manufacturing or selling tobacco. The plant was permanently closed shortly after its acquisition. In 1906 the output of the works was 175,000 pounds.

In October, 1906, in pursuance of their general purpose, defendants, through the American Tobacco Company, acquired control of the Day and Night Tobacco Company, Duwel Bros. Tobacco Company, August Schroer Tobacco Company and Queen City Tobacco Company, all engaged at Cincinnati, Ohio, in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf and manufactured tobacco, buying leaf in different States, and shipping, selling and distributing the products, especially scrap, throughout the United States and abroad. By agreement between defendants and the parties interested a new Day and Night Tobacco Company, with a capital stock of \$400,000, was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and to it was transferred the business of the four companies above mentioned. Thereafter the American Tobacco Company, for \$400,000 cash, acquired and now holds all the capital stock of the new company.

Since its organization the new Day and Night Tobacco Company has carried on the business of all the old companies. Its separate organization has been preserved, but its directors are selected by defendants, and all its affairs conducted under an agreement with them not to compete, either in purchasing leaf tobacco or in selling and distributing its products in combination with them, and without competition, for the purpose and with the effect of restraining interstate and foreign trade and commerce and creating a monopoly therein.

This company by agreement with defendants for a long time concealed and denied association with them and advertised itself as independent, whereas

it has been used by defendants as an instrument to cripple opponents with the view of driving them out of business and of destroying competition. In 1906 its output was 7,000,000 pounds of scrap.

For some years prior to October, 1906, Walter J. Friedlander had carried on at Cincinnati, Ohio, the business of manufacturing scrap tobacco, and selling the same throughout the different States under the name of the Day and Night Tobacco Company, had built up a large and prosperous trade, and was independent and without connection with the defendants. In 1904 the latter set about to drive him out of business, and for that purpose organized the Queen City Tobacco Company, which entered the scrap business at Cincinnati in unfair competition with him. By combination and agreement between the Queen City Tobacco Company and the American Tobacco Company defendants designedly forced up the price of cigar cuttings and leaf used in the manufacture of scrap, so that Friedlander was obliged to pay therefor three times the former prices and much more than real values, and the Queen City Tobacco Company sold its product below cost. During the entire period from its organization to the time of its merger into the Day and Night Tobacco Company as above described, the Queen City Tobacco Company falsely advertised itself as an independent concern, in pursuance of the policy of defendants, by disguising ownership to use controlled companies to break down opposition and secure for themselves the benefit of the sentiment against combinations. This illustrates the general allegations on that subject hereinbefore set out.

Among other assets not hereinbefore mentioned, the American Tobacco Company holds and owns the securities described below:

American Machine and Foundry Co.—

Capital stock, \$100,000; holdings, \$51,000; American Cigar Company holds the balance, \$49,000. This company is engaged in the business of running a machine shop and in the manufacture of machinery for the benefit of defendants.

International Cigar Machinery Co.—

This corporation was organized in 1901 in accordance with a contract between the American Tobacco Company and stockholders of corporations theretofore existing, owners of patents for the manufacture of cigar machines. The agreement provided that these patents should be transferred to the corporation to be organized. Capital stock, \$10,000,000, of which the American Tobacco Company owns \$3,366,700, for which it paid cash \$1,077,906, and in addition executed contracts relative to some of its own inventions. The American Cigar Company owns \$2,920,200.

New Jersey Machine Company—

This corporation was organized in 1906 by the American Tobacco Company and the American Cigar Company with \$100,000 capital, of which the American Tobacco Company owns \$51,000 and the American Cigar Company \$49,000. It runs a machine shop and manufactures machinery for the benefit of defendants, and is an adjunct to the American Machine and Foundry Company.

Garson Vending Machine Company—

Capital stock, \$50,000, of which the American Tobacco Company holds \$25,000. The corporation was organized in 1906 in accordance with a contract between the American Tobacco Company and the previous owners of the business, and is engaged in the exploitation of patents for vending cigars.

Crescent Cigar and Tobacco Company—

This is a tobacco jobbing corporation, organized by the American Tobacco Company to do business in New Orleans. It has a capital stock of \$20,000, all of which is owned by the American Tobacco Company.

Acker, Merrill & Condit Company—

The American Tobacco Company owns \$900,000 out of a total issue of \$5,000,000 common stock. The company was organized to do a general grocery business, and is a large distributor of cigars.

Standard Tobacco Stemmer Company—

This is a corporation formed for exploiting patents for stemming leaf tobacco. In 1899 and thereafter the American Tobacco Company acquired

\$1,684,500 of its capital stock at a cost of \$64,995.76.

XII.**AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY.**

Prior to 1901 the Continental Tobacco Company and defendants, especially the American Tobacco Company, were engaged in interstate and foreign trade and commerce, buying and shipping leaf tobacco, in the manufacture of cigars, stogies, cheroots and similar rolls, and in selling, shipping and distributing the same throughout the United States in competition with many concerns engaged in like business.

Early in the year 1901 defendants and others determined to undertake dealing in cigars, stogies and cheroots. In order to bring about the retirement of competitors, to prevent others from engaging therein, to suppress competition, hinder and restrain interstate commerce and acquire a monopoly of the cigar, stogie and cheroot business as a part of such interstate and foreign trade and commerce, they entered into contracts, combinations and conspiracies, continued to this time. And as successive elements of a single connected scheme to carry the purposes named into effect they have done and procured to be done among others the things hereinafter described.

For a long time the firm of Powell, Smith & Co., of New York, had manufactured large numbers of cigars, 50,000,000 or more per year, purchased the raw material therefor in various other States and successfully sold and distributed the completed product throughout the different States. Defendants and this firm entered into an agreement that the American Cigar Company should be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey to engage in the same general business theretofore pursued by the partners, to which the firm should convey its entire business, assets, good-will, etc., the stock to be subscribed 46½ per cent. by the American Tobacco Company, 46½ per cent. by the Continental Tobacco Company and 7 per cent. by such partners.

The American Cigar Company was accordingly incorporated in January, 1901, by parties representing the con-

tracting interests, with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, afterward increased to \$20,000,000. Defendant James B. Duke became its first President, and was succeeded by J. B. Cobb, who still fills the office. Its charter provides:

The objects for which this corporation is formed are to cure leaf tobacco, and to buy, manufacture and sell cigars, cheroots, little cigars, cigarettes and all other forms of tobacco, and to buy, manufacture, sell, lease and let to hire machines and machinery, tools, implements and appliances useful or available in the manufacture of cigars, cheroots, little cigars, cigarettes or any other form of tobacco; to erect or otherwise acquire factories and buildings, establish, maintain and operate factories, warehouses, agencies and depots for the storing, preparation and manufacture of cigars, tobacco, supplies, machinery, implements and appliances, and for their sale and distribution, and to transport or cause the same to be transported as articles of commerce, and to do any and all things incidental to the business of trading and manufacturing aforesaid. This corporation shall also have power to conduct its business, or any portion of it, in all other States and Territories, colonies and dependencies of the United States of America, and in Great Britain and Canada, and all other foreign countries, and to have one or more offices out of the State of New Jersey, and to hold, purchase, lease, mortgage and convey real and personal property out of the State of New Jersey as well as in said State.

The capital stock of the American Cigar Company was immediately subscribed according to the preliminary agreement, and a majority of the same has at all times been held by defendants. The American Tobacco Company now holds of the common stock \$7,725,100, of the preferred \$8,970,000, and also \$10,000,000 in notes.

In January, 1901, for the recited consideration of \$2,130,064, all the assets, good-will and right to use the name of Powell, Smith & Co. were conveyed to the American Cigar Company, and the partners severally agreed that they

would not thereafter, directly or indirectly, engage in the manufacture, distribution or sale of cigars or tobacco.

Having acquired the assets mentioned, the American Cigar Company entered upon the business for which it was incorporated and has continued therein.

About the times specified defendants, through the American Cigar Company, acquired all the business of manufacturing cigars, cheroots, stogies and other products of tobacco, selling and dealing in leaf tobacco and the products thereof, together with the plants, most of which were at once closed, and all assets used in connection therewith, of the concerns hereinafter enumerated, all at such times and long before engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in competition with defendants; and from the owners, directors, managers and officers of all the same demanded and received agreements not to engage in interstate or foreign commerce in tobacco or its products. They also obtained grants of the exclusive rights to the use of the names.

In January, 1901, S. Levy & Co., a New York partnership, with a plant at Passaic, N. J.; consideration, \$11,789.

In March, 1901, Barlow, Rogers & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; consideration, \$205,681 cash and \$100,000 in stock.

In March, 1901, Hummel-Vogt Company, a Kentucky corporation, Louisville; consideration, \$42,428.

In April, 1901, defendant, the American Tobacco Company, in consideration of \$3,909,952 stock, conveyed all its business of manufacturing cheroots, cigars and stogies weighing more than three pounds per thousand, dealing in and distributing the same throughout the world, and defendant agreed not thereafter to engage in such business. The conveyor had factories for manufacturing the articles named at Cincinnati, O.; Richmond, Va.; Jersey City; Windsor, Conn.; Fulton, N. Y.; Madison, Wis., and Lancaster, Pa.

In May, 1901, the Binghamton Cigar Company, of Binghamton, N. Y.; consideration, \$1,000.

In May, 1901, Harburger, Homan & Co., a partnership with factories in New York, Philadelphia, Camden,

Trenton and Baltimore; consideration, \$800,000 4 per cent. ten-year notes and \$511,000 cash.

In October, 1901, Brown Brothers Company, a Michigan corporation, Detroit; consideration, \$469,272, partly in stock and partly in cash.

In April, 1902, Roth, Bruner & Feist, a partnership, Cincinnati, Ohio; consideration, \$225,471; partly in cash, partly in stock.

In May, 1903, Philippi Cigar Manufacturing Company, Philippi, W. Va.; consideration, \$4,203 cash.

In August, 1903, United Cigar Stores Company conveyed its business of manufacturing cigars at 421 East One Hundred and First street, New York; consideration, \$54,141.

In March, 1905, the American Cigar Machine Company, of Portland, Me., conveyed certain letters patent, and among other things the principal stockholder, Davis, agreed not thereafter to become interested in inventions or machines for making cigars except for the account of the purchaser.

In March, 1906, M. W. Mendel & Bro., New York City; consideration, \$643,482.

The Havana-American Company, prior to that time largely engaged in the manufacture of cigars at Binghamton, N. Y.; Chicago, Tampa, Ybor City and Key West, Fla., and New Orleans, and in interstate and foreign commerce, as buyers of tobacco and sellers and distributors of its products, in June, 1901, sold to the American Cigar Company all its business, assets, good-will and right to use its name for \$4,000,000 in gold notes. Since that time the plants have been operated and the business carried on in the name of the conveyor company, the separate organization of which has been preserved. It is used as an instrument to effectuate the general purposes of defendants.

In May, 1902, the Havana Tobacco Company was organized under the laws of New Jersey. It has a capital stock of \$34,500,000, of which the American Cigar Company holds a controlling interest, and a bonded indebtedness of \$7,500,000, \$3,500,000 of which is held by the American Cigar Company. This

company was organized to control, through ownership of their stock, the following named five corporations, which in Cuba are engaged in the business of manufacturing cigars, selling, shipping and disposing of the same throughout the world, and together produce a majority of all the cigars shipped from that island, most of which are imported into the United States:

Havana Commercial Company; capital, \$15,500,000.

H. de Cabanas y Carbajal; capital, \$1,500,000.

J. S. Murias & Co.; capital, \$750,000.

H. Clay & Bock Company; capital, \$1,600,000 (bonds \$826,000).

Havana Cigar and Tobacco Company; capital, \$2,527,000 (bonds \$1,262,600).

Among other assets the American Cigar Company owns the stock specified in the following corporations:

American Machine and Foundry Company, a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of \$100,000; amount held, \$49,000.

American Stogie Company, described hereinafter (a New Jersey corporation); capital, \$11,855,000; amount held, \$7,307,275.

Amsterdam Supply Company, capital, \$235,000; amount held, \$30,300.

M. Blaskower Company, a Nevada corporation, jobbers at San Francisco; capital, \$500,000; amount held, \$375,000.

R. D. Burnett Cigar Company, an Alabama corporation, jobbers, Birmingham, capital, \$15,000; amount held, \$7,700.

Cliff Weil Cigar Company, a Virginia corporation, jobbers at Richmond, capital, \$50,000; amount held, \$25,500.

Corp. J. & B. Moos, a New Jersey corporation, jobbers, Chicago, capital, \$150,000; amount held, \$100,000.

The J. & B. Moos Company, a New Jersey corporation, jobbers at Cincinnati, Ohio, capital, \$200,000; amount held, \$200,000.

Dusel, Goodloe & Co., a New Jersey corporation, jobbers at Philadelphia, capital, \$72,000; amount held, \$51,000.

Federal Cigar Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, capital, \$200,000; amount held, \$200,000.

J. J. Goodrum Tobacco Company, a Georgia corporation, jobbers at Atlanta, capital, \$80,000; amount held, \$47,700. This company does a jobbing business and operates a number of retail stores in the city of Atlanta.

Federal Cigar Real Estate Company, of Pennsylvania, capital, \$30,000; amount held, \$30,000.

Louisiana Tobacco Company, Ltd., a Louisiana corporation, jobbers at New Orleans, capital, \$50,000; amount held, \$37,550.

The Smokers' Paradise Company, a New Jersey corporation, jobbers and retailers, Atlantic City, capital, \$75,000; amount held, \$59,900.

Cuban Land and Leaf Company, a New Jersey corporation, capital, \$100,000, all held by the American Cigar Company. The business of this corporation is to own plantations and raise tobacco in Cuba.

International Cigar Machinery Company, a New Jersey corporation, capital, \$10,000,000; amount held, \$2,920,200.

New Jersey Machine Company, a New Jersey corporation, capital, \$100,000; amount held, \$49,000.

Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company, a New Jersey corporation, capital, \$1,999,000; amount held, \$657,600.

Porto Rican Leaf Tobacco Company, a New Jersey corporation, capital, \$500,000; amount held, \$250,000. This company was organized for the purpose of raising tobacco in Porto Rico.

Jordon, Gibson & Baum, a Tennessee corporation, jobbers at Memphis, capital, \$50,000; amount held, \$42,500.

The Kentucky Tobacco Product Company, capital, \$1,000,000; amount held, \$35,500.

Petitioner is not able to state the facts in detail, but alleges that by financing the same through loans and extensive credits the American Cigar Company in effect controls a great number of jobbing and retail establishments throughout the different States of the Union. Such control has been acquired with the especial purpose to exclude all competitors from a fair opportunity to market their goods. Among the concerns so controlled and being

used as a part of the general scheme is the National Cigar Stands Company, a New Jersey corporation, which now has places of business in the drug stores of many cities, and is diligently seeking to establish others throughout the different States.

The American Cigar Company has an organized department for purchasing leaf tobacco, with agents in all important localities where cigar types of tobacco are grown or marketed, who purchase the same and ship it to factories in other States. It has also many factories situated in different States and abroad, and sells, ships and distributes their output in all the States of the Union. Its business and affairs are all conducted in pursuance of an agreement that it shall not compete with defendants, and it is one of the instrumentalities used by them to destroy competition, hinder and restrain interstate and foreign commerce, acquire a monopoly of trade and commerce, interstate and foreign, in tobacco and its products, and make effective the above-described unlawful designs.

The output of the American Cigar Company is:

Manufactured in its own name:	
Cigars	559,560,144
Cheroots	188,642,511

Total	748,202,655
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Little cigars	116,607,226
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Manufactured by American	
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Stogie Company	97,711,372
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Manufactured by Havana-	
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American Company	87,620,310
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Manufactured by five Cuban companies controlled by the Havana Tobacco Company:	
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Cigars	131,000,000
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Cigarettes	1,582,400,819
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The report of the treasurer for 1906 shows:

Capital stock outstanding	\$20,000,000 00
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Outstanding gold notes...	10,000,000 00
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Net earnings for the year	2,332,378 86
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Total surplus	5,477,677 08
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XIII.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY.

In June, 1901, in pursuance of the general scheme and purposes heretofore described to secure the retirement

of competitors, destroy competition, hinder and restrain interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco and its products, exclude others therefrom and acquire therein a monopoly, the directors, officers and stockholders of the American and Continental Tobacco Companies caused to be organized under the laws of New Jersey the Consolidated Tobacco Company with a capital stock of \$30,000,000, afterward increased to \$40,000,000. The charter recited:

The objects for which the corporation is formed, any and all of which may be undertaken, are the following:

To dry and cure leaf tobacco, and to buy, manufacture, sell and otherwise deal in tobacco and the products of tobacco in any and all forms.

To construct or otherwise acquire and hold, own, maintain and operate warehouses, factories, offices and other buildings, structures and appliances for the drying, curing, storing, manufacture, sale and distribution of tobacco and its products.

To purchase or otherwise acquire, and hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of the shares of the capital stock of or any bonds, securities or other evidences of indebtedness created by any other corporation or corporations of this or any other State or Government, and to issue its own obligations in payment or in exchange therefor, or for any purpose of its corporation, and to secure such obligations by pledge or mortgage under deed of trust or otherwise of the shares of capital stock or bonds, securities or other evidences of indebtedness so acquired, or of any property of the corporation.

To guarantee dividends on any shares of the capital stock of any corporation in which this corporation has an interest as a stockholder, and to indorse or otherwise guarantee the principal and interest, or either, of any bonds, securities or other evidences of indebtedness created by any corporation in which this corporation has such an interest, provided that authority for any such indorsement or guarantee be first given by resolution adopted by vote of at least two-thirds of the whole Board of Directors of his corporation.

To carry on any business operations deemed by the corporation to be necessary or advisable in connection with any of the objects of its incorporation or in furtherance of any thereof, or tending to increase the value of its property. * * * * *

This corporation may conduct business in all other States, Territories, possessions and dependencies of the United States of America, and in all foreign countries, and may have one or more offices out of the State of New Jersey, and may hold, purchase, mortgage and convey real and personal property out of said State as well as therein.

The stock was subscribed by a few individuals closely associated with the management of the old companies. Jas. B. Duke was at all times President and Thomas F. Ryan, John B. Cobb and C. C. Dula Vice Presidents of the new company, and the Board of Directors was composed of directors of the old companies.

This company acquired substantially all the common stock of the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, giving in exchange its 4 per cent. bonds at \$2 for each dollar of stock in the former and dollar for dollar for that of the latter, and thereby in effect gained control of both. Its business was confined to holding and financing, in the course of which it loaned large sums to those companies whose stocks it held and their subordinates. Profits from this venture to the few stockholders were enormous. In 1904, as hereinafter explained, the company was merged into the American Tobacco Company (new).

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Anxious to co-operate in the hope that with its assistance normal conditions in the financial world will be more speedily returned, organized labor of Chicago has voted to work hand in hand with the financiers until the crisis passes. The labor organizations approve the plan of the bankers to issue scrip, and sessions at which the events of the day in the financial situation will be discussed will be held nightly.

UP POLES WITH THE MEN.**Danish Operators Win Equal Wage
By Hard Labor.**

A number of Danish young women telegraphists in Copenhagen recently struck, demanding higher salaries and treatment equal to the men.

Both demands were readily granted by the Government on condition that their work should be equal to that of the male operators, who, in cases of emergency, are called out to work on the line.

The young women agreed, and several are now employed climbing telegraph poles to repair broken wires.

Eight-Hour Workday Sure to Come.

Soon or late, however, some time, by cordiality and concession or by force, by amity and argument or by the relentless march of opinion, the men who work for wages in this country in all trades are to be blessed with an eight-hour day.

The progress toward this end has been slow, but steadfast. Trade by trade obtains it. The last effort and the latest success has been that of the job printers.

Years ago many laborers worked twelve hours of the twenty-four. Not

so far in the past many mechanics in the skilled trades worked ten hours. Some of these have cut their time to nine and now hope for eight.

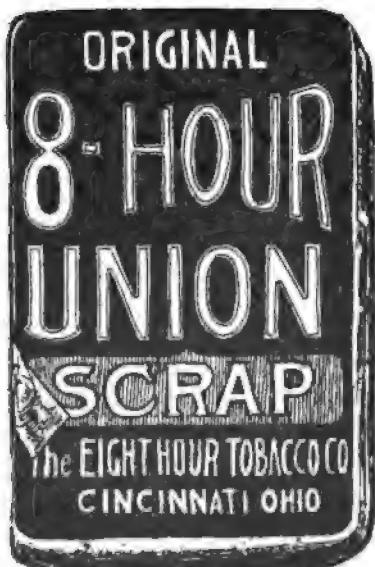
The end is absolute. Before not long all of us who work with our hands will have the eight-hour day, because the irresistible trend, as moves the glacier, slow but inevitable, sets that way.

Then will come the full realization of that hope of labor voiced in the motto: "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for what you will."—*St. Louis Times*.

Japs Invade Vineyards.

The Japanese grape pickers appear to have secured complete control of that work in the northern part of San Joaquin county, Cal., and the vineyards have been compelled to submit for this season at least. Wages have been increased from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day.

Eighty-six negro carpenters, who formed a temporary organization in New York City, have been admitted as a local of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. This is the first instance in New York of negroes being affiliated with regular union labor organizations.

**NOW ON SALE**

**For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.**

Made in Cincinnati and in the only factory in the country which has adopted the eight-hour working day.

**THE
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.**

Old Established Brands

INDEX

**KISMET ON THE SQUARE G. T. W.
DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK**

NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky

TRY OUR CELEBRATED

Turkish and Egyptian
CIGARETTES

NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

UNION MADE.

AMBROSIA TOBACCO WORKS

THE

SPENCE BROS.



Manufacturers of
TOBACCO



86-96
Sycamore
St.—

CINCINNATI, O.

GONE WRONG OLD NORTH STATE

GRANULATED
SMOKING TOBACCO

No longer bears the
UNION LABEL
and is not entitled to your
good patronage.

Give it the Place it is
entitled to.

Remember the name,
But leave it alone just the
same.

THOMAS ALLEN

Red Mill Tobacco Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

INDEPENDENT
MANUFACTURERS

“BLUE HEN”
“HIGH CARD”
“REX” and “Z”



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoemaker
25 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LARUS & BRO., Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.

Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.

Pride of Richmond,
Belle of New England,
Richmond Best Navy,
Luxury, Fair Play and
Bostonian.

Chewing Plug.

Larus Natural Leaf,
Milk Maid,
Base Ball.

Cut Plug.

Granulated Smoking.
Uniform, Fruits and Flowers,
Right Good, Queen of Virginia,
Sensible Sliced. Etc.

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.



The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands

equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

Ali Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Oronoco

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

—SMOKE—

"WHITE ROLLS"

CIGARETTES

THEY ARE

UNION MADE

ENOUGH SAID

**WARE-KRAMER
TOBACCO CO.**

NORFOLK, VA.

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 12.

January, 1908.

No. 1

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

TAFT WON'T DO!

SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT seems to be the gentleman whom President Roosevelt has chosen for his successor as chief executive, but an article by James Creelman in the current *Pearson's* will not recommend him very highly to the support of organized labor.

When judge of the superior court of Cincinnati he rendered some very adverse decisions against the labor unions. The first of these decisions was in the case of Moores & Company against the Bricklayers' Union. It was a secondary boycott, which the lower court declared to be a conspiracy, giving a verdict of \$2,250 damages against the Union. Judge Taft supported this verdict. He thus defined what was permitted to workingmen in coercing their employers:

They may unite in withdrawing from the employ of any persons whose terms of employment may not be satisfactory to them, or whose actions with regard to apprentices are not to their liking. Beyond this they cannot go to compel their employers to come to their terms. If, in addition to withdrawing from his employment, they combine together to coerce their employer to come to their terms, and so interfere with his business by frightening persons from selling to him, or buying from him, or contracting with him, by threats of a withdrawal of Union workmen from the employment of such per-

sons, *i. e.*, by boycotting him, they become engaged in an unlawful conspiracy, and are liable to the employers for any injury arising therefrom.

When Judge of the United States Circuit Court he enforced an injunction compelling Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to abandon a sympathetic strike against the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

He arrested F. W. Phelan for contempt of court in the great Pullman railway strike in 1894. As the lieutenant of President Debs, of the American Railway Union, Phelan had organized a strike against the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, which was in the hands of the court, being operated by a receiver.

He sent Phelan to prison for six months and expressed his opinion of the strike in these words:

The gigantic character of the conspiracy of the American Railway Union staggers the imagination. The railroads have become as necessary to the life and health and comfort of the people of this country as are the arteries of the human body, and yet Debs and Phelan and their associates proposed, by inciting the employees of all the railways in the country to suddenly quit their service, without any dissatisfaction with the terms of their own employment, to paralyze utterly all the traffic by which the people live, and in this way to compel Pullman, for whose acts neither the public nor the railway companies are in the slightest degree responsible, and over whose acts they can lawfully exercise no control, to pay more wages to his employees. . . . The purpose shortly stated, was to starve the railroad companies and the public into compelling Pullman to do something which they had no lawful right to compel him to do. Certainly, the starvation of a nation cannot be a lawful purpose of combination, and it is utterly immaterial whether the purpose is effected by means usually lawful, or otherwise.

Continued from December number.

Government's Bill Against American Tobacco Company.

COMPLETENESS OF DOCUMENT FILED IN UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT AT NEW YORK MATTER OF WIDE SPREAD COMMENT AND DISCUSSION.

Investigations of the Government's Special Attorneys Has Been Conducted Along the Most Radical Lines—Case of Prosecution Strengthened at Every Possible Point and Few Loopholes Have Been Left Defendants—Growth of the Tobacco Industry—Quantities of Various Types of Domestic Leaf Purchased by Defendant Company—Government's Bill of Equity in Detail.

XIV.

THE AMERICAN STOGIE COMPANY.

Prior to 1903 defendants, especially the American Cigar Company, The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company, engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of what are known as "stogies" and "tobies," types of cheap Cigars, and in interstate and foreign commerce in the same and the Leaf Tobacco necessary for their fabrication, in active competition with the United States Cigar Company, a Delaware corporation, and others likewise carrying on such business, trade and commerce.

In pursuance of the general purposes and designs heretofore described defendants, in May, 1903 caused to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey The American Stogie Company with an authorized capital of \$11,976,000, empowered among other things:

To buy, sell and deal in, store or warehouse Tobacco and other kindred products; to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in Cigars, Cheroots and other Tobacco products; to manufacture, sell and deal in machinery and devices for the manufacture thereof; to manufacture matches, match boxes, etc.; to manufacture, buy, sell, deal in and deal with timber, lumber, etc.; to purchase and acquire, sell and exchange Tobacco and agricultural lands, and to plant, cultivate, grow, import and export Tobacco; to establish and maintain branch offices and structures for storage, warehousing, sale and distribution of goods, merchandise and other personal property, to purchase or other-

wise acquire and to take control of the property rights, business, assets and liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash or with the shares of capital stock or the bonds of this corporation; to guarantee the shares of capital stock, mortgages, bonds, debentures and other securities; to borrow and raise money without limit as to amount; to enter into, make, perform and carry out contracts of any kind and for any lawful purpose; to conduct business in any of the States, Territories, colonies or dependencies of the United States or in foreign countries.

Defendants, the American Cigar Company, The American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company, conveyed to The American Stogie Company immediately after its incorporation in exchange for \$8,206,275 of its stock their stogie and tobie business, together with the plants, property and rights connected therewith; and agreed that they would not at any time within fifty years directly or indirectly advertise or label any article manufactured or sold by them as stogies or tobies in competition with the conveyee company or the United States Cigar Company. Having acquired such plants, business, property, and assets, The American Stogie Company began to operate them and conduct the business and has at all times since engaged in manufacturing stogies and tobies and in interstate and foreign commerce, selling and distributing the same and the Leaf Tobacco necessary for their fabrication among the different States.

In exchange for \$3,647,725 of its stock

during 1903 The American Stogie Company acquired from the several holders all the shares of the United States Cigar Company, and thereafter took from the latter a conveyance of all its plants and assets, and since that time has controlled the same. The United States Cigar Company had acquired and owned the entire capital stock, \$1,250,000, of the W. W. Stewart Company, a corporation manufacturing and dealing in stogies, which latter controlled the property and assets of the Collins Cigar Company, a corporation with capital of \$100,000; the Union American Cigar Company, a corporation with capital of \$60,000, and also Zeugschmidt Bros., W. W. Blake and M. Brills & Co.—all in the business of manufacturing, selling and distributing stogies and tobies as a part of interstate trade and commerce.

Defendant, The American Stogie Company, owns all the capital stock of the American Stogie Company of Pennsylvania, organized for the purpose of holding real estate in that State, and also \$1,500 stock of the Amsterdam Supply Company. By agreement defendant refrains from competing in any way with defendants and they with it; and the affairs of all are conducted as a part of the general scheme to bring about the results heretofore pointed out. The American Cigar Company holds and owns \$8,000,000 of its capital stock, and has always selected the Board of Directors.

The report of the treasurer for the year 1906 shows outstanding capital stock of \$12,855,000; net profits for the year \$70,041. The output for 1906 was approximately 100,000,000 stogies and tobies.

XV.

BRITISH AGREEMENTS AND COMPANIES.

For a long time many separate competing concerns, with plants located at different points in Great Britain, bought Leaf Tobacco in the United States or through other such purchasers, converted the same into products fit for consumption, and sold, shipped and distributed them in the United Kingdom, to the United States and throughout the world. Many of these concerns were old, well established, possessed large assets and world-wide reputations.

Defendants, especially The American Tobacco Company, Americas Cigar Company, their agents and directors, together with the Continental and Consolidated Tobacco Companies, prior to 1902 determined to vigorously push the sale in the United Kingdom of Tobacco products manufactured by them in the United States, and as an instrument to facilitate that purpose in September, 1901, purchased for \$1,500,000 control of a Liverpool corporation known as Ogdens, Limited, engaged in the business of manufacturing, selling and dealing in Tobacco products. Through this company and otherwise defendants made special efforts to sell and dispose of their manufactured goods, and a fierce trade conflict arose between them and the English manufacturers and dealers. Alarmed at the invasion of their territory many of the leading and strongest of the latter, controlling the major portion of the trade, determined to combine in order to resist. Accordingly in October, 1901, they incorporated defendant, The Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, with a capital stock of 15,000,000 pounds sterling (afterwards increased to 18,000,000 pounds sterling), and in exchange for its stock severally conveyed thereto their business and plants, which, together with subsequent acquisitions, have ever since been operated and conducted by it.

Between The Imperial Tobacco Company and the American companies in conjunction with the Ogdens, Limited, during the remainder of 1901 and a part of 1902 there was a fierce commercial conflict, each side seeking to exclude the other and to appropriate the English market to itself. To this end the former offered to give large bonuses to dealers who would handle their goods exclusively, and the latter agreed to distribute to its British customers during each of the four succeeding years all profits, and in addition thereto 200,000 pounds sterling. During 1902 The Imperial Tobacco Company resolved to undertake the manufacture of Tobacco products within the United States, and began the necessary preliminaries therefor. Subsequently defendants determined to end the obnoxious competition, and by agreements and

combinations to parcel out the various parts of the world, assigning to some the exclusive right to do business in a designated field without competition from the others. Accordingly defendants entered into contracts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of interstate and foreign trade and commerce in Leaf Tobacco and the articles manufactured therefrom, and to monopolize and attempt to monopolize parts of the same, all of which have continued down to the present time, and to which all the defendants and others are parties; and in pursuance thereof they have done or procured to be done among other things those hereinafter described.

September 27, 1902, The Imperial Tobacco Company, Ogdens, Limited, The American Tobacco Company, Continental Tobacco Company, American Cigar Company, Consolidated Tobacco Company, and parties in behalf of the British-American Company (Limited) thereafter to be incorporated, entered into two written agreements, copies of which are hereto attached, as parts of this bill, marked "Exhibit 1" and "Exhibit 2" whereby they stipulated among other things, that The Imperial Tobacco Company should limit its business to the United Kingdom, and especially should refrain from carrying on the same within the United States, except to sell to the other defendants and to buy and treat Leaf Tobacco for its own uses, and should take over the plant and business (except export) of Ogdens, Limited, and the assets of the American companies in Great Britain in exchange for stock. That the American companies should limit their business and operations to the United States, its dependencies, and Cuba, and especially that they should refrain from carrying on the same within the United Kingdom—except selling to the Imperial Company—and other parts of the world. That the British-American Company, Limited, should be incorporated under the English law with a capital of 6,000,000 pounds sterling, to be apportioned one-third to The Imperial Tobacco Company and two-thirds to the American Companies; and that the other contracting companies with stipulations against competition should convey to it,

together with all assets used in connection therewith, their "export business," meaning thereby the manufacture of Tobacco to be used outside of the United Kingdom and the United States, and dealing in the same within such territory. That any one of the parties might manufacture and within its territory deal in the brands and should be the sole customer of all the others, and that the directors of The Imperial Tobacco Company and of the American Companies should enter into personal covenants binding themselves to refrain from engaging in the Tobacco business outside of the field reserved to their respective companies. And that no one should sell to any person when there was reason to think such person intended to export the article purchased into the peculiar territory of another party to the contracts.

The agreements were immediately carried into effect, and all contracting companies and their successors have ever since strictly observed them.

Copies of the stipulations by the directors are attached as a part of this bill, marked "Exhibit 3" and "Exhibit 4."

In exchange for property and assets of Ogdens, Limited, The Imperial Tobacco Company issued a large amount of stock now held and owned by defendant, The American Tobacco Company, and because thereof the latter has been allowed to select two members of the board of managers of the former. At present they are defendants James B. Duke and William R. Harris.

Defendant, The Imperial Tobacco Company, was formed for the purpose of destroying competition and associating in combination the great English manufacturers of Tobacco, and has at all times since controlled and monopolized the manufacture of and trade and commerce in such products and the Leaf Tobacco necessary therefor with and within the United Kingdom. It formerly did a large business in Tobacco products outside of Great Britain, and for the manufacture thereof purchased Leaf in the United States. By reason of the agreement of September 27, 1902, it has abandoned that business. Leaf Tobacco in large quantities is now purchased by defendant, The Imperial Tobacco Com-

pany, through agents in the United States under the general supervision and control of defendant Reed, who having acquired, export the same as a part of interstate and foreign commerce. During the year 1906 its purchases here aggregated 54,000,000 pounds, and as a result of the agreements aforesaid were made without competition with any of the other defendants.

The British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, was incorporated under the laws of Great Britain and Ireland September 27, 1902, with a capital stock of 6,000,000 pounds sterling, which issued and is now held one-third by The Imperial Tobacco Company and two-thirds by the The American Tobacco Company. The memorandum of association, or charter, a copy of which is attached as a part hereof, marked "Exhibit 5," recites as among its objects:

To adopt, enter into, and carry into effect, with or without modification, an agreement proposed to be made between The Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, Limited, of the first part; Ogdens, Limited, of the second part; The American Tobacco Company of the third part; Continental Tobacco Company of the fourth part; American Cigar Company, of the fifth part; Consolidated Tobacco Company, of the sixth part; and Williamson Whitehead Fuller and James Inskip, on behalf of a company intended to be formed under the Companies Acts—1862 to 1900—with the name of British-American Company, Limited, of the seventh part.

Having, as agreed, received conveyances from the other contracting companies of their "export business" and the property and assets used in connection therewith, and also the control and ownership of many foreign corporations, the British-American Tobacco Company entered upon and has ever since been engaged in the manufacture of Tobacco products and in interstate and foreign commerce therein, and in Leaf Tobacco within the United States and abroad, and by agreement has refrained from and refused to compete with any of the defendants. It was created as an instrumentality and for the especial purpose

of defeating and violating the laws of the United States. Its principal office has been in London, England, but the Chairman of the Board of Managers, William R. Harris, an officer of the American Tobacco Company, has maintained its office at No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City, and the Company has always carried on business within the Southern District of New York.

The British-American Tobacco Company purchases large amounts of Leaf Tobacco in the United States each year—during 1906, 48,000,000 pounds—parts of which it exports to its various plants abroad, and about half it manufactures here and in that form exports. All such Leaf Tobacco, by agreement, is purchased in the various States of the Union through defendant, the American Tobacco Company, and without competition with any one of the defendants.

The Company, in addition to many plants abroad, has warehouses located in different States, and manufacturing plants at Petersburg, Va., and Durham, N. C. During the year 1906 it manufactured and exported 1,801,167,000 Cigarettes, 986,000 all-Tobacco Cigarettes and Cheroots, 842,839 pounds of Smoking and 1,415,852 pounds of Plug.

The British-American Tobacco Company, through ownership of all or a majority of the capital stock, controls the following named companies engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling Tobacco and its products at the places specified:

The American Tobacco Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal; capital, \$1,000,000.

The American Tobacco Company, Aktiesalkab, Copenhagen, Denmark; capital Kr. 100,000.

George A. Jasmazti, Akt. Ges. Dresden, Germany; capital, M. 5,000,000.

T. C. Williams Company, Petersburg, Va.; capital, \$400,000.

David Dunlop, Petersburg, Va.; capital, \$450,000.

British Cigarette Company, Limited, Shanghai, China; capital, \$5,000,000 Mex.

British-American Tobacco Company (India), Ltd., Calcutta, India; capital, £40,000.

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.
Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ACTS.

The following self-explanatory letter will be of interest to all Trade Unionist and friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, 1907.
To Chas. Dold, President, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, International Union of America, No. 40 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: The Executive Council at its meeting of this date approved the application made by your organization for the indorsement of its position in declaring the W. W. Kimball Company of Chicago, Ill. as UNFAIR to organized labor, and publication will be made in December issue of the *American Federationist*.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
 Pres., A. F. of L.

In might be well to state here that only after due investigation and attempt at settlement was the above action taken.

Labors most prominent leaders took part in the investigation and effort at settlement to wit: Samuel Gompers, Pres., A. F. of L.; John B. Lennon, General Secretary Journeymen Tailors Int. Union; W. D. Mahon, Pres. Street Railway Employees Int. Union; Geo. W. Perkins, Pres. Cigarmakers Int. Union; Wm. H. Spencer, Secretary Structural Building Trade Alliance; D. L. Keefe, Pres. Longshoremens Int. Union.

The Kimball Company manufactures the following pianos:

W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.

Heinze, Chicago, Ill.

Strauss, Chicago, Ill.

Whitney, Chicago, Ill.

Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.

H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.

Arion, New York.

Dunbar & Co., New York.

Hallet & Davis, Boston, Mass.

Junius Hart, New Orleans, La.

P. S.—All of the aboved named Pianos are made at one and the same factory, the W. W. Kimball factory, Chicago, Ill. Other names are used for the purpose of deceiving the purchaser. SHUN THEM.

MAKES PAPER MONEY.

ALL the money paper used by the United States Treasury department is manufactured by the Crane & Co. mills, in the little town of Coltsville, Mass., in the Berkshire hills. Contrary to general impression, there is no secret in the process or formula of its manufacture, and reliance against imitation is placed on the skill required, and the fact that the machinery necessary for the production is costly, massive and not easily capable of concealment.

Ten or fifteen years ago there were three or four firms competing with the Cranes for the government contract, but gradually they dropped out one by one, as they could not meet the government requirements. The most stringent requirement, and one which the Cranes have always been able to meet, is that the paper shall be of a peculiar texture, composition, described as distinctive

paper, and different from all other kinds that are made. Its individuality consists of fine clippings of silk that run through the fiber, and the use of which if forbidden by law in all other papers.

The paper is manufactured at a special mill devoted to the purpose, and the government has a representative present to see that every sheet is accounted for. It is unlawful for any person to have any of this paper in his possession.

Government paper is made from the finest Irish linen clippings, cut, fanned, scrubbed, bleached, beaten and washed with great care. When ready for the paper making machinery, it is a snowy white, and is churned in a mixing box and with water oozes through a narrow slit upon an endless belt of wire gauze. At this point short ends of many-colored silk threads are sprinkled from regularly spaced tubes, that they may become firmly imbedded in the body of the sheet. The paper next goes into a cutting machine and is automatically cut into sheets and counted. The machine divides the paper into sheets four times the size of a government note and registers their number as they fall in piles. Expert counters employed by the government verify the count. Then the paper is "loft dried," which means that it is stretched over wooden rods in a room where steam heat is slowly applied. The paper is then plate finished by placing a few sheets at a time between iron plates and passing them backward and forward under a pressure of many tons. When finished the sheets are each just large enough for the printing of four bills.

The strength of this paper is remarkable. By actual test a treasury note, which measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, will suspend 41 pounds lengthwise and 91 pounds crosswise. A sheet of four notes will suspend 108 pounds lengthwise and 177 pounds crosswise.

The mill which runs night and day, is constantly under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and the output is shipped by express to Washington. The last contract called for 48,000,000 sheets of paper, for which the government agreed to pay $43\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound.—*Ex.*

Deaths.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to take from amongst us our young and dear sister in unionism, Miss LULU RAYL, whereas Sister Rayl being a true and consistent member of Local Union No. 2 of the Tobacco Workers, therefore be it

Resolved, That in her sad and untimely death the Local has lost a true and faithful co-worker, its individual members a loss and sorrow for one who was so bright and of such cheerful and genial a disposition. Be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 2 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in memory of the dear sister gone before us, and the heartfelt sympathy of the local union be extended to the bereaved family of our deceased sister, and that as a mark of respect a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the parents who mourn her loss most.

Miss NELLIE SCHELL,

Miss IDELLA PRETTYMAN,

OWEN REED, JR., *Rec. Sec'y.*

WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 22, 1907.

SERMONS IN COMMON THINGS.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Interesting and profitable are a series of "Don'ts" printed in *Machinery*. Practical ideas, every one of them, for machinists especially, but in principle applicable to every chap in any kind of a shop. Some of them are highly suggestive. They are sermons in epitome. Here's one: "*Don't try to make a finishing cut on scale.*" That's horse sense. You can't do it with men, either. You can't put a polish on a fellow who has all the hardness suggested by the scaly surface of a chunk of cast iron. You've got to get at something beneath his vest before you can fit him with the right kind of an overcoat—to use another figure of speech. Somebody once said that men are wrong when they look "out" for opportunities—they should look "in",

for that is where they come from. There is usually a soft spot beneath the scale, that will permit of a beautiful polish—if you can only get at it. Sometimes it looks like a hopeless task, but it has been done, and what has been done, may be done.

"Don't make a piece of work too small, and then bend the gauge to fit it," is another hint. Mean, sneaky business that, anywhere. But some fellows are quite ready to lower standards in order to accommodate their own small deeds.

"Don't work to a calliper that has been set by another man; set it yourself." That means that our temperaments are different. Our sense of touch varies. The temperature of men's hands may make a difference in the expansion or contraction of a sensitive gauge. There's an individuality about every man which influences every job that he tackles. But here's the point—every fellow must make good in his own way. We can't fight in another man's armor. We can't do our best work with another's tools. If we do, they must be given the test of our own experience, and that practically makes them our own.

Look about you. You'll find many a sermon in the shop, actually staring you in the face. You will find

*" . . . Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."*

TO GAIN INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Seller of Labor Should Receive Same Consideration as Vender of Merchandise.

TRADES unionists recognize that there are many relationships between employer and employees which are kindred or even identical. They do not in the main seek to divide society upon horizontal lines of cleavage. They are believers in the fundamental principles of democracy, which stand for the protection of equality of property rights as well as for personal freedom. They seek reasonable reforms rather than nebulous and irrational revolutions, destructive of many of the things upon

which the very structure of civilization is based.

Human nature is not ideal, and until it becomes so an ideal order is impossible. If men were angels, it would not matter what kind of a government was instituted, or even if no government at all existed. But in our everyday world the power vested in man to control the acts of others must be adjusted to the complex nature of real men with their admixture of good and ill.

The trades unions are the most effective and practical force yet devised for the benefit of the labor sellers.

The labor problem, so called, is simply a part of the greater problem of human relationship, and as such cannot well be differentiated from that problem. Trades unionism seeks to develop justice between men in their industrial relationships in particular; it tries to teach wage-earners that they can do better for themselves by trying to help lift one another up rather than by following the policy of each one for himself and the devil take the remainder. It tries to convince the employer that it is for his interest to treat his employes as men rather than as parts of machinery; that it is wise business policy to recognize the fact that there should be two sides to the labor bargain as well as in other bargains; that, although he has a legal property right in his shop and machinery, he has no property right in the laborers of whom he buys labor, but he has a moral responsibility to deal justly with them.

Trades union philosophy, therefore, reaches this conclusion—that, while in many ways the man who buys and the man who sells labor may have identical interests—for instance, in their political, religious, educational fraternal, charitable and many other relationships—yet as parties to the bargain they must make for the commodity of labor their interests are by no means identical any more than are the interests of the man who goes into a store to buy goods from the storekeeper. The storekeeper wants to get his price, the buyer wants to cheapen. In order to do business they must reach a point of agreement, but that is all.

Something very analogous to this exists in the labor world. The laborer has something to sell, for which he wants the best possible price warranted by the conditions. Conversely the buyer wants to get this commodity at the lowest possible price. Here may be and usually is a reciprocal interest, but by no stretch of the imagination can that statement be true which is so often told us, that "the interests of the employer and employee are identical."

It by no means follows that because of this economic diversity of interests the two parties to the labor bargain should go to war about it. There is a better way, and the industrial world is learning it, although at the cost of much bitter experience on both sides. The industrial agreement is being substituted for the strike. John Mundella, the great apostle of arbitration in Great Britain, well said, "We cannot expect industrial peace until we treat the man who has the commodity of labor to sell with the consideration we treat the man who comes to us with any other commodity." And it is not the least of the triumphs of the trades union philosophy that this wisdom of Mr. Mundella's is becoming more and more appreciated by the fair-minded captains of industry in America.

Trades unionism seeks high wages, reasonable leisure, fair conditions, the abolition of child labor and the general well-being of the wage-earner.

It believes this to be the best for the entire community as well as for the worker. Money paid in wages returns back into the channels of trade, stimulating production and quickening business enterprise, while excessive profits on inflated corporation stock or trust monopolies are either accumulated or squandered in ways which do not benefit the public.—*Frank K. Foster.*

Land of Small Wages.

Belgium is a land of low wages. In Ghent the minimum pay an hour for printers, roofers, glaziers, painters and boilermakers is 7 cents—70 cents for 10 hours—and of blacksmiths, locksmiths, carpenters, masons, plumbers and electricians 80 cents.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

Leading Questions Which Apply to All Localities.

"Did you attend the last meeting of your union?"

"No."

"And why not?"

"Because I went out to have a good time."

"And did you have a good time?"

"Yes."

"You got full?"

"Yes."

"And spent your money?"

"Yes—two dollars and a half."

"Are you clear on your union books?"

"Not quite."

"Why?"

"Because one thing and another prevented my settling up."

"Do you buy the paper that defends your interests?"

"No; it costs too much."

"Would what you spent the other night clear you on the union books and pay your subscription for your labor paper?"

"I guess it would."

"And yet you consider yourself a union man."—*Paterson Labor Standard.*

ONE OF THE OLD LAWS.

Modern union labor men may be interested in the labor conditions in 1873, as set forth in an old law.

This old time statute of England contained the following six clauses:

Any stonemason who joined a union was to be sent to jail for two months.

He must work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 at night.

Wages are not to be higher than 48 cents a day.

Each man was to be allowed 3 cents for breakfast.

Any one who refused to work was to be imprisoned for not more than two months.

If any employer paid higher wages he was to be fined \$25, and the stonemasons who took the increase were to be sent to prison for two months.

KEEP YOUR GRIT.

Hang on! Cling on! No matter what they say.
 Push on! Sing on! Things will come your way.
 Sitting down and whining never helps a bit;
 Best way to get there is by keeping up your grit.

Don't give up hoping when the ship goes down;
 Grab a spar or something—just refuse to drown.
 Don't think you're dying just because you're hit;
 Smile in the face of danger and hang to your grit.

Folks die too easy—they sort of fade away;
 Make a little error and give up in dismay.
 Kind of man that's needed is the man of ready wit,
 To laugh at pain and trouble and keep his grit.

L. E. Thayer.

THOROUGH ORGANIZATION.

HERE isn't a serious thinking unionist in the land who doesn't realize that thorough organization of any trade is necessary before the workers in that trade can progress very far toward improved conditions. Lack of thorough organization of the workers, more than the opposition or organization of employers or the other forces or influences often held accountable, is responsible for the failure of the workers to improve their conditions. This fact is a living, breathing reality. It is daily apparent to all workers in the form of steadily improving conditions in the thoroughly organized trades.

The workers in these trades are not improving their conditions by strikes, broken agreements or disjointed organization. Improved conditions have gone hand in hand with perfected organization, declining strikes and preserved agreements. The workers in the thoroughly organized trades rarely have to strike when their demands are reason-

able, as the forces which defeat strikes have been removed by thorough organization.

The strikebreakers, disloyalty of strikers and lack of union funds are responsible for the defeat of strikes. In those trades where thorough organization prevails the strikebreaker and disloyal striker are scarce and the union treasury is capable of supporting a prolonged strike.

The removal of these weapons of victory of the employer from his reach brings the adjustment of differences fairly and squarely up to the employer and the union.

When this situation is reached a reasonable view is taken by both sides and adjustments are invariably made on a fair basis. With the development of organization there is developed a capacity for restraint, discipline and moderation. In those trades where moderation prevails in a disjointed and erratic form none of these necessary attributes to a successful union have been cultivated to a very high degree, strikes are frequent and unsuccessful, agreements discredited, the union treasury boys are fine, bright lads, too. Many are Americans. Most are American born.

Eight thousand children between the ages of ten and fourteen are unable to read and write. Pennsylvania, second State industrially in the Union, twentieth State in the percentage of its children who can read and write. And every year there is a falling off in the scale!

The fact is that State law is nothing, perjury is an established custom, courts are bought, the ballot box juggled, the real power in the State is a power above the forms of law and government, the dollar power that owns the breaker and coins the children of the State into dollars with as little conscience as it bribes its Legislature. Is that what Congress wants to know? If so, the facts may easily be had.

Pennsylvania is a standing argument for a Federal child labor law.

Pennsylvania has failed. Will Congress act?—*Rochester Labor Journal.*

(Continued from page 7.)

Mustard & Co., Shanghai, China; capital, \$575,000.

The United Tobacco Companies, Limited, Cape Town, South Africa; capital, £800,000.

Maspero Freres, Limited, Cairo, Egypt; capital, £30,000.

Jamaica Tobacco Company, Kingston, Jamaica; capital, \$200,000.

Peninsular Tobacco Company, Limited, Karachi, India; capital, £10,000.

British-American Tobacco Company (Ceylon), Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon; capital, £7,500.

Emile Boussard, Limited, Belgium; capital, £20,000.

Nya Aktiebolaget Cigarettfabriken Orient, Stockholm, Sweden; capital, Kr. 2,000,000.

W. S. Mathews & Sons (owns one-half), Louisville, Ky.; capital, \$400,000.

In May, 1903, in pursuance of their general purpose, defendants, through the British-American Tobacco Company and the American Snuff Company acquired control of the business of W. S. Mathews & Sons, a co-partnership, long successfully engaged at Louisville, Ky., in interstate and foreign commerce in Leaf and manufactured Tobacco, and especially in exporting to foreign nations for sale Tobacco Leaf purchased in different States. According to agreement a corporation was organized under the laws of New Jersey with the name of W. S. Mathews & Sons, and capital stock of \$400,000, thereafter increased to \$500,000, and to it was transferred the business of the partnership. The British-American Tobacco Company and the American Snuff Company together at once acquired and now hold a majority of the stock of the new corporation.

The corporation preserves a separate organization and carries on business under its own name, but the directors have been selected by the British-American Tobacco Company and the American Snuff Company, and its business has been conducted in harmony with said companies and under an agreement and combination with them and defendants not to compete either in purchasing Leaf Tobacco in different States or in selling, shipping and distributing its purchases

and products throughout the United States and abroad and in combination with them and without competition for the purpose and with the effect of restraining interstate and foreign trade and commerce and creating a monopoly therein.

The members of the old partnership agreed not to engage in the business of exporting Tobacco or its manufacture, sale or distribution.

In 1903 W. S. Mathews & Sons purchased 16,900,000 pounds of Leaf Tobacco and exported 13,655,000. In the year 1906 its purchases amounted to more than 7,000,000 pounds and its exports to more than 6,500,000 pounds. By agreement a large proportion of the Leaf for it is bought by the American Snuff Company and The American Tobacco Company, and without competition with any of the defendants, and in pursuance of their general purpose, defendants through it have acquired control of the competing business of M. F. Dortch & Sons, a partnership at Louisville, Ky., buying and exporting large quantities of Tobacco. The members of the partnership agreed not to engage in the business of exporting Tobacco or in the Tobacco business.

Among other assets W. S. Mathews & Sons holds stock in the following companies:

West India Tobacco Company (Limited), Trinidad, West Indies; capital stock, \$40,000; holdings, 60 per cent.—the British American Tobacco Company owns 15 per cent. This corporation manufactures black Leaf Tobacco, sold principally in the West Indies.

Black Horse Tobacco Company, Monterey, Mexico; capital stock, \$200,000; holdings about 94 per cent. This company manufactures black Leaf Tobacco.

The manufacture, sale, distribution and use within the United States of Cigarettes made from Tobacco grown in Turkey has greatly increased within a few years, and the Leaf necessary therefor has become an important article of foreign trade and commerce. The present importation is at the rate of more than 6,000,000 pounds per annum, two-thirds of which is brought in by defendant, The American Tobacco Company.

With the purpose of restraining lawful trade and commerce in such Leaf Tobacco and in an attempt to monopolize the same, defendants, The American Tobacco Company, The Imperial Tobacco Company and the British-American Tobacco Company, entered into a contract, combination, conspiracy, and in pursuance thereof executed a contract, which is appended hereto as a part of this bill marked "Exhibit 7," the terms of which they have observed and intend hereafter to observe. And as the result thereof all competition among such three defendants in said trade and commerce has been destroyed.

XVI.

THE MERGED COMPANY.

In October, 1904, The American Tobacco Company (old), Continental Tobacco Company and Consolidated Tobacco Company, pursuant to the laws of New Jersey, were merged and consolidated into one, under the name of The American Tobacco Company, with the following officers, who have continuously held such places: President, James B. Duke; Vice-Presidents, John B. Cobb, C. C. Dula, William R. Harris and Percival S. Hill. The agreement of merger is hereto appended as a part of this bill, marked "Exhibit 6."

According to the merger and consolidation all assets, rights and property of every kind belonging to the old companies came into the possession and ownership of the merged one, and since that time defendant, The American Tobacco Company, has carried on the business of all in that name. It now operates as branches plants manufacturing Cigarettes, little Cigars and Cheroots, Plug and Smoking Tobaccos, at Richmond, Danville and Newport News, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; New Orleans, La.; New York City, St. Louis, Chicago, Durham, N. C.; Louisville, Ky.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Middletown, Ohio; Petersburg, Va., and Owensboro, Ky. The products of such plants, together with the output of those operated by other defendant corporations, especially P. Lorillard Company, are collected in warehouses in states other than those where manufactured, and then by the selling department of The American

Tobacco Company, located in New York City, acting through agents and drummers traveling and stationed, wholesalers, retailers and other agencies in the various states, are sold and shipped over the ordinary freight routes and distributed and delivered to every part of the Union as a part of interstate and foreign commerce. Through the means herein described it controls and utilizes hundreds of selling and distributing agencies throughout the different states.

Defendant also has an organized buying department, with special agents located in the different states where Leaf Tobacco is grown and marketed, and through these for itself and many other of the defendants in which it owns stock, operating in various states, especially P. Lorillard Company, Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, The John Bollman Company, Spaulding & Merrick, F. F. Adams Tobacco Company and S. Anargyros, buys large quantities of Leaf Tobacco, which is then shipped from the states where so grown and purchased to warehouses and factories located in other states and abroad. In its own name or through others it has acquired, and now exercises dominion and control over a large number of jobbers, wholesalers, dealers and other distributors of Tobacco products in the different states by loaning them large sums of money, giving them unusual credit and confidential and secret rebates. In this and other ways such dealers and distributors are induced or forced to give preference to the goods of defendants and to hinder their competitors.

The American Tobacco Company, acting directly in its own name or through other defendant corporations, owns a controlling interest in the capital stock of all the other corporate defendants (except the Imperial Tobacco Company), and dictates the election of their directors. All of them are engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in Leaf Tobacco and its products, or articles necessary in their manufacture and sale, and by agreement each one refrains from competing with any of the others, and all have co-operated and do now co-operate for the purpose of securing the retirement from the Tobacco business, except in association with them as employes or otherwise, of all successful, capable persons engaged therein, to exclude all others therefrom, to destroy competition therein, and to monopolize the same for their own use and benefit and to the detriment of the public.

XVII.

PROFITS.

As a result of the unlawful contracts, combinations, conspiracies, attempts to monopolize, and the things done in pursuance thereof heretofore detailed, defendants and others connected and associated have made and secured enormous and unreasonable profits, the extent of which can not with accuracy be stated, because, among other things, of the multitude of associated corporations, the manipulation of securities, and the excessive valuations of property for which stock was given in exchange.

The following tabulated abstract from the annual reports of The American, Continental and Consolidated Tobacco Companies, considered in connection with the confederated concerns, indicates the extraordinary returns from and the financial strength obtained by the combination:

1890

American Tobacco Company (organized January, 1890):

Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$10,000,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	15,000,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 10 per cent.	
Surplus.....	211,180 12

1891

The American Tobacco Company:

Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$11,935,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	17,900,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 12 per cent	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	2,284,213 54
Total accumulated surplus.....	2,495,393 66
Total assets.....	32,330,393 66

1892

The American Tobacco Company:

Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$11,935,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	17,900,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 12 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	1,612,501 65
Total accumulated surplus.....	4,107,895 31
Total assets.....	36,171,390 97

1893

The American Tobacco Company:

Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$11,935,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	17,900,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 12 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	1,225,167 24
Total accumulated surplus.....	5,333,062 65
Total assets.....	37,168,253 23

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

1894

The American Tobacco Company:	
Preferred stock outstanding	\$11,935,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	17,900,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 12 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	1,865,227 66
Total accumulated surplus.....	7,198,290 31
Total assets.....	38,700,595 42

1895

The American Tobacco Company:	
Preferred stock outstanding	\$11,935,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	17,900,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 9 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	1,402,481 55
Total accumulated surplus.....	8,600,371 86
Total assets.....	40,782,607 59

1896

The American Tobacco Company:	
Preferred stock outstanding	\$11,935,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	17,900,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 29 per cent, of which 9 per cent was paid in cash and 20 per cent (\$3,580,000) in scrip, afterwards redeemed at its face value, with interest at 6 per cent from May 1, 1896.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting cash dividends and expenses.....	864,176 99
Total accumulated surplus after deducting 20 per cent scrip dividend.....	5,884,548 85
Total assets.....	41,153,714 03

1897

The American Tobacco Company:	
Preferred stock outstanding	\$11,935,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	17,900,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 8 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	1,563,300 66
Total accumulated surplus.....	7,447,849 51
Total assets.....	42,289,236 32

1898

The American Tobacco Company:	
Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$14,000,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	21,000,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 8 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	\$2,123,683 92
Profits from sale of Plug business.....	11,701,414 04
Profits from other sources	1,284,741 40
Total accumulated surplus.....	15,109,839 36
Total assets.....	22,557,688 87
	62,297,754 93

1899

The American Tobacco Company:	
Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$14,000,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	54,500,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 106 per cent, of which 6 per cent was paid in cash and 100 per cent (\$21,000,000) in common stock.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting cash dividends and expenses.....	1,017,740 72
Total accumulated surplus after deducting 100 per cent stock dividend.....	2,575,429 59
Total assets	77,075,542 83
Continental Tobacco Company:	
Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$48,844,600 00
Common stock outstanding.....	48,846,100 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 3½ per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	323,195 39
Total assets.....	99,928,016 54

1900

The American Tobacco Company:	
Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$14,000,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	54,500,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 6 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	1,732,663 82
Total accumulated surplus.....	4,308,093 41
Total assets.....	79,933,253 07
Continental Tobacco Company:	
Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$48,844,600 00
Common stock outstanding.....	48,846,100 00
Seven per cent bonds outstanding.....	1,581,100 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 7 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	1,061,735 62
Total accumulated expenses.....	1,384,931 01
Total assets.....	104,378,951 72

1901

The American Tobacco Company:	
Preferred stock outstanding	\$14,000,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	54,500,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 6 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	2,076,224 15
Total accumulated surplus.....	6,384,317 56
Total assets.....	91,183,612 40
Continental Tobacco Company:	
Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$48,844,600 00
Common stock outstanding.....	48,846,100 00
Seven per cent bonds.....	1,581,100 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 7 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 2 per cent.	

Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	3,204,696 02
Total accumulated surplus.....	4,589,627 03
Total assets.....	111,621,616 19

Consolidated Tobacco Company (a holding corporation), organized by parties controlling the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, was incorporated in June, 1901. It purchased substantially all of the common stock of the American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company, giving in payment for the former at the rate of \$200 of its 4 per cent bonds for \$100 of the stock, and for the latter \$100 of its 4 per cent bonds for \$100 of the stock.

1902

The American Tobacco Company:

Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$14,000,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	54,500,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 10 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	820,291 25
Total accumulated surplus.....	7,204,608 81
Total assets.....	88,434,337 19

Continental Tobacco Company:

Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$48,844,600 00
Common stock outstanding.....	48,846,100 00
Seven per cent bonds.....	1,581,100 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 7 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 13 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	2,007,819 22
Total accumulated surplus.....	6,597,446 25
Total assets.....	119,820,442 38

Consolidated Tobacco Company:

Capital stock.....	\$30,000,000 00
Four per cent bonds.....	156,593,400 00
*Dividend, paid in cash, 20 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	915,205 64
Total accumulated surplus.....	950,215 58
Total assets.....	196,581,917 09

1903

The American Tobacco Company:

Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$14,000,000 00
Common stock outstanding.....	54,500,000 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 12 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	1,004,784 64
Total accumulated surplus.....	8,209,393 45
Total assets.....	86,040,261 44

Continental Tobacco Company:

Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$48,844,600 00
Common stock outstanding.....	48,846,100 00
Seven per cent bonds outstanding.....	1,581,100 00

* The funds for this dividend and interest on the 4 per cent bonds were principally derived from dividends on the common stock of the American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Dividends on preferred stock, 7 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 16 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	1,522,286 06
Total accumulated surplus.....	8,119,732 31
Total assets.....	120,606,179 51
Consolidated Tobacco Company:	
Capital stock.....	\$40,000,000 00
Four per cent bonds.....	157,378,200 00
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	10,017,324 39
Total accumulated surplus.....	10,967,539 97
Total assets.....	214,941,501 66

1904

October 1, 1904, The American Tobacco Company, the Continental Tobacco Company, and the Consolidated Tobacco Company were merged and consolidated into a single corporation under the name of The American Tobacco Company (merged corporation). The agreement, as perfected, was in substance as follows:

For the first nine months of 1904 there was paid 6 per cent to the holders of the preferred stock of The American Tobacco Company (old), 5½ per cent to the holders of the preferred stock of the Continental Tobacco Company, and 6 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively, to the holders of common stock in the American (old) and Continental Tobacco Companies not acquired by the Consolidated Company, amounting to \$242,450. All stock held by any one of the three merging companies in another was canceled. Holders of the preferred stock of The American Tobacco Company (old) exchanged the same for \$133⅓ of 6 per cent bonds of the new American Tobacco Company, and holders of the preferred stock of the Continental Tobacco Company exchanged the same for \$116⅓ of like bonds. The stock in the Consolidated Tobacco Company and \$242,450 unacquired common stock in the old American and Continental Companies were exchanged for common stock in the new American Tobacco Company. Holders of the outstanding 4 per cent bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company were permitted to exchange one-half of the same for 6 per cent preferred stock in the new American Tobacco Company, and the remaining one-half for 4 per cent gold bonds of the same company. All obligations of the three merging companies were assumed by the merged company.

For the last quarter of 1904 a dividend of 1½ per cent was paid on the preferred stock of the new American Tobacco Company.

The net surplus from the earnings of all the companies mentioned above for the year 1904, after deducting dividends and expenses, amounted to \$12,235,130.69.

Total accumulated surplus after deducting \$10,012,916.67 difference between the face value of the 6 per cent bonds issued under the merger agreement and the par value of the preferred stocks paid for by the same, as shown by the statement of The American Tobacco Company (new) December 31, 1904, \$29,518,879.75.

Total assets, \$293,621,115.20.

1905**The American Tobacco Company:**

Preferred stock outstanding	\$78,689,100 00
Common stock outstanding	40,242,400 00
Six per cent bonds outstanding	55,650,150 00
Four per cent bonds and remaining 4 per cent bonds Consolidated Tobacco Company not yet exchanged	63,489,100 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 6 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 20 per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	6,156,071 26

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

Total accumulated surplus, after deducting \$9,988,990.42, paid for \$15,200,000, 4 per cent bonds of the company, purchased and canceled.....	25,685,960 59
Total assets.....	274,361,059 92

1906

The American Tobacco Company:

Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$78,689,100 00
Common stock outstanding.....	40,242,400 00
Six per cent bonds outstanding.....	55,208,350 00
Four per cent bonds.....	61,052,100 00
Dividends on preferred stock, 6 per cent.	
Dividends on common stock, 22½ per cent.	
Net surplus from year's earnings after deducting dividends and expenses.....	6,754,231 55
Total accumulated surplus after deducting \$1,886,303.93 paid for \$2,437,000.00 4 per cent bonds of the company purchased and canceled.....	30,553,888 21
Total assets.....	278,628,564 13

1907

The American Tobacco Company:

Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent on the preferred stock have been provided for.
Dividends amounting to 10 per cent on the common stock were provided for prior to June 1st, and exceeding \$6,000,000 4 per cent bonds have been purchased in the market and retired.

The earnings of the company during 1907 will equal or exceed those of 1906.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

The man's wife had asked him to go up-stairs and look in the pocket of her dress for a key she thought was there, and being a man willing to accommodate he had done so. It was a long time before he returned, and when he did there was a peculiar look in his eyes.

"I can't find any key in the dress of your pocket," he said with a painful effort.

"Why," she retorted sharply, "I left it there."

"I say I can't find any dress in the pocket of your key," he said, doggedly.

His tone seemed to disturb her.

"You didn't half look for it," she insisted.

"I tell you I can't find any pocket in the key of your dress," he replied in a dazed kind of way.

This time she looked at him.

"What's the matter with you?" she asked, nervously.

"I say," he said, speaking with much

effort, "that I can't find any dress in the key of your pocket."

She got up and went over to him.

"Oh, William," she groaned, "have you been drinking?"

He looked at her fixedly.

"I tell you I can't find any pocket in the dress of your key," he whispered.

She began to shake him.

"What's the matter? What's the matter?" she asked in alarm.

The shaking seemed to do him good, and he rubbed his eyes as if he were regaining consciousness.

"Wait a minute," he said, very slowly indeed. "Wait a minute. I can't find any dress in—no, I can't find any key in the dress of—no, that's not it—any—any—any pocket. There, that's it." And a flood of light came into his face. "Confound it, I couldn't find any pocket."

Then he sat down and laughed hysterically, and his wife, wondering why in the name of goodness men raised such a row over finding the pocket in a woman's dress, went up-stairs and came back with the key in two minutes.—*Ex.*

PROFIT-SHARING PLAN.

Basis on Which Forces of Capital and Labor Might Amalgamate.

EDWIN B. WHEELER, in the New York *Journal*, suggests a solution of the labor problem. He says he "would like to see"—

Capital and labor upon a recognized basis of equality of profit sharing.

Labor contributes three hundred days of labor at \$4 per day, amounting to a value of \$1,200 per year. Capital, to equal this on a fair and equitable basis, invests \$20,000, which at 6 per cent, the legal rate of interest in New York state, amounts to \$1,200 in one year. Here is an equal investment. If the owner of the capital also puts his labor in the business as well as his capital, of course he is then entitled to such salary as would be paid to one who ranked next higher than superintendent or general manager.

Profits beyond the payment of the amount of pay-roll and the legal rate of interest on capital should be shared equally between labor and capital, labor's share being apportioned among workers *pro rata* in proportion to the amount of yearly earnings of each.

Capital risks loss; so does labor—both loss of employment in case of business failure and loss of earning capacity in case of illness, accident or injury while employed.

All troubles between labor and capital are a source of much argument and specious buncombe on the part of agitators until there is some well known, recognized basis for a fair and equitable division of the burdens of production. Capital must beware of encroachments upon the rights of labor.

Itself but the product of labor, it is as easily destroyed as created.

What I would like to see would be a general adoption of this or any satisfactory basis for fair agreements between two forces that should never be at war with each other.

Labor is mighty in force and is much oppressed.

The law of supply and demand, if not

subjected to the tactics known to manipulators of the market in Wall Street, might be relied upon to deal justly by it, but long since these laws were overridden. May we not hope to avoid a war that would be more devastating than any war of recent times?

The Finsch Distilling Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., producers of "Golden Wedding" Whisky, have been declared unfair by the American Federation of Labor. The action was taken at the request of the Coopers' International Union because the firm uses non-union made barrels and flaunts its opposition to union labor in the face of the unions. The coopers are appealing to the conscience of the trade unionists for support in the matter, and as a result Finsch's products and the saloons in which they are handled are becoming very unpopular.

Trades unionism is one of those institutions which bring their benefits and advantages to us by securing them for others.

Just Remember.

No labor union injures its cause or defeats the interests for which it is working by taking the public into its confidence. That course many times cements the support of the ones who are not directly interested, but who make a power for the success or defeat of the plans of the union.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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COMBINATION THE WEAPON.**Toiler Finds His Hope For Bettering Himself In Unionism.**

"It should be self-evident that in trades unionism the toiler finds his only hope and security while we live under the commercial system which reigns to-day. Sugar coat it as we may, labor is today a commodity, and the capitalist goes into the market and buys it as cheaply as it can be purchased. So there seeme to be no limit to the lowering of wages, were there no preventing forces," says an able writer.

Men's very necessities compel them to compete with one another until the very lowest possible living price is reached. The fact that a man has a wife and several children does not always urge him on to demand higher wages in order to support them. He is, indeed, more helpless than the single man. He dare not be idle; his family will starve, and so he is compelled to beg for a chance to work at any price.

Consequently the single man is often discharged to make room for the married man whose family needs drive him to work for less.

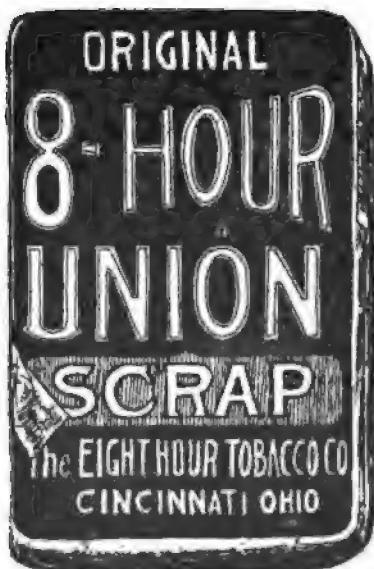
The one man who refuses to work unless he is better paid can accomplish but

little, but a hundred men doing the same thing at the same time can bring about wonderful results. The force they wield is something that must be reckoned with. Combination is the workingman's only weapon against the encroachments of well intrenched capital.

The struggles between the two forces have been many and bitter. Great suffering, deep enmities, hunger, despair, have resulted from these combats, and because of this it is said trades unions are wrong and should be destroyed. But struggles are never pleasant things. Must we then supinely submit to any wrong that is offered us? It is often a choice between "peace at any price" and "the hell of war." Who would purchase quite at the price of liberty? Not the modern, civilized, aspiring workingman, who is America's best citizen.

The combination of many trades unions into one organization for the good of all is a more modern movement and one that has made progress with some difficulty.—*Ex.*

The Krupp Germania shipbuilding works at Kiel, Germany, have closed down. Virtually the whole staff has been dismissed, owing to a strike among the riveters, whose absence prevents the others from working.

**NOW ON SALE**

**For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.**

Made in Cincinnati and in the only factory in the country which has adopted the eight-hour working day.

**THE
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.**

Old Established Brands

INDEX

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DRUMSTICK CUP **DAY'S WORK**

NORTH STAR Granulated
Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew
and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky

TRY OUR CELEBRATED

Turkish and Egyptian
CIGARETTES

NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

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OLD
NORTH STATE
GRANULATED
SMOKING TOBACCO
No longer bears the
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and is not entitled to your
good patronage.
Give it the Place it is
entitled to.**

**Remember the name,
But leave it alone just the
same.**

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling **PLUG TWIST** in America

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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INDEPENDENT
MANUFACTURERS

"BLUE HEN"

"HIGH CARD"

"REX" and "Z"



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
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Visit your dealers and take no excuses.
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No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



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PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving Tobacco. Made by Union Labor, every bag bearing BLUE LABEL. • • • • •

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has a joy, a comfort, the man who does not, knows nothing about.

OUR CHEWING BRANDS:

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Each the Best Thing in its Class.

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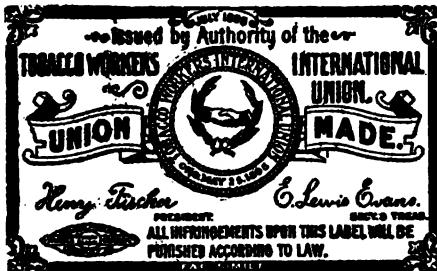


—The—
**Tobacco
Worker.**

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February, 1908.

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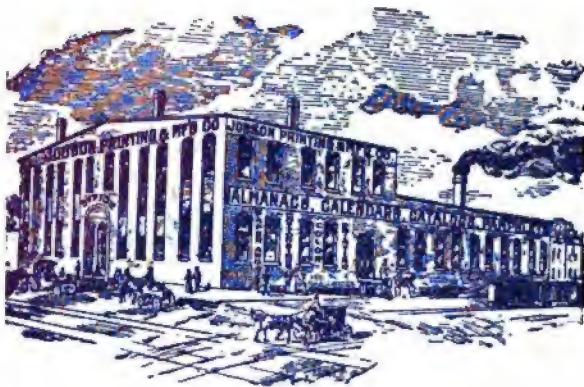
Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' International Union.



ROOMS 56 AND 57
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LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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BLUE MOON and TEDDY BEAR

Union Tobaccos

With Presents.



The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS
We make many other Brands
equally **GOOD**
Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

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Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

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Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS SCRAPS.

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Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

Globe

Wolverine

Navy Clippings

Jack Pot

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

All Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Oronoco

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED.

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Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

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Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESEHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

—SMOKE—

“WHITE ROLLS”
CIGARETTES

THEY ARE

UNION MADE
ENOUGH SAID

WARE-KRAMER
TOBACCO CO.

NORFOLK, VA.

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 12.

February, 1908.

No. 2



HENRY FISCHER

PRESIDENT TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

DIED FEBRUARY 15, 1908

Continued from January number.

Government's Bill Against American Tobacco Company.

COMPLETENESS OF DOCUMENT FILED IN UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT AT NEW YORK MATTER OF WIDE SPREAD COMMENT AND DISCUSSION.

Investigations of the Government's Special Attorneys Has Been Conducted Along the Most Radical Lines—Case of Prosecution Strengthened at Every Possible Point and Few Loopholes Have Been Left Defendants—Growth of the Tobacco Industry—Quantities of Various Types of Domestic Leaf Purchased by Defendant Company—Government's Bill of Equity in Detail.

XVIII.

All the defendants observed, are observing, and intend hereafter to observe and conduct their business according to the terms of the contracts dated September 27, 1902, whereby they agreed, among other things, to a division of territory.

Defendant, The Imperial Tobacco Company, in which The American Tobacco Company is a large stockholder, has combined the largest and most powerful English concerns, formerly competing with each other in foreign trade and commerce in American Leaf Tobacco and in manufacturing, selling, and distributing the products thereof throughout the world, including large quantities in the United States; and by means of such combination and the agreements above referred to it controls and monopolizes such trade, manufacture and commerce within the territory allotted it—the United Kingdom. It has always observed and intends to observe the agreements of September 27, 1902, between it and the other defendants, and by reason thereof does not compete with them nor they with it. It purchases some American Leaf Tobacco through warehousemen and dealers in England, but its principal supply is secured through its own agency in the United States, directed by defendant, Reed, stationed at Richmond, Va., who appoints sub-agents in the various districts and States where the desired types grow or are exposed for sale. Through this agency and as a part of interstate and foreign trade and commerce more than 50,000,000 pounds of

Leaf Tobacco have been and are annually purchased and shipped to The Imperial Tobacco Company in England. Such purchases have been and are made in the different States and districts without competition with the other defendants, and while rivalry may sometimes exist among their agents the extinction of genuine competition is the inevitable result of present conditions. Within the United States the destruction of competition by The Imperial Tobacco Company as a purchaser of Leaf Tobacco is especially detrimental to producers, and consumers are particularly damaged by its refusal to compete for the sale of its manufactured products.

Defendant, The British-American Tobacco Company, the stock of which is held one-third by The Imperial Tobacco Company and two-thirds by The American Tobacco Company, was created solely as an instrument for perfecting the purposes of the illegal agreements of September 27, 1902, and has always been operated in harmony therewith. It has acquired control and ownership of many foreign concerns engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of Tobacco products, and has attempted to monopolize and monopolizes foreign trade and commerce in American Leaf and the products thereof.

This company requires for its purpose annually about 50,000,000 pounds of American Tobacco, all of which by agreement The American Tobacco Company purchases for it in the various districts and States where the desired types grow and are sold, without com-

petition with any of the other defendants. At its plants in the United States about one-half of such Tobacco is converted into Cigarettes and other articles for consumers, which are sent abroad and constitute more than 90 per cent. of exported Tobacco products. The remainder is exported in crude condition.

Defendants, through The American Tobacco Company and one or more of its controlled companies and by unlawful contracts, combinations and conspiracies have either acquired outright ownership or secured and now have control (with few exceptions) of the large and important establishments in the United States which, in competition, were formerly engaged in the manufacture of Smoking Tobacco, Plug, Snuff, Cigarettes, little Cigars, tin foil and licorice paste, and in interstate and foreign commerce in Leaf Tobacco and such manufactured products; by agreements they have obligated hundreds of successful Tobacco men to refrain from trade and commerce therein, and have destroyed competition and have acquired a monopoly of a part of interstate and foreign trade and commerce, and have become so powerful that successful competition with them by any new concern would be well nigh an impossibility.

Through the American Cigar Company defendants have a dominating influence over, prevent competition in and unlawfully restrain trade and commerce between the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and among the several States in Cigars and Leaf Tobacco, and are now attempting to monopolize such trade and commerce.

Through the American Snuff Company the defendants have a monopoly of interstate and foreign commerce in Snuff, have destroyed competition, and are unlawfully restraining interstate and foreign trade and commerce in Leaf Tobacco and Snuff.

Through the MacAndrews & Forbes Company the defendants monopolize interstate and foreign trade and commerce in licorice root and licorice paste and other licorice products, articles necessary for the fabrication of Tobacco products; have destroyed competition, and are un-

lawfully restraining such trade and commerce.

Through the Conley Foil Company defendants monopolize interstate and foreign trade and commerce in tin foil, an essential article in the preparation of Tobacco products; have destroyed competition, and are now unlawfully restraining such trade and commerce in that commodity.

The necessary Leaf Tobacco for all defendants is purchased under a common oversight and control by their special agents abroad and in all important domestic districts, either directly from the growers at the farm or at central markets in different States, and is then shipped to warehouses and factories in other States and abroad as a part of interstate and foreign trade and commerce. Through such agents, of the Tobacco grown in the United States defendants, without competition among themselves, annually acquire 20 per cent. of the Cigar type and more than two-thirds of all other types—of some more than 80 per cent. By reason of their power in combination defendants dominate the market for Leaf Tobacco, have a controlling influence upon prices, have attempted to monopolize and monopolize interstate and foreign trade and commerce in such products.

During the twelve months ending September 1, 1906, defendants, in the ways above described and without competition among them, which, but for agreements and combinations herein pointed out would have existed, purchased approximately 475,000,000 pounds of domestic Leaf Tobacco, and during the twelve months ending September, 1907, their purchases will probably aggregate a still larger proportion of the whole.

Supplies of all kinds except Leaf necessary for the defendants are purchased through the Amsterdam Supply Company as the result of agreements between them, and in this way competition in interstate and foreign trade and commerce in such articles has been destroyed and the same unlawfully hindered and restrained.

The manufactured output of all the defendants is advertised, offered for

sale, sold, transported and distributed to agents, dealers and purchasers throughout the various States of the Union and abroad as a part of interstate and foreign commerce under a common control, direction and oversight, and without competition among them. The larger part of the same (except The Imperial Tobacco Company and British-American Tobacco Company) is advertised, offered for sale, sold, and distributed directly through the sales department of defendant, The American Company, which fixes the prices and determines all matters in connection therewith.

In order the better to carry out their purposes often herein described, certain of the defendant companies, especially the American Snuff Company, American Cigar Company, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, R. A. Patterson Company, Standard Snuff Company, Pinkerton Tobacco Company, F. R. Penn Tobacco Company, Day and Night Tobacco Company, Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Company, Nall & Williams Tobacco Company and others, maintain separate purchasing and sales departments, with agents who purchase and solicit trade for them in many different States, and through them and otherwise they buy supplies of Leaf and sell and distribute their products as a part of interstate and foreign trade and commerce; but all such defendants either directly or indirectly report to The American Tobacco Company, which under agreements and the general plan of operation has ultimate control and decides how and where the several defendants may operate, fixes all prices and prevents any real competition among them.

Competition between defendants as to prices at which the several Tobacco products of each are sold and delivered is further prevented and destroyed by their agreeing there shall be none and by their agreeing upon, establishing and maintaining, from time to time, arbitrary and non-competitive prices for such products sold in interstate trade and commerce, and by their selling and delivering the same therefor, which are greatly in excess of those which would prevail but for this unlawful combination and conspiracy.

It results that all business of defendants is conducted without real competition among them and as a part of a general plan, agreement, combination and conspiracy, by which they have destroyed competition, driven out opponents, deterred others from entering, and now unreasonably hinder, restrain and monopolize interstate and foreign trade and commerce in Leaf Tobacco and articles fabricated therefrom or necessary therein. They have already driven out most opponents and have obtained such power in combination that the few established competitors must conduct their business in the well-grounded fear of swift destruction whenever defendants may decide to eliminate them, and the mere withholding or withdrawal of their numerous brands from any Tobacco dealer—jobber or retailer—would probably render his success impossible. The opportunities for any new competitors are constantly being closed by defendants; the agencies for distribution are rapidly coming under their undisputed control, and unless prevented and restrained their complete unchallenged dominion of every branch of trade and commerce in Tobacco and its products may be confidently expected at an early day.

The following summary shows in round figures the total Tobacco products manufactured in the United States during 1906. For the same year the combined output of defendants, including that of the British-American Tobacco Company manufactured in bond and exported, all sold and distributed as parts of interstate and foreign trade and commerce, was in excess of the amounts specified, and actually and relative to the whole it has since then increased and is now increasing:

	Total United States. 1906. Manufactured	Defendants' Output. Pounds. Tobacco, plug and smoking	Pounds. 282,000,000
Snuff	23,660,000	22,500,000	
Cigarettes	6,328,000,000	4,900,000,000	
Small Cigars	995,000,000	905,000,000	
Cigars, Sto- gies, etc	7,375,000,000	747,135,000	

XIX.

PRAYER.

Wherefore petitioner prays:

1. That the contracts, combinations, and conspiracies in restraint of trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations, together with the attempts to monopolize and the monopolies of the same hereinbefore described be declared illegal and in violation of the act of Congress passed July 2, 1890, and subsequent acts, and that they be prevented and restrained by proper orders of the court.
2. That the agreements, contracts, combinations, and conspiracies entered into by the defendants on or about September 27, 1902, and thereafter, and evidenced among other things by the two written agreements of that date. Exhibits 1 and 2 hereto, be declared illegal, and that injunctions issue restraining and prohibiting defendants from doing anything in pursuance of or in furtherance of the same within the jurisdiction of the United States.
3. That The Imperial Tobacco Company, its officers, agents, and servants be enjoined from engaging in interstate or foreign trade and commerce within the jurisdiction of the United States until it shall cease to observe or act in pursuance of said agreements, contracts, combinations, and conspiracies entered into by it and other defendants on or about September 27, 1902, and thereafter, and evidenced among other things by the contracts of that date Exhibits 1 and 2 hereto.
4. That the British-American Tobacco Company be adjudged an unlawful instrumentality created solely for carrying into effect the objects and purposes of said contract, combination, and conspiracy entered into on or about September 27, 1902, and thereafter, and that it be enjoined from engaging in interstate or foreign trade and commerce within the jurisdiction of the United States.
5. That the court adjudge The American Tobacco Company, the American Snuff Company, The American Cigar Company, the American Stogie Company, the MacAndrews & Forbes Com-
- pany and The Conley Foil Company is each a combination in restraint of interstate and foreign trade and commerce; and that each has attempted and is attempting to monopolize, is in combination and conspiracy with other persons and corporations to monopolize, and has monopolized part of the trade and commerce among the several States and with foreign nations; and order and decree that each one of them be restrained from engaging in interstate or foreign commerce, or, if the court should be of opinion that the public interests will be better subserved thereby, that receivers be appointed to take possession of all the property, assets, business, and affairs of said defendants and wind up the same, and otherwise take such course in regard thereto as will bring about conditions in trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations in harmony with law.
6. That the holding of stock by one of the defendant corporations in another under the circumstances shown be declared illegal and that each of them be enjoined from continuing to hold or own such shares in another and from exercising any right in connection therewith.
7. That defendants, each and all, be enjoined from continuing to carry out the purposes of the above described contracts, combinations, conspiracies, and attempts to monopolize by the means herein described, or by any other, and be required to desist and withdraw from all connection with the same.
8. That each of the defendants be enjoined from purchasing Leaf Tobacco or from selling and distributing its manufactured output as a part of interstate and foreign trade and commerce in conjunction or combination with any other defendant, and from taking part or being interested in any agreement or combination intended to destroy competition among them in reference to such purchases or sales.
9. That petitioner have such other, further, and general relief as may be proper.

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

HENRY FISCHER, President of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, died at Louisville, Saturday, the 15th day of February, 1908, in his forty-second year. Mr. Fischer had been president of the organization since its beginning, being elected president at the initial convention in St. Louis in May, 1895, and having been re-elected at each succeeding convention since that time.

He was a tireless worker for the cause of unionism, and had the interest of the workingmen always at heart. Many members of unions in distress, mattered not what their calling, can testify to his generosity, and any effort he could make to better their condition, he put forth without considering the cost or inconvenience to himself.

As an officer of the Tobacco Workers'

International Union, Mr. Fischer was an ardent promoter of the interests he represented, and during his incumbency in office, he traveled in nearly every state in the Union addressing Unions of the workingmen of every craft and calling. His addresses were always vigorous calling attention of his hearers to and reminding them of the duties they owed themselves and their fellow unionists.

His untiring efforts resulted in the organizing of a large number of unions other than that of the particular craft he represented. To this the organizers of the A. F. of L. and those of individual trades can bear witness.

As an advocate for the establishment of the Union Label, there were few greater enthusiasts, as he saw clearly that it was the guiding star for the prosperity of organized labor.

His tireless efforts are largely responsible for the strong position which the Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union now holds, and to him much credit is due for the growth of the organization.

For this each member owes him a debt of gratitude, as it was in the championing of their rights that he spent the last thirteen years of his life and departed this life still in harness chafing at the disability which prevented his further participation in what he termed was "his life working."

Requiescat in pace; and, in the words of the sage, "May the good he has done long live after him."

Mr. Anthony McAndrews, First Vice-President of the International Union for the past eleven years, assumes the duties of President since the death of Mr. Fischer.

Mr. McAndrews is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, a member of Local Union No. 25, in which he has served as President for a number of years. A majority of the Locals need no introduction, as he has been a familiar figure of conventions since 1897, and has already a large circle of acquaintances among the membership of our Union. Being in the capacity of 1st Vice-President, he was called to serve in organizing work and promotion of the interests of the International Union.

In Memoriam

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Providence to remove from our midst our brother and colleague, HENRY FISCHER, thereby depriving the International Executive Board of its chief executive head and the International Union of the services of one who was ever ready to lend his aid in the promotion of the good cause for which he was enlisted. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, and a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them. We further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be published in our official journal. Be it further

RESOLVED, That we drape our charter in mourning for sixty days.

A. McANDREWS,
First Vice-President.

W. R. WALDEN,
Second Vice-President.

CHARLES LAVOIE,
Third Vice-President.

ROBT. H. FOX,
Fourth Vice-President.

JOHN RUCKERT,
Fifth Vice-President.

W. S. THOMAS,
Sixth Vice-President.

E. LEWIS EVANS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Deaths.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It pleased the Divine Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed President and Brother Henry Fischer.

WHEREAS, Brother Henry Fischer, being a true co-worker and brother and a consistent President of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, be it

Resolved, That the Unions have lost a true friend as well as a President. Be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 69 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in memory of our President and Brother that has gone before us, and the heartfelt sympathy of our Local No. 69 be extended to the bereaved family of our dear President and Brother.

JOHN SERCH, *President.*

JOHN GRIFFIN, *Financial Sec'y.*

PETER SCHRECK, *Treasurer.*

GEORGE HETCHBERGER, *Rec. Sec.*

ORGANIZED LABOR'S SUCCESS.

MORE strikes succeed than fail; and among the most successful ones are those called by organized labor. So the Department of Commerce and Labor has ascertained after a digestion of labor statistics gathered during the last twenty-five years.

Of all strikes called in that period the employes won all their demands in 48 per cent of the establishments, and succeeded partly in 15 per cent more, while in only 37 per cent did they fail. Labor organizations were wholly successful in 49 per cent, while unorganized labor only in 34 per cent. Labor organizations failed entirely in only 35 per cent, while the unorganized were wholly defeated in 56 per cent.

Demands for increases in wages have been the most popular cause of strikes, 41 per cent being due to this. Disputes concerning the recognition of unions and union rules caused 23 per cent of the strikes, wholly or in part. Strikes for the latter reasons have shown a re-

markable increase in the last few years, the department finds. The sympathetic strike, formerly much in vogue, has constituted only 3 per cent of all labor disturbances in the last few years.

During the last five years, 6 per cent of all strikes and 12 per cent of all lockouts were settled by joint agreement, and 2 per cent of the strikes and 2 per cent of the lockouts by arbitration. The department adds that these figures do not really show the advancement toward industrial peace, as both methods were adopted in many cases before a strike or lockout had been declared.

The total number of strikes and lockouts in the last twenty-five years was 33,303, affecting 7,444,279 employes.—*Joseph R. Buchanan, in New York Evening Journal.*

AWARD IN SILK STRIKE.

Right Rev. Mons. Coffey, of Carbon-dale, Pa., arbitrator in the settlement of the silk strike, which caused idleness during the summer for 8,000 operatives in the mills of Lackawanna valley, has made his award. He gives the employes a shorter working day as well as a slight increase in wages but decides against the union shop. In making his award Rev. Mons. Coffey fails to explain how wage earners could enforce arbitration and make their demands heard unless they had a union shop to back them up. This is a grieved oversight on the part of the reverend gentleman.

Jokes are splendid things when they are on the other fellow.

Labor unions should be very watchful for spies in their ranks. None but men of years of true and tried experience and faithfulness to the cause should be elected to office in a union. The man who has never broken the faith is the one who can be depended upon when the union needs his services. The man with a clean record can best be trusted with the responsibilities of the union. The union obligation is as solemn as anyone can take, and those who have a faithful and wholesome respect for it should have first consideration when leaders are to be elected.—*Ex.*

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

There are several sorts of girls who should not attempt to come to the city to earn their living.

One is the sweetly dependent girl for whom the folks at home, particularly an adoring circle of men, have always fetched and carried.

The girl who is sentimental or supersensitive has a difficult fight to make when she comes into the city. Those who have positions to offer want the best possible service for the money they are paying. They do not ask why you are earning your living, nor will they express the idea that it is noble of you to support your mother. They may find that out in time and respect you the more for it, but the great question in their mind is:

"Can she do the work?"

"Will she keep our interests uppermost in her mind during business hours?"

There are hundreds of harassed nerve worn employers in every large city who are willing to pay salaries to girls who know how to spell and punctuate, and are willing to take an interest in the business. But they haven't a signe moment for the sentimental, supersensitive girl.

The girl who gives as little work as possible for the money she receives had better not attempt to live in a large city, or she who feels that a salary of \$6 or \$8 entitles her to do half-hearted work.

The girl who has not plenty of good clothes and a little sum of money saved to tide her over the period of waiting for a position had better give up the idea of coming to a large city until she has acquired both.

But the girl who has a trade at her finger tips, who has come to realize that in her home town she can rise no higher, if she is an expert stenographer or book-keeper and can keep the affairs of her employer locked in her breast, who has neat clothes and some money, if she has faith in herself as a worker, she will make a much better living and have better opportunities in the large city than would be possible in the small town.—*Philadelphia Press*.

BEWARE.

Beware of the fellow who insinuates, but does not make an honest charge; he is not only dishonest, but is a coward at heart, with a perverted mind as well. The church, fraternal, social and labor organizations are frequently rent asunder by the miserable pervert who casts insinuations against the character or motive of another without any reason or foundation except personal spite or aggrandisement. He is a moral degenerate who seeks to create discord, bad blood and finally dissension and disruption. Fortunately the best element in organized labor have become accustomed to these people, and their influence is largely destroyed and have arrived at the stage when they say: "Show me." Good men, however, are frequently driven out of organizations simply because they are so constituted that they cannot or will not stand slanderous abuse. The movement needs all the assistance it can get from the best and ablest minds, and above all, needs honest men as officers. The honest man is not afraid of an honest man who makes an honest, straightforward charge against him but no one is safe from the miserable, contemptible, backbiting character assassin. This moral pervert is always making insinuations and usually without any foundation upon which to base them and has done more to retard progress than any other agency employed or in operation.—*Ex.*

Threading a Thousand Needles.

A machine which threads 1,000 needles a minute is at work in a Swiss factory. The purpose of the machine is to thread needles that are placed afterwards in a loom for making lace. The device is almost entirely automatic. It takes the needle, carries it along, threads it, ties the knot, cuts the thread off a uniform length, then carries the needle across an open space and places it in a rack. The work of threading these needles was formerly done by hand.—*Ex.*

The French Government pensions the employees of its tobacco factories after twenty-five years service, the men receiving a pension of £30, and the women one of £20 a year.

WHY UNION OF WORKERS CAN NOT BE A TRUST.

It is a Voluntary Association of Many
for Benefit of All the Community.

In an address before the conference
on trusts recently held at Chicago
Samuel Gompers said in part:

"It must be borne in mind that the American Federation of Labor speaks for labor—that is, for the masses as a whole, whether organized or unorganized. The trades union is the only successful attempt to give voice to the 'voiceless masses.' In every trade, in every community where trades unions exist they are recognized as the spokesmen of the workers and in fact of all except the employing and the idle rich classes. None concedes this more promptly than the unorganized themselves, who from ignorance or adverse environment may not yet be able to join the ranks of the organized workers, but they look to that protector of their rights as wageworkers and are glad to be represented by their more advanced fellow workers.

"The public itself does not seriously question that the trades unions speak for all labor and hence for the masses.

"It must be remembered that the trades union, while not a trust, is just as inevitable and logical a development as the trust itself. The trades union find its greatest development under the same economic conditions which produce the trust—that is, the introduction of machinery, the subdivision of industry, the adoption of vast and complicated systems of production which obliterate the individuality of the worker and thus force him into an association, but not a trust, with his fellows in order that collectively they may protect their rights as wageworkers and as citizens and also guard the interests of all workers.

"Let me reiterate most emphatically here and now that the trades union is not and from its very nature cannot be a trust. It is sometimes derisively called a trust by those who expose their own ignorance of economic first principles in making such a statement.

"The trades union is the voluntary association of the many for the benefit

of all the community. The trust is the voluntary association of the few for their own benefit. The trades union puts no limit upon its membership, except that of skill and character. It welcomes every wageworker. In fact, its strength and influence rest in its universal adoption by the wageworkers as the permanent and potent method of voicing their needs. Were every wageworker in the country a member of organized labor still would there be no labor trust.

"Trusts consist of organizations for the control of the products of labor. Laborers have not a product for sale. They possess their labor power—that is, their power to produce. Certainly there cannot be a trust in anything which has not been produced; hence for this if for no other potent reason it is economically unsound as well as it is untrue to designate organizations of labor as trusts.

"The trades union, through association, makes production more effective; but, unlike the trust, it does not seek a monopoly of the benefits for the few. The trades union ever seeks to distribute the benefits of modern methods of production among the many. It sets an example that trust promoters may well follow.

"It is only fair to say that the greatest and most enlightened combinations of capital in industry have not seriously questioned the right and indeed the advisability of organization among employees. There are economy of time and power and means of placing responsibility in 'collective bargaining' with employees which bring the best results for the benefit of all.

"Organized labor has less difficulty in dealing with large firms and corporations today than with many individual employers or small firms.

"We have recently seen examples of the bitter antagonism to labor by certain small employers, whose ideas of industry seem to be mediaeval rather than modern.

"The workers of the country have pretty thoroughly mastered the broad economic truth that organization is the watchword of modern industry. Labor concedes the right of organization among employers. It is perfectly willing to deal with such associations, provided its

own rights are not denied or invaded—to put it more strongly, provided its rights are recognized and conceded.

"Wageworkers, speaking for themselves and the masses, are certain that they in their capacity as producers will be able to protect their rights and interests. The progress they have made thus far justifies this confidence. As to the future, the workers are alert to the dangers which beset them. Owing to the logical basis on which the trades union is grounded it can and will adapt its course to every changing condition which affects its existence and progress. Intelligent organized labor constantly urges its rightful demands on modern society.

"The work of organization will go on with increasing vigor each year until every worker, skilled and unskilled, is a member of his organization and educated to an understanding of his rights, both civic and economic, and how to lawfully protect them."—*Ex.*

TOBACCO A NECESSITY.

The government of the United States has officially declared that tobacco is a necessity rather than a luxury. The question arose over the legitimacy of the payment by the government for tobacco purchased for persons in quarantine in the canal zone. The ruling reads:

"Tobacco has long since been recognized as a necessity and not a luxury among laboring men—I mean the class of common laborers employed on public works, and especially with this class when in confinement. A person in quarantine is practically in confinement. All penitentiaries and other similar institutions have recognized this fact; even insane asylums issue tobacco to certain patients.

"Tobacco issued under the circumstances under which the tobacco in question was purchased and issued is not a gratuity any more than the purchase and issue of coffee would be a gratuity." —*Exchange.*

In sending his yearly subscription to one of the Winnipeg newspapers a Manitoba farmer wrote: "Dear Sir—if you see any women that want to get married send them this way. I want a wife my self and a good many more."

"UN-AMERICAN"—ITS MEANING.

WHY is it every time a hostile writer gets busy with his pencil he tries to cast odium on the trades union movement by denouncing it as "un-American?" Does "un-American" mean anything bad?

If so, why not denounce the importation of our forefathers from the old country? Why not denounce the independence that was imported along with the Pilgrim Fathers?

No howl has ever come from these hostile croakers against our fundamental laws, which are un-American and was imported from England; our styles, which are un-American and are imported from London and Paris; our science, which is largely imported from Germany; or even our cheap laborers, who are so un-American we cannot pronounce their names, but must number them like convicts, and who are imported from Italy, Hungary, Slavonia, Russia and others of those un-American lands.

These hostiles swill down un-American French, and Rhine wines without a quiver of the lip and pronounce them better than the American brand; they spend millions of dollars to view Old World scenery and indulge in Old World dissipations, and not a word about its being un-American; the hostile daddies trade their good American daughters and ducats for un-American titles and debauchery; but let the men in the shops, who make the good American dollars these same hostiles are squandering on un-American flubdubbery, form a union, and they immediately turn loose their dogs of war in the press and the pulpit upon this "un-American institution of organized labor."

Everything "imported" to satisfy the rapacious maw of the rich is good; everything "imported" to benefit the poor is bad, unless it makes them more subservient to the rich.

It should be remembered that there are few Americans left—they have nearly all been killed off by we foreigners who imported more deadly weapons than the bow and arrow. What few remain are penned up on reservations, and we foreigners have relieved them of the

American liberty they once had, as well as their American lands. Let that pass—it's a painful story and it's over now.

But the brand of independence we call American was imported with the Pilgrim Fathers and is perpetuated in the trade union movement. It was really then, and is now, a struggle for authority. The Puritans "struck" against domination over their souls and body by those in authority over them. Trades unions are striking against the same thing.

The Puritans "struck" for greater authority over their own lives. Today workingmen have organized to make an effective strike for the same thing.

Those sturdy foreigners who would rather face the wilderness and the savage than to fawn at the feet of monarchs, who claimed complete authority over their souls and bodies by representing the living God, where the prototype of that other un-American institution, organized labor, which fights against the assumed authority of industrial monarchs, whose grip is fastened upon them by means of a vicious wage system, and who claims authority by reason of their representing the god of gold.

If there is one un-American thing that is good, it is that spirit of independence imported by our forefathers and perpetuated through their posterity which will eventually rid this new world of all forms of slavery to assumed authority—even to the wage slave—the slave of commercialism.—*Ex.*

Steel Trust Not to Cut Wages.

The United States Steel corporation has sent out notices recalling the order to cut wages issued several weeks ago. It is said that the change of plan was adopted as a matter of policy, as it was feared that the lowering of wages in connection with the large earnings of the corporation in the present year might be the cause of odious comparisons.

British unionists strike at the root of evils that assail them. Realizing that injustice under the law can only be removed by changing the law, they get into the law-making bodies and change them. This ought to be an object lesson to us Americans. We petition for laws; our British brethren enact laws.

AIR FILLED WITH SMOKE.

The United Kingdom is undoubtedly the best market in the world for tobacco, for its consumption has increased 30 per cent in the past fifteen years, or at the rate of 2 per cent a year. The use of tobacco is almost universal among the males above the age of 16 years. It is used in all known forms.

Laborers consume large quantities of chewing tobacco during the hours when smoking is not permitted on account of the character of their work or other causes. The pipe is seen everywhere, in the home, on the street and the sporting field and in all lounging places, trains, boats, etc. The cigar is most noticeable among the professional, moneyed and aristocratic classes, but the cigarette seems to be the special favorite of all classes and is consumed in immense quantities; it may be seen in the hands of mere lads as young as eight years, and dealers report that there is a growing cigarette trade among women. Snuff takers are still not uncommon.

The trade has gradually passed into the hands of great companies which have well-defined and profitable "working arrangements," and which in the United States would be known as "trusts." The greatest tobacco company is very powerful and controls directly or by contracts a large number of shops in each city and town. There are many smaller companies doing a successful business on account of the great possibilities everywhere, for a tobacco shop never finds it necessary to drum up trade. All that is necessary is to plant a shop in the stream of trade and it will flow into it.—*Cigar and Tobacco Journal.*

Merchants are quick to notice neglect on the part of union members to buy union goods, and great care should be taken that every person who fails to ask for label goods should be reported to his or her union. The careless and insincere members cast discredit on the whole labor movement, and it should be better to turn such members out than have them do injury while inside.—*Union Label.*

THE ENEMIES OF LABOR.

Who are the greatest enemies of organized labor? The first impulse would be to answer, the corporations, the trusts, or the employing class generally? But is this so? Is it not rather the non-union workmen? Who is it defeats every movement of organized workmen to better conditions? It is not the employer that the union need fear when entering into a conflict, but those who are of the same condition of life, and who would be equally benefitted by the success of the union as the members thereof.

Of the millions of workmen in the land, how small a portion of them are in the ranks of organized labor! Yet every improvement in present over past conditions of labor is due to the efforts and sacrifices of the brave men and women that compose the trade unions of the land and who are still struggling to further improve the lot of the worker, and are daily making progress to a higher and better life for the toiling masses of the earth.

Every advance made and every advantage gained through the efforts of organized labor is shared by the unorganized, who have been the greatest obstacles in the progress of the movement.

Every improvement in the general conditions of labor to-day over that of past years can be directly attributed to the organizations of labor. Behind every legislative enactment in the interest of labor will be found the influence of the trade union. In every State Legislature, in every Congress and law-making body of the world measures are being proposed to ameliorate the conditions of the toiler—to lighten the burdens of labor—and behind them all will be found the trade union, and the non-unionist shares the benefits of those whom he has ever antagonized.

What a mighty power for good would organized labor be, could all workmen be brought to realize it, and to join hands in a common cause. There is nothing that could not be attained by united effort. Legislatures would then bow in submission to that mighty force, and instead of being willing servants

of corporate wealth, they would be the servants of the people. The power of the people that made them would be the power that could unmake.

How can men, with the least spark of manly self-respect, bear to watch the struggles of their union fellow workmen and accept the results and benefits accruing from such struggles without lending a helping hand? Every workman owes it to his self-respect; he owes it to his fellow workman, to everything he holds near and dear, to join hands with the union of his craft and do his share in the movement that means much to all who toil. With what manly pride the trade unionist meets his fellow workman, conscious of duty alone; of having done his part, and of still doing it; he looks every one straight in the eye, knowing that he is not enjoying benefits that some others gained for him; with his union card in his pocket—his certificate of honor—he knows he will meet with true and loyal friends wherever he may go. Should he be in search of employment he finds on every hand those eager to assist him, and, should injustice be done him, just as eager to defend.

Come what will, or what may, it is much better to feel that one is doing his part along with fellow workmen to make the world better, than to, craven-like, accept the benefit of the others' efforts without doing anything to aid.—Ex.

Union Statistics.

A compilation of trades union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members, whereas last year Germany had 2,215,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,888,000 last year. Five European countries have more trades union members than the state of New York, but New York outranks Russia, Hungary and Spain, as well as the smaller countries.

INJUNCTIONS.

When this country was an aggregation of English colonies both the common law and the law of equity of England was in force. The common law of England was a precious heritage of Englishmen, but as it was not so full and complete as to meet all the cases which arose between Englishmen, the law of equity was established to meet those cases for which under the common law there was no provision.

The law of equity was limited to cases involving property rights for which there was no remedy under the common law. If a case did not involve property rights the law of equity provided no remedy; or if property rights were involved in a case and there was a remedy under the common law, the law of equity could not be invoked to decide it.

Of course there was in force in this country, after the War of the Revolution only the same body of the law of equity which existed before the Fourth of July, 1776, and power given to courts of equity by Parliament, or any decisions extending the law of equity or defining it by the English courts, could not apply to cases under it in the United States. The law of equity then in force and such statutory enactments as have amended it or limited it by the English courts, could not apply to cases under it in the United States. The law of equity then in force and such statutory enactments as have amended it or limited or extended the jurisdiction of courts of equity are the only sources of authority for such courts in the United States.

The jurisdiction of courts of equity—notwithstanding these rules and controlling them—has been greatly extended by the rulings of such courts themselves. It is plain to every one that courts can not make laws; they can only construe them. And if courts of equity have increased their jurisdiction by construing the laws, it is also plain that they have usurped power and authority which they did not have when this country severed its political connection with England, and which the statutes have not given them. They have usurped

power, and judicial usurpation of power is the most dangerous of all usurpations.

If the president usurps power not given him by the constitution there are remedies. He may be impeached by Congress, and if he is not, a new president may be elected who will undo the injury his usurpation has caused. If Congress is guilty of usurping power not given it by the constitution, in two years it will have to be re-elected and new men may be sent to that body who will undo their work. If either the president or Congress usurps power not given them by the constitution the courts may set aside their acts. But if the courts usurp authority or jurisdiction not given them by the constitution, where is the remedy? The federal Judges are appointed during good behavior, and they can not be reached except by impeachment by Congress. In a few cases presidents have not enforced the decisions of the courts, they claiming they were judges of their powers under the constitutions as well as the courts. But it is so difficult to reach a United States court, especially when one enlarges its equitable jurisdiction, that there is practically no remedy for such usurpations, except in the resistance of the States in their sovereign capacity and the awakened resentment of the people.

Another great difficulty is that our country has been governed by lawyers from the very beginning. John Randolph pointed out this danger to our institutions, and so did Thomas Jefferson. If courts enlarge their jurisdiction it is lawyers that act as judges, and a sufficient number of lawyers will sustain those usurpations, and they have become embodied in the text books which students of the law use to acquire their knowledge of law. Many lawyers who have sought to limit the powers of courts of equity in labor disputes, instead of attacking the jurisdiction of the courts as they might well do, sustain that usurped jurisdiction and endeavor to reach their end by questions of property rights.

Courts of equity never had jurisdiction in criminal matters, yet they have made crimes of acts which never were

and never will be crimes. They have enjoined free persons from passing along certain highways open to all and probably punished any who disobeyed their injunctions. They have enjoined persons from committing criminal acts for which, upon conviction, the law guilty of their violation under the common law or under statutes of the land. Yet when it has been attempted to remedy such usurpations the lawyers in Congress and in the Legislatures have not permitted the enactments of statutes that would prevent such unjust usurpations in the future. Lawyers with great reputation and learning have indorsed such usurpations by not using their learning and ability to undo them, or at least prevent the courts from attempting like usurpations in the future.

Great lawyers in the interests of corporations have held that Congress had no power to limit the jurisdiction of the courts in equity cases. The Supreme Court of the United States is made the judicial branch of the government by the constitution, but its powers and jurisdiction are defined by the constitution in plain language; but that court could not be organized until Congress acted, and should Congress repeal the laws organizing it there would be no Supreme Court. Congress has limited the jurisdiction of that court in several ways, and in creating other courts Congress has limited or fixed their jurisdiction and shown its control over such courts at almost every session.

Government in the United States is not something above and apart from the people. It is a creation by the people for their happiness and well-being, and the judicial branch of the government should represent them as well as the legislative or executive branch. If either of these branches exceed their jurisdiction they should be amenable to the people, and free government can not exist unless this is the case. The people express their will in their constitutions; they grant their power to their governments by these constitutions, and when any part of their governments usurp powers not granted to them a free people will soon call them to account.

In striving to obtain their equity as men laboring people have had to wage continual war for some 600 years. In the beginning of this strife they were serfs and slaves. They have broken down barrier after barrier erected just beyond. Law and lawyers and judges have almost universally been against them. The law of conspiracy which was passed in England nearly 300 years before was resuscitated to punish them in their strivings for better conditions in the last century. They have progressed, notwithstanding all this great opposition, and their progress, though often interfered with, has been steady. But a condition now confronts them in this country which will require all their manhood and courage and all their ability to overcome. It is the opinion of many of their friends that they can only succeed by electing their fellows to office, to make their power felt in the governments of their States and country, so that no politician or judge or lawyer will ever again treat them as underlings. If they are content to be underlings they will always be underlings. If they are capable of greater things, as it is believed they are, let them show it now.—Labor World.

THE CALABASH PIPE.

When the British Army was in South Africa during the late war, and the "Queen's pipes" had either been lost or stolen," Tommy Atkins," in search of a new pipe made an interesting discovery which has led to the creation of a great industry, and the introduction of a pipe which has become exceedingly fashionable.

The soldiers discovered that a certain gourd-like plant—with resemblance in shape to the English marrow—made a very sweet and cool smoke if properly cut. This gourd, with a stem beautifully and symmetrically curved by nature, had long served as a water carrier or drinking cup for the Kaffirs, but when "Tommy," the Dutch, and the Kaffirs began to line the abbreviated gourds with tin and use them as pipes, the Dutch farmers began to think that this useful plant was worth cultivating. The calabash pipe is the result of their labours, and many

farmers in the Oudtshoorn district, east of Cape Town, who are cultivating the plant, are now reaping a golden harvest.

For the past two years the calabash pipes have been growing in favour, and now many clubmen, with enormous bell-shaped pipes in their mouths, exchange views on the methods of colouring calabash bowls. According to the manager of Messrs. A. Frankau and Co. Limited, who import the calabash, the new pipe has become so popular that there is every prospect of the industry spreading over a much larger area in South Africa. "The popularity of these South African pipes is due to the fact that they are extremely light in weight, and very sweet, and that they colour beautifully without any special care or attention. They come to us in a raw state, and we mount them with vulcanite stems and silver, and line the bowls with meerschaum. The cheap calabash, lined with composition, is sold for 5s., but for the better class article, lined with meerschaum, the retail price is between 7s. 6d. and 15s. Last year's crop was not very good, owing to the raids of some insect, but we managed to secure the good part of it. In choosing the gourds, the bell-shaped and the quality of the surface have to be considered. I have no doubt that many Dutch farmers will turn their attention to the cultivation of this plant."—Ex.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S PROBLEMS

BY REV. CHARLES STEZZLE.

Trades unionism is passing through a critical period in its history. It will always be on the verge of a crisis, because it has to do with life, for life must mean growth, and growth means pain.

But there are certain conditions in the industrial world which call for most careful thought on the part of trades union leaders. No little two by four propaganda method will meet the situation.

First, there is the enemy from without. Never before has there been made such a systematic effort to destroy organized labor. Employers' Associations and

Citizens' Alliances have largely passed their period of hysteria. They are now getting down to the job in a scientific, business-like way. They are attacking labor through the courts. They are employing expert lawyers, many of whom are absolutely unscrupulous, and who devote their entire time to the task of mapping out campaigns against the trades union, and supposedly in the interest of their employers. They have an almost unlimited amount of money at their disposal. A half million dollars a year by the National Association, besides the millions raised by local bodies, is to be used against the "bad" type of trades unionism, which means, in most cases, the trades union which dares go out on strike.

These efforts will fail to destroy organized labor. They will purge it so that it will become stronger and better, just as the Church was purged through the fierce opposition of its oppressors. But there are certain things within trades unionism which demand the attention of its truest friends.

First, there is its very strength. The growth of trades unionism in recent years has been one of the most significant things of modern times. This growth has brought with it a great mass of enthusiastic fighters, but who at the same time, are uninformed as to the fundamental principles of their cause. These will endanger the movement if no effort is made to give their work intelligent direction. There must be better "team-work." Their attack must not be that of the mob but that of trained soldiers. Clearly, then, the leaders must see to it that the recruits shall have a course of training which will enable them to "give a reason for the hope that is within them."

Second, on account of the development of organized labor, there has come to be a specialization of industries even within its ranks, which has very naturally resulted in jurisdictional strife. Even mob enthusiasm is better than this, for the mob will receive sympathy from the neutral onlooker, but jurisdictional strife not only causes bitterness and hatred within, but disgust and ridicule without.

Third, organized labor must deal not only with the ignorance of its own members, but it must educate the general public. It is lamentable that even otherwise intelligent business and professional men are in absolute ignorance of the principles of organized labor. If the public does not know about trades unionism, it must be admitted that it is the fault of organized labor. It is not the business of the outsider to inform himself concerning trades unionism. It is the trades union's job to compel attention and to correctly inform the outsider.

These are some of the problems which confront organized labor to-day. That they will be adjusted in due time, there can be no doubt. But immediate attention to them will save many a year of struggle and a great deal of suffering and heart-ache.

AMERICAN UNIONISM VERSUS THE BRITISH.

John Hodge, M. P., one of the fraternal delegates from the British trade union congress, to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the New York Central Federated Union recently. Mr. Hodge said in part:

"So far as I can see, you are up against the same kind of fight that we are waging in the old country. When we ask for concessions in England the manufacturers say that they have American competition to contend with. I found after I came here that when you ask for concessions you are confronted with the plea of British competition. You have two dominant parties in politics in this country, as we have in England, but in England the labor unions have made good progress in getting members into parliament, and now in the eyes of the law trade unionism in England is stronger than it ever was before. In England, as in this country, labor saving machinery is driving out of work thousands of persons in many trades, and I do not believe that labor gets its fair share of the fruits of its toil."

"The problem of destitution and lack of work in the old country is a much bigger one than it is here. There is no such destitution in this country as in

England and no such army of unemployed. In this country you do not know the extreme poverty that exists in England. In London alone statistics showed that 200,000 children went breakfastless to school every day."

THE INJUNCTION COURT IS STILL BUSY.

THE hardest blow that has yet been struck by an American court at organized labor fell in Cleveland, Ohio, last week when Judge Phillips decided that John A. Healey, who was sued for the dissolution of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, has a good cause of action. The court overruled a demurrer to Healey's petition filed by the union.

The court held that the association is an illegal one, because its policy is contrary to the public rights. The court said the association destroyed the commercial individuality of its members and that it impaired the right of manufacturers to conduct their own business.

The court will make an injunction limiting the purposes for which the money in the treasury may be expended until the case is heard on its merits.

The Glass Workers' Union has 6000 members and \$100,000 in the treasury. Healey represents two branches of the membership known as the cutters and flatteners. He said they were being discriminated against. The blowers and gatherers denied this claim.

"This is the most startling opinion that has yet been handed down from the bench," says the Chicago Daily Socialist. "Following closely upon the heels of the Washington decision, in which the A. F. of L.'s unfair list is pronounced an illegal conspiracy, the action of Judge Phillips, in declaring the union itself to be an illegal institution, is a long step in advance and that is likely to arouse the deepest interest throughout the industrial world."

There is no gainsaying the fact that powerful interests are at work to destroy organized labor, and the working people who have been looking to the unions for protection might as well face that stern fact and prepare themselves accordingly."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

MILLIONAIRE LABOR UNION.

The wealthiest labor union in the world is the Amalgamated Engineers' Society of Great Britain. Statements just published show that this organization possesses funds amounting to over \$3,500,000. Most of this is locked up in secure investments, which bring in steady returns. On January 1, 1907, the membership of the union was 105,188. The union pays sick, death and superannuation benefits. The organization has just presented a demand for an increase in wages of two shillings a week, and announces that it may ask for an additional increase at the end of another six months.—English paper.

Continued from page 7.

10. To the end, therefore, that the United States of America may obtain the relief to which it is justly entitled in the premises, may it please your honors to grant unto its wr'ts of subpoena directed to the said defendants,

The American Tobacco Company,
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.,
Imperial Tobacco Company of Great
Britain and Ireland, Ltd.,

American Snuff Company,
American Cigar Company,
American Stogie Company,
Havana Tobacco Company,
Havana-American Company,
P. Lorillard Company,
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company,
Spaulding & Merrick,
R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company,
Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,
S. Anargyros,
Monopol Tobacco Works,
Luhrman & Wilbern Tobacco Co.,
The John Bollman Company,
F. F. Adams Tobacco Company,
John W. Carroll Tobacco Company,
Nall & Williams Tobacco Company,
Nashville Tobacco Works,
Day and Night Tobacco Company,
Pinkerton Tobacco Company,
R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co., (Inc.),
F. R. Penn Tobacco Company,
Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Company,
Liipfert-Scales Company,
W. S. Mathews & Sons,
T. C. Williams Company,

David Dunlop, (Inc.),
W. E. Garrett & Sons, (Inc.),
De Voe Snuff Company,
Standard Snuff Company,
H. Bolander,
Weyman & Bro.,
The Porto Rican-American Tobacco
Company,
United Cigar Stores Company,
Kentucky Tobacco Product Co.,
Amsterdam Supply Company,
MacAndrews & Forbes Company,
J. S. Young Company,
The Conley Foil Company,
The Johnston Tin Foil and Metal
Company,
Golden Belt Manufacturing Co.,
Mengel Box Company,
Manhattan Briar Pipe Company,
International Cigar Machinery Co.,
Garson Vending Machine Company,
Crescent Cigar and Tobacco Co.,
Florodora Tag Company,
Thomas Cusack Company,
M. Blaskower Company,
R. D. Burnett Cigar Company,
Cliff Weil Cigar Company,
Corporation J. & B. Moos,
The J. & B. Moos Company,
Dusel, Goodloe & Co.,
J. J. Goodrum Tobacco Company,
Jordan, Gibson & Baum, (Inc.),
Louisiana Tobacco Company, (Ltd.),
The Smokers' Paradise Company,
Cuban Land and Leaf Company,
Porto Rican Leaf Tobacco Company,
Federal Cigar Company,
Federal Cigar Real Estate Company,
James B. Duke,
Percival S. Hill,
Paul Brown,
George A. Helme,
Thos. J. Maloney,
Thos. F. Ryan,
George W. Watts,
John B. Cobb,
Wm. H. McAlister,
Benj. N. Duke,
H. D. Kingsbury,
Rufus L. Patterson,
Grant B. Schley,
P. A. B. Widener,
Caleb C. Dula,
George Arents,
Robert B. Dula,

Robert D. Lewis,
 Oliver H. Payne,
 Robert K. Smith,
 George G. Allen,
 Wm. R. Harris,
 A. N. Brady,
 H. M. Hanna,
 Pierre Lorillard,
 Frank H. Ray,
 Charles N. Strotz,
 W. C. Reed, and
 Williamson W. Fuller, and each and every one of them, commanding them and each of them to appear herein and answer, but not under oath (answer under oath being hereby expressly waived), the allegations contained in the foregoing petition and abide by and perform such orders and decree as the court may make in the premises.

*Attorney for the United States
 for the Southern District of New York.*

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,

Attorney-General.

MILTON D. PURDY,

Assistant to the Attorney-General.

J. C. MCREYNOLDS,

EDWIN P. GROSVENOR,

Special Assistants to the Attorney-General.

JULY, 1907.

JUST PARAGRAPHS.

The textile trades of Russia show a union membership of 37,214.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus was 425 feet long and held 27,000 people.

Every 190,353 tons of coal mined in the United States last year cost one life.

The alphabets of the various languages of the world vary from 12 to 202 letters.

A lot of folks who think of faith only as a ferry to heaven are going to get their feet wet.

We become slaves to habits by counting an occasional indulgence as a demonstration of liberty.

The Jews were banished from England in 1290 and not recalled until the time of Oliver Cromwell.

You cannot tune up your life to the divine unless you will at some time shut out the din of daily business.

The latest thing in non-unionism is a strike preventive organization. Strike Breaker Farley is at the head of it.

The Wheeling Majority is now the official organ of the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association.

Every time that life seems wintry take it as evidence that the Gardener meant you for more than a summer squash.

Many a man would feel a good deal more confident about his interview with St. Peter if he was sure his wife wouldn't be there.

It is doubtful whether the frigate bird or the Alpine swift can fly faster. Both are credited with a possible speed of over 150 miles an hour.

The Blaine donkey, once the property of James G. Blaine, still roams around the outskirts of Bar Harbor. He is said to be over forty years old.

Approximately 1,250,000 union made cigars were made in Minneapolis, Minn., for October and 23,674 labels were issued to be used on cigar boxes containing union product.

Inventors are perfecting a new lock stitch machine which, it is claimed, will take 1,350 stitches a minute and enable an operator to do 600 pairs of shoes a day, or a pair a minute.



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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 Branch Office, 635 F St., Washington, D. C.

UNION MEN IN CHARGE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

The first legislature of the new state of Oklahoma, which is now in session, is practically a union labor legislature and is under a constitution which was very largely drafted by union men. In order that there may be a correct news report of the proceedings of the legislature available a news bureau is being opened at the capital on January 1. Writing of the necessity of this action J. Harvey Lynch, the editor, says:

"There is no one who knows better than you the real attitude of the associated press toward our movement, and how they through their reports, rarely, if ever, give us a square deal before the world's jury. They misquote, contort and absolutely lie about the lofty ideals and purposes of our splendid efforts, all of which tends to prejudice the public against us and often weakens our "weak-knee members" which greatly hinders progress."

Our Aim and Hope.

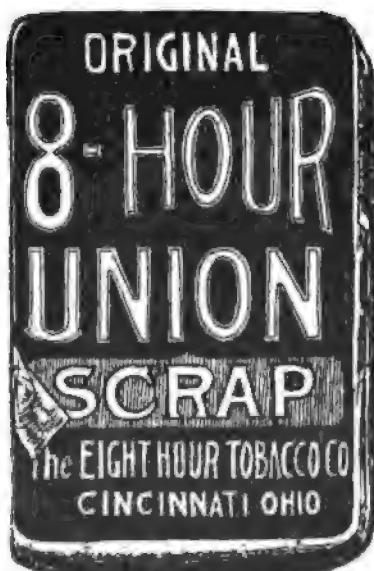
Trades unionism aims to establish a better world to live in, and to educate the workers so that each one will be better fitted to meet the responsibilities of manhood and womanhood, and be an honor to our American citizenship.

This noble work will go on and on until the evils that tend to drag down the masses of the people are driven into oblivion, and a thousand Van Cleaves cannot stay the progress of so righteous a movement.—*Ex.*

Carpenter's Great Progress.

The great body of Carpenters and Joiners was never in better condition than at present. During the last year it has added over 50,000 to its membership, and forces are now in motion for the erection of a fine building in Indianapolis to be used as the headquarters of the Brotherhood, plans for which will probably be presented at the next meeting of the executive board, to be held on January 13, 1908. It is stated that at its last meeting the executive board was invited to attend a meeting of the Civic Federation at Chicago, and four or five of them had done so. They found some 300 delegates present, 50 of whom were unionists.

Not less than 370,000,000 pounds of copper wire were in use on the telephone lines in America last year. This year there is expected an increase of 53,000,000 pounds. Considerable quantities of copper are used in the manufacture of brass for telephone instruments.



NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only factory in the country which has adopted the eight-hour working day.

THE
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

Old Established Brands

INDEX

**KISMET ON THE SQUARE G. T. W.
DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK**

NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew and Smoke

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Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

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TRY OUR CELEBRATED

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CIGARETTES

NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

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**GONE WRONG
OLD
NORTH STATE
GRANULATED
SMOKING TOBACCO
No longer bears the
UNION LABEL
and is not entitled to your
good patronage.
Give it the Place it is
entitled to.
Remember the name,
But leave it alone just the
same.**

Bull Dog Twist

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The Biggest
Selling  PLUG TWIST *in America* 

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UNION MADE

Little CIGARS and CIGARETTES

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NEW YORK

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

INDEPENDENT
MANUFACTURERS

"BLUE HEN"

"HIGH CARD"

"REX" and "Z"



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

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No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING. BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



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Scotten Dillon Company

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is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving Tobacco. Made by Union Labor, every bag bearing BLUE LABEL. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

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has a joy, a comfort, the man who does not, knows nothing about.

OUR CHEWING BRANDS:

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Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Best

Willie Harris

World Beater

Farmer's Delight

Each the Best Thing in its Class.

ROBT. HARRIS & BRO.

Reidsville, N. C.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.



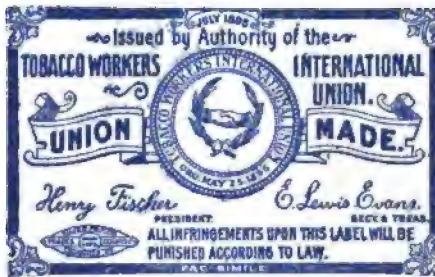
The

Tobacco Worker.

VOL. 12

March, 1908.

No. 3



Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' International Union.



ROOMS 66 AND 67
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CHEW
BLUE MOON
and
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Union Tobaccos

With Presents.



The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS
We make many other Brands
equally GOOD
Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

All Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Oronoco

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

—SMOKE—

"WHITE ROLLS"
CIGARETTES

THEY ARE
UNION MADE

ENOUGH SAID

WARE-KRAMER
TOBACCO CO.

NORFOLK, VA.

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 12.

March, 1908.

No. 3

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND FRIENDS.

It has seldom occurred that I have found it necessary to use the first person in addressing my fellow-workers and the people through the editorial columns of the *American Federationist*. What follows here refers to such an extraordinary circumstance and affects the labor organizations, their members and our friends so fundamentally, that I am impelled to address them in the most direct manner. The Supreme Court of the United States on February 3, 1908, rendered a decision in the case of the hat manufacturer Loewe against the United Hatters of North America, and decreed that the Loewe suit for threefold damages can be maintained under the S. erman anti-trust law. The Supreme Court holds that the action of the hatters, as described in the complaint, is a combination "in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states," in the sense in which those words are used in the Sherman law.

A decision by the Supreme Court, the highest tribunal of the country, is law and must be obeyed, regardless of whether or not we believe the decision to be a just one.

We protest that the trade unions of the country should not be penalized under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. In fact, I know that Congress never intended the law to apply to the labor unions, but the Supreme Court rules that it shall app'y to them; therefore, pending

action by Congress to define our status and restore our rights by modifying or amending the Sherman law, there is no alternative for labor but to obey the mandate of the court.

Under this decision the publication of a "We Don't Patronize" list in the *American Federationist*, or any other publication, makes the organization and the individuals composing it liable to monetary damages and imprisonment. This being the case I feel obliged to discontinue the "We Don't Patronize" list.

This course I pursue upon the advice of the legal counsel of the American Federation of Labor, as to the far-reaching character of the decision of the Supreme Court. This action is also advised by my colleagues of the Executive Council.

I have no words adequate to express the regret I feel at being obliged to take this action, especially as in the opinion of competent lawyers—and their opinion is shared by many other laymen as well as myself—this decision by the Supreme Court is unwarranted and unjust, but until Congressional relief can be obtained it must undoubtedly be binding upon us all. Were it only myself personally who might suffer, for conscience sake I should not hesitate to risk every penalty, even unto the extreme, in defense of what I believe to be labor's rights. In this case of the adverse court decision, and indeed in every other circumstance which may arise, I think those who know me do not question my loyalty, devotion, and willingness to bear fully any responsibility involved in the forwarding of the cause to which my life is pledged; but unfortunately the terms of the decision are such that no one person, even though president of the American Federation of Labor and willing to assume entire responsibility, will be permitted to take upon himself the sole penalty of protest against what I and every member of every organization affiliated to the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor, and indeed every patriotic citizen, must feel to be a most sweeping drag-net decision making the natural and rational voluntary action of workmen unlawful and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Personal willingness to bear the penalty would avail nothing in this instance to spare the other men of labor and our organizations from the penalties decreed to them by the Supreme Court, in fact such an attempt on my part would involve a vast number of people who would be held equally responsible with me.

I would fail in performing my duty, though it is a painful one, did I not point out that under this decision each and every officer and member of every labor organization becomes liable for any violation of the decision by any one, not only as to his organization, but individually to the extent of whatever his possessions may be.

I think our men of labor will agree with me that I have no right to expose them to the heavy penalty for disobedience under this decision of the Supreme Court.

I will say briefly here, as I do more fully editorially, that while obeying the decision of the court I feel most deeply that never in the history of our country has there been so serious an invasion of the rights and liberties of our people.

Under the court's construction of the Sherman law the voluntary and peaceful associations of labor that are organized for the uplifting of the workers, these unions, I say, are made the greatest offenders under the anti-trust law.

It is almost unbelievable that our unions which perform so important a service in the interest of civilization and moral and material progress are to be accorded the treatment of malefactors. Yet the more carefully this decision is read the more absolutely clear does it become that our unions are to be penalized by it, as the most vicious of trusts were intended to be, yet the trusts still go unpunished.

I have a strong hope that Congress will promptly take heed of the injustice that has been done the workers, and will so amend or modify the Sherman anti-trust law, that the labor unions will be restored

to the exercise of the powers and rights guaranteed to all our citizens under the constitution.

It is not conceivable that Congress will turn a deaf ear to the rightful demand of the workers of the country for relief from this most amazing decision, but until such time as relief is assured, I am compelled, for the safety of our men of labor, to obey literally the decision of the Supreme Court; but this situation created by the court must be met. It will be met.

While abiding by this decision, I urge most strongly upon my fellow-unionists everywhere to be more energetic than ever before in organizing the yet unorganized, in standing together, in uniting and federating for the common good.

Be more active than ever before in using every lawful and honorable means, not only to secure relief from the present situation at the hands of Congress, but in the doing of every thing which may promote the uplifting and noble work of our great cause of humanity. Like all great causes it must meet temporary opposition, but in the end it will accomplish all the more on account of the trials endured.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

THINK IT OVER.

Change the Campaign From "Knocking" to "Boosting."

LABOR has received another hard blow from the United States Supreme Court. They are coming thick and fast these days. This time the decision is intended to strike from the hands of union labor its most potential offensive and defensive weapon.

Passing upon an appeal brought from a lower court by Dietrich Lowe, a Danbury hat manufacturer, the Supreme Court decided that the manufacturer had a claim for damages because of a boycott levied against his manufactures by the Hatters' Union and the American Federation of Labor. It was held by the court that the organizations named conspired to injure Lowe's interstate trade and were, therefore, liable under the Sherman anti-trust law for damages.

This makes three decisions rendered by the Supreme Court within a short time against labor. The first was the declaration that the employers' liability law was unconstitutional; the second, that the law against the discharge of a workman because of membership in a union was unconstitutional.

It is thought that this latest decision is a sure indication of the position the court will take in the matter of the American Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list and the Bucks Stove Company. James W. Van Cleave, president of Bucks Company, and also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who is pushing this suit, as well as a general campaign against Samuel Gompers and the entire trade union movement, has expressed himself as highly pleased at the court's decision in the Danbury hatter's case.

In a statement to the press Wednesday he said: "I rejoice in this decision, for it is the culmination of a life work. It is no surprise. I have always had an abiding faith in the Constitution and the law of the country, as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

"Well," says the union man, who is getting the worst of it, "it is natural to have faith in an institution which gives you what you want."

But what will the trade unions do with all this array of court decisions against them? Van Cleave says: "This decision of the Supreme Court carefully eliminates all the coercive, violent and criminal methods of the American Federation of Labor that have been so prominent in the past."

Pretty strong word, that word "criminal," and Mr. Van Cleave would find it rather difficult, even supported by his "abiding faith" to prove its applicability to any acts of the American Federation of Labor.

A consensus of the opinions of labor men with whom the editor of this column talked about the Supreme Court's latest decision was that the thing for union labor to do now was to push the union label. They said that if it was unlawful to agitate against the products of a non-union concern, it certainly was lawful to advise one's friends to patronize union

manufacturers. It was thought that this idea could be carried to the extent of refusing to trade with a merchant who did not handle union-label goods when such were obtainable.

This would change the campaign from one of "knocking" to one of "boosting." Instead of denouncing the dealers in non-union goods, the organization would praise the dealer in union goods.

Just think that over and talk with the labor leagues about it.—*James R. Buchanan, in New York Journal.*

OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

Schooner That Was Used as an Experiment Dashed to Pieces.

THE following story of the first public excursion to Niagara Falls was written at the time by an eyewitness:

The schooner Michigan was the largest vessel on Lake Erie at that time. She was too large, in fact, to enter the various harbors on the lake, and, being somewhat decayed in her uppers, the owner, Major Frazer, got the idea that she would answer the purpose of testing the fate of a vessel that by accident might approach too near the cataract and also the fate of living things that might be caught in the rapids. The proprietors of the large public houses at the falls on both sides of the river and of stages and steamboats made up a purse to purchase the schooner, aware that they would be amply repaid by the spectators that the exhibition would attract.

For several days previous to September 6, 1828, the day for which the affair was fixed, which was Saturday, the stages and canalboats came to Buffalo crowded with people. On the night of September 5th wagons filled with country people rattled through the village in unbroken procession all night long, and on the morning of September 6th Buffalo itself seemed to be moving in one mass toward the point of attraction. Five steamboats had been advertised to leave Buffalo Saturday morning. They were the Henry Clay, William Penn, Pioneer, Niagara and Chippewa. The Chippewa was appointed to tow the schooner Michigan to the Niagara River. I was a passenger on her.

As soon as we got well under way the scene became interesting. The other four steamers came plowing along in our wake crowded to the guards with passengers and bands of music playing. The Chippewa towed the big schooner to Yale's landing, on the Canada side of the Niagara River, where our passengers went ashore, as did those of the William Penn. The passengers of the Henry Clay and Pioneer landed on the American side. Yale's landing was three miles above the falls, and the crowds of people were taken from there on down the river in wagons of all kinds. The hour fixed for towing the Michigan from Yale's Landing to the rapids was 3 in the afternoon.

This task, an extremely hazardous one, was intrusted to the oldest sailor on the lake, Captain Rough. With a yawl boat and five sturdy oarsmen the old captain got the schooner under way. They towed her to within a quarter of a mile of the first rapids and within half a mile of the tremendous precipice itself—as near as they dared approach. They cut the big vessel adrift, and she passed majestically on, while the oarsmen of the yawl had to bend their every nerve and muscle to remove themselves from the peril of being drawn down by the rushing waters. Indeed, such had been the fear and apprehension of the men that they mutined against Captain Rough and cut the towline before the time he had set. If they had obeyed the reckless old captain, he, the yawl and its crew would have preceded the Michigan over the falls.

The high grounds on both shores of the river were lined with people as the Michigan, unguided by human agency, approached, head on, the first rapid of the seething descent, apparently keeping the very course that a skillful navigator would have guided her in. The American ensign streamed from her bowsprit and the British jack floated at her stern. The vessel shot the first rapid unhurt, still head on, making a plunge, shipping a sea and rising from it in beautiful style. In her descent of the second rapid, the water momentarily increasing in velocity and tumult, her towering masts went by the board, giving the spectators a startling representation of the crashing of a vessel's spars in a shipwreck at sea. She

swung around and presented her broad-side to the dashing and foaming water, and, after remaining, it seemed, stationary for a moment, swung around until she was headed upstream.

Passing the third rapid she bilged, but carried her hull to all appearances whole as she tossed and groaned between Grass Island and the British shore to the Horseshoe fall, over which she was drawn stern foremost and hurled into the thundering abyss. She was dashed to fragments before she struck in the seething waters below. Immediately after she went over hundreds of people hurried below the falls. The river was covered with fragments of the vessel. Nowhere could be found as much as two boards nailed together, and her great timbers were broken into bits like firewood.

There were aboard the Michigan when she started on her trip toward the falls a wild bull buffalo from a western prairie, two bears from the Lake Superior regions, two foxes, a raccoon, a dog, a cat and four geese. When the vessel left Yale's Landing in tow all these were let loose on the deck except the buffalo. He was inclosed in a pen. The two bears got enough of the trip when the vessel began the descent of the first rapid, and they climbed down the side next the Canada shore, plunged into the swift water, breasted its powerful sweep successfully and reached the shore. They were so exhausted when they got on land that they made no resistance to being captured. The bears, before they abandoned the ship, climbed the masts of the vessel and, as it was presumed, from that outlook saw what their finish would be anyhow and then determined to take the chances of getting to land, slim as they were. The raccoon ran up a mast and remained there until the mast fell. He was never seen again. The foxes ran frantically up and down the deck and went over with the schooner, as did the buffalo bull and the geese. Not a trace of foxes or buffalo was ever found. Two of the geese swam ashore half a mile below the falls. The other two met the fate of the buffalo and the foxes.

The eight hour work day must be universal. Aim for that goal.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

A Defense of This Much Maligned
Trade Union Official.

THE Rev. Charles Stelzle, head of the labor department of the Presbyterian Church, in his comments upon "The Human Side of the Labor Question" has this to say about the greatly misunderstood "walking delegate."

"For an employer to know personally a thousand men and to deal with them individually is an utter impossibility. Because of the nature of present day industry collective bargaining has become a necessity. This must be true at least so far as general matters are concerned. Furthermore, the employer may really be divided into a hundred stockholders. It isn't often that a single individual has a cool five millions to put down for the starting of a business enterprise.

"When this is the case these stockholders will elect a board of directors, who in turn appoint a superintendent or manager, which individual is rarely a stockholder. It is his job to represent the interests of the stockholders. The stockholders have a perfect right to do this; so has the individual employer a manager represent his interests. It is also perfectly legitimate for a number of concerns to combine and form a so called trust, which combination of interests may elect a general manager.

"But the thousand workingmen must have the same privilege. They, too, have the right to combine, either as representing the force employed in a particular shop or factory, or they may organize all of the men in their craft in a particular city or section of country and appoint or elect a man who will represent their interests in the matters which have to do with their general welfare.

"He then becomes their business agent or 'walking delegate.' He is the expert on all matters pertaining to the craft as they have to do with business relationships. He is the spokesman of those who have elected him. His instructions come from them. He does nothing excepting as it is approved by the body of toilers who have placed him at their head. He not only protects the men by his wider knowledge of the state of business, but he protects those who might otherwise be subjected to punishment because of their active interest in behalf of their

fellows in the matter of securing better working conditions.

"When the business manager or superintendent representing the stockholders declines to deal with the business agent or walking delegate representing the employees, he forgets that he himself is simply a business agent or 'walking delegate,' and every argument which he produces against dealing with the men's representative comes back as a boomerang upon himself."

Union Labor to Stay.

"It is easier and more satisfactory to deal with the unit of labor than it is with the individual laborer," declared Heiman Justi, of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, discussing the South's labor problem before the Kentucky State Development Society.

"By helping organized labor to see clearly you can accomplish more," he said, "than by fighting it, and the sooner you learn to realize this one important fact the better for you as individuals and the better for the industry in which you are engaged.

"All talk of wiping out organized labor is not only idle, but it is a grievous mistake. Organized labor has come to stay, and while you may demoralize organized labor and defeat it for a time, you can depend upon it that the laborer every where is not any more likely to go back to the conditions that once prevailed and to the unscientific systems that were once in force than you are going back from your electric light to the tallow dip."

Women Who Are All Housekeeper.

Who has not met and suffered from the woman who is a rigid house keeper? No time is ever wasted in her house; every thing is formal, speckless, spotless and chillsome. Painfully precise is the arrangement of every article. Each piece of furniture looks as if pasted to its selected position. Woe to the unhelpful caller who displaces cushion or chair. The shining silver is not for use; the unsoiled carpet is destined to be worn out by constant sweeping. The windows, closed and stiffly draped, let in neither air nor sunshine; something might fade, and dust be conveyed with the sunshine and outside air. A determined air of warfare against dirt and disorder imparts a cold gleam to the eye and a gloomy watchfulness to the manner of this house-keeper. How thankfully we bid her 'Good bye,' glad that we are not destined to share the daily life of the inhabitants of this depressing abode! The thought of lounging, reading, laughing, in such a place fills us with dismay, and we decide not to intrude therein in the near future.—*Exchange.*

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg..

Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

The numerous firms, who by their unfair attitude toward their employees, have gained a place in Organized Labor's "We Don't Patronize" list, have at last been so hard hit by this withdrawal of patronage that they must resort to some underhand method for redress.

It's the old story of the belligerent small boy, who having started the fight, finds himself bested by the other boy, and goes crying to his ma that "Billy Jones hit me," but says never a word regarding his own part in the melee.

That the courts play the part of the gullible, sympathetic mother, and the unfair Manufacturers' Association the role of the shrewd small boy who has done nothing wrong, if allowed to tell his own story, makes the analogy com-

plete, when the short-sighted parent comes to the rescue of her offspring, and right or wrong, chastises his opponent.

But just wait till Billy Jones catches him away where his ma can not rescue him, then there will be a settling of accounts.

The decision of the courts has made it illegal for the unions to say "We Don't Patronize" unfair firms, but our main weapon, our privilege to buy where we please, they can never take from us; and now, as never before, the Union Label will assume the prominence which it has always deserved.

No court or legal enactment can dictate to the Union or individual what he shall buy or from whom he shall buy it; hence, it would seem that Organized Labor can still evidence their displeasure toward unfair firms by leaving them alone and patronizing fair firms.

If all the energy reserved from the Boycott is put behind the Union Label the results will surprise you. Even the huge Trusts will fall if their goods do not move.

ORGANIZED LABOR NOT A TRUST.

One grave error into which some people fall, particularly the opponents to our movement, is to designate the organizations of labor as "trusts."

The trade union is not, and from its very nature can not be, a trust.

Trusts consist of organizations for the control of the products of labor.

Workmen possess their labor power; that is, the power to produce. *Workmen have not any products for sale.*

There certainly can not be a trust in any thing which has not been produced. It is therefore economically unsound, as well as untrue, to designate labor organizations as "trusts."

The trust is an association of the owners and controllers of the product of labor for the benefit of a few.

The trade union is an association of many for the benefit of all.—*Samuel Gompers.*

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 11, 1907.

To Officers and Members:

GREETING—The Amendment offered by Local Union No. 13 of Detroit, Mich., to Sections 34 and 73 of the Constitution, having received the required number of endorsements, is herewith submitted to you for a *vote* of the membership to make it a part of our Constitution and a law by which we shall be governed.

The Amendments are as follows:

Amendment to Section 34.

Strike out on lines 18 and 19 the words "one-fourth" and insert the words "two-fourths," so as to read "two-fourths to General Expense Fund."

Strike out on line 23 the words "one-third" and the word "sick" and insert the words "one-fourth," so as to read "one-fourth to a Death Benefit Fund."

Strike out on line 25 the words "one-third" and insert the words "one-fourth," so as to read "one-fourth to a Strike Benefit Fund."

Section 34, as amended, to read.

"SEC. 34. After each weekly collection is made the Local Financial Secretary shall divide the receipts as follows: Two-thirds of the initiation fees, dues and International fines will be sent to the International Office and be known as receipts to the General Fund; and one-third of the initiation fees, dues, International fines, and such International assessments as may be levied, and all receipts from such Local assessment as may be levied, be known as receipts to the Local Fund.

"All receipts coming to the International Office (except such amounts as are derived from International Assessments, which shall go to the fund for which they are levied), shall be divided into three separate funds, to be known as follows: Two-fourths to 'General Expense Fund,' from which the expenses of conducting the International Office, salaries, organization work and label agitation shall be paid. One-fourth to a 'Death Benefit Fund,' from which all death benefits shall be paid. One-fourth

to a 'Strike Benefit Fund,' from which all strike benefits and lock-out benefits shall be paid. None of these funds shall be transferable one to the other."

Strike out Sections 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 entirely. Last two paragraphs of Section 60. The word "Sick" in Section 61. All of Sections 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 71.

Amendment to Section 73.

Strike out on line 3 the word "fifty" and insert the words "one hundred," so as to read "the sum of one hundred dollars shall be paid."

Section 73, as amended, to read.

"SEC. 73. Upon the death of any member who shall have been thus for at least one (1) year, the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) shall be paid toward funeral or cremation expenses of said member to the nearest kin, or such person or persons as have the burial of said deceased member in charge. But if such member should not have any person to take charge of such funeral, the Executive Board of the Local Union shall take charge of the burial of the said deceased member; provided, however, that said member has not been at the time of his or her death, disqualified by any conditions prescribed by the laws of the International Constitution."

Local Unions will fill in the blank enclosed along with this circular with the *vote* of the Local Union as taken by the Union and return the same to the International President on or before the 31st day of January, 1908.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 10, 1908.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—The following table shows the result of the return vote of Local Unions upon the amendments offered by Local No. 13 to Sections 34 and 73. It will be seen that the vote, by a majority of 199, the amendments have been defeated. No change will therefore be made in the Constitution. The sick and

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

death benefit features will remain as they have been.

The Assessments for the Sick and Death Benefit Fund will continue as now in force.

No. of Local.	Affirmative.	Negative.
1.....	27	....
2.....	.....	488
11.....	.....	250
12.....	.....	325
13.....	362	13
16.....	.....	155
18.....	24	....
19.....	.....	31
24.....	.....	58
25.....	56	7
29.....	.....	27
37.....	55	1
38.....	8	....
41.....	16	2
44.....	73	....
45.....	57	....
48.....	2	7
59.....	.....	43
63.....	11	16
69.....	18	....
71.....	23	....
72.....	.....	100
74.....	18	....
75.....	10	....
81.....	12	....
83.....	.....	8
84.....	20	....
86.....	8	....
87.....	60	7
97.....	26	....
98.....	.....	135
100.....	16	....
101.....	.....	6
102.....	15	....
108.....	60	15
120.....	11	6
124.....	11	1
126.....	5	2
Totals.....	1,504	1,703
		1,504

Majority in negative..... 199

The following Local Unions have failed to vote: Nos. 22, 23, 94, 123 and 125.

The above Local Unions having failed to return their vote on this important matter are hereby notified to show cause why they should not be fined \$5.00 each in accordance with Section 115 for such failure.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 7, 1908.

To Officers and Members:

GREETING—The death of our International President, Henry Fischer, has caused a vacancy on the International Executive Board.

It therefore becomes our duty to hold an election to fill the office of Sixth Vice-President.

In view of this, your Local Union is hereby requested to place in nomination one candidate for the office.

Attention is called to the provision of Section 15 of the Constitution when placing a candidate in nomination. The Constitution, which states that a member to be eligible "*must have been a contributing member in good standing for not less than two years prior to the election.*"

As soon as your candidate has been placed in nomination you will fill in the name of such candidate on the enclosed blank and return to the International Office.

All nominations must be made and filed in the International Office on or before Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1908, after which date the ballot for election will be made up. Nominations coming into the office after the above named date shall not be placed on the Official Ballot.

Fraternally yours,
A. MCANDREWS,
Int. President.

Convict Labor Goods.

Convict labor produces goods to the value of \$35,000,000 annually. About half of the prison made wares are produced under the "contract system." The value of food consumed annually by a convict is, on the average, \$1.37. One prison contractor owns and controls the clothing output of eight prisons in six states.

It takes more than loftiness to make a saint.

John D. Rockefeller says he is not as rich as he is supposed to be, but still he is richer than an idle man ought to be.

Deaths.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following resolutions were introduced at the regular monthly meeting on March 5th, of Local Union No. 87, by J. P. Connell, and was seconded by Joe L. Womack and others. It was then read and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty Providence to remove from this world our superior officer and brother, HENRY FISCHER, whom this union recognized as a true and tried friend of the laboring classes, and especially of unionized labor; and,

WHEREAS, We know that in his death we have lost not only our President, but one of the very best and strongest advocates of the principles that we stand for. Therefore, be it unanimously

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to that Higher Power which does all things for good, even though it can not be seen by mortal man. Further

Resolved, That we join with all other Local Unions of the Tobacco Workers' International Union in our sincere and heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved and desolated family of our dear President and Brother. And further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to A. McAndrews with request that he present same to the family of the late Henry Fischer, and another copy be sent to the TOBACCO WORKER, our official organ, with request that same be published.

W. D. STACKS, *President.*

JOE L. WOMACK, *Sec. & Treas.*

F. M. KING, *Rec. Sec.*

J. P. CONNELL, *Chmn. Com.*

REIDSVILLE, N. C., March 7, 1908.

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His divine providence and wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed International President and Brother, HENRY FISCHER. We mourn his loss and humbly bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death Local No. 16 of Tobacco Workers' International Union loses a faithful member, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in their sad bereavement of the same, and that the charter of Local No. 16 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Brother Henry Fischer, one spread upon the minutes and one sent to the Tobacco Workers' International Union Headquarters for publication in the TOBACCO WORKER.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN TIERNEY,
CHARLES HARDY,
JOHN FRANCIS,
E. LEWIS EVANS,
Committee.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IN MEMORIAM.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 19, 1908.

Mr. E. LEWIS EVANS:

Dear Sir and Brother—Having just heard of the death and burial of our late President and advisor, I wish to extend my sympathy to the widowed mother and children.

Hoping you will extend them for me, I remain, CHAS. P. ALDER,
Local No. 13.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. E. LEWIS EVANS:

Dear Sir and Brother—The committee appointed by President Moran to draw up a resolution relative to the death of our President, Henry Fischer, met on the 18th of February and drew up the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take unto himself our beloved President, Henry Fischer, and

WHEREAS, We bow our heads to His Divine Will, yet our hearts are in sympathy with his bereaved family, and we offer our services to them at any time in remembrance of his death; and we

Resolved, To have a copy of this printed in our official organ, The Tobacco Workers' Journal; and be it further

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

Resolved, To have our charter draped in mourning for sixty days in remembrance of his death.

PETER MORAN,
J. W. THOMPSON,
JOS. A. MORAN,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. E. LEWIS EVANS:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please give Mrs. Fischer my heartfelt sympathy, as I am bedfast and unable to do so myself.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN FRANCIS,
Fin. Sec'y-Treas. Local No. 16.

IN MEMORIAM.

HELENA, ARK., Feb. 18, 1908.

Mr. E. LEWIS EVANS,
Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with profound sorrow that I learn of the death of our esteemed Brother, Henry Fisher, who departed this life February 15th. I herewith tender my heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother, and may the blessing of the Good Lord ever be with them.

Fraternally yours,
I. MESSMER.

IN MEMORIAM.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 16, 1908.

Mrs. HENRY FISCHER,
Louisville, Ky.:

Accept my sincere expressions of sympathy in your bereavement caused by the death of your dear husband, my friend, Henry Fischer. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our esteemed President and Brother, Henry Fischer.

WHEREAS, Brother Fischer was a true worker for the cause in which he was engaged. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 124 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and the heartfelt sympathy of Local No. 124 be extended to the bereaved family of our late President and Brother. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and also a copy be printed in the Tobacco Workers' journal.

PRESIDENT LOCAL NO. 124.
BOONVILLE, IND.

"LIVING WAGE."

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

TO no two men does it suggest exactly the same thing. For to some to "live" means automobiles, steam yachts, summer homes and mansions; while to others it means simply bread and meat, rent and fuel, clothes and the barest necessities of life. To live, then, is a matter of temperament, taste and disposition.

A "living wage" means the securing of that which will permit each man to obtain that which will satisfy the cravings of his soul, his mind, and his body. There are some folks who would be content to live in a house which was built as by a machine, with no individuality and no personal selection in the matter of architectural design or beauty. They have that right. But why should you be compelled to live in that kind of a house? Others are quite content to keep the beautiful pictures and art pieces in the public museums and galleries. But suppose that you should prefer to have some of them in your home, so that they may really possess you, as well as you them?

If you have tastes and desires which are different from those of the great mass of people, and if you are willing to work and sacrifice in order to satisfy them, without injuring or retarding your fellowmen, why should you be hindered in your endeavors? Your "living wage" must not be limited by anybody, if you have the power to earn it. If others are satisfied with less, well and good—that is a matter which they must decide for themselves. But their standards of living and their method of life must not be foisted upon you.

Your life is your own. You desire to live as God has shown it to you. If you can help any other man to live a better and a fuller life, it is your privilege to do so, for that is also a part of the life which you desire to live.

Letters of Condolence Received.

WINDSOR, ONT., February 22, 1908.

Mr. E. LEWIS EVANS, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I have just received your mournful letter announcing the death of our late President, and was very sorry to hear it. Thanking you for your notice, and hoping to hear from you about our next President, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

P. CADA.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., February 24, 1908.

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to extend in the name of all my companions of Local No. 41, our deepest sympathy to the family of our late President, Mr. Henry Fischer, as we have all lost a very good friend. I never had the pleasure of meeting him, but from what I have heard he was a very fine man and a true friend of labor.

Fraternally yours,

MARY FOSTER, Sec'y Local No. 41.

RICHMOND, VA., February 18, 1908.

Mr. E. LEWIS EVANS:

Dear Sir and Brother—I was very grievedly surprised and pained beyond expression by receiving your telegram Saturday night informing me of Brother Fischer's death. I had not the slightest intimation of any sickness of his. I hardly know what we will do without him. While there is no man whose place can not be filled, yet we will be some time in filling his. He seemed to be a man especially adapted to his position, and his whole heart and soul seemed to be in the work. With his knowledge and long experience in his duties, he seemed to carry on the work with so much ease.

Peace to his ashes and long may the fruit of his work remain with us.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. WALDEN.

YORK, PA., February 25, 1908.

Mr. E. LEWIS EVANS:

Dear Sir and Brother—Would say we were very sorry to hear of President Henry Fischer's death. We send our heartfelt sympathy. Although not knowing him personally, yet we have heard so much of him, it almost seems as though we knew him. Fraternally yours,

CARRIE R. SEIGLE, Fin. Sec'y No. 81.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 19, 1908.

E. LEWIS EVANS:

Dear Sir and Brother—It was with a deep regret that the members of Local No. 24 read the announcement of the death of our International President, Henry Fischer; specially those who knew him personally and those who have had dealings with him. They sympathize with his colleagues in the head office in the loss they have sustained by his death, but hope his soul has gone to a better place. We were to have a social this week, but postponed it out of respect to our late International President's death. Fraternally yours,

JOHN KING.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 9, 1908.

My Dear Lew—I was very much pained to learn of the untimely death of our mutual friend and co-worker, Henry Fischer, and I desire to express my sincere and heartfelt regrets to his bereaved family and his many friends in the Labor Movement. Poor fellow, how I remember his advent into the active field of labor's cause. He was a good soul, generous to a high degree and I join with great legion of those who loved him in life and revere his memory in death.

O. P. SMITH.

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 29, 1908.

Mr. E. LEWIS EVANS, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Was very sorry to hear of the death of our President, as we certainly have lost a very able worker in the cause.

Fraternally yours,

LOUIS A. WHALEN.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 24, 1908.

Mr. E. LEWIS EVANS, Secretary,

Tobacco Workers' International Union, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Brother Evans—I have just learned of the death of President Henry Fischer and I am deeply shocked. To the Tobacco Workers' International Union his death comes as a very sad blow and every member will keenly feel his loss. He was a true and faithful worker and an honor to the cause of trade unionism, and his memory will long be cherished by all who ever came in contact with him.

President Fischer was a loyal and consistent advocate of the cause he had at heart, and he did a vast amount of good during his life for our union. I wish through you to present to his family my sincere and heartfelt condolences. I deeply sympathize with them.

Very sincerely yours, **JOHN S. WHALEN,**
Secretary of State.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, February 19, 1908.

Mr. E. LEWIS EVANS, Secretary,

Tobacco Workers' International Union, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Arriving home after a trip to Washington, I learned that there was a telegram at headquarters, notifying us of the death of Brother Henry Fischer, and requesting that I be present at his funeral. I need not assure you that I was deeply sorry to learn of his death, and regret very much that I could not show him at least the last honor by being present at the obsequies.

Your organization has lost an earnest and sincere worker in its cause, and the entire labor movement has lost one of the most honest friends in its ranks. You will please forward to the bereaved family my heartfelt sympathies, in this, their hour of bereavement.

Fraternally yours, **LOUIS KEMPER,**
International Secretary.

TABER, ALBERTA, February 22, 1908.

Mr. E. LEWIS EVANS, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am much grieved to receive the notice of the death of our esteemed President, Brother Fischer, which came as a great surprise to me. It is indeed a hard blow to hear of his death, and he just in the prime of his life. Was it pneumonia that took him off? This is a strange world, and we never know what the morrow will bring. It is hard to believe that I will never see Mr. Fischer again or feel the grasp of his hearty handshake. His presence and cheerful disposition will be greatly missed, not only by the Tobacco Workers, but by labor men throughout the country. It will be particularly hard on you who has worked side by side with him in building up the organization. But I suppose we must bow to the will of God.

Fraternally yours, **CHARLES LAVOIE.**

TORONTO, ONT., February 24, 1908.

Mr. E. LEWIS EVANS:

Dear Sir and Brother—I was very sorry indeed to hear of the death of our late esteemed President, Mr. Henry Fischer. I feel we have lost a most careful and energetic official, one which we will have a difficult matter to find one to fill the position with the same efficiency. Our President wishes me to convey to you as Secretary-Treasurer of our Union, Local No. 63, deep regret and sympathy to you and our late comrade's family in their deep bereavement.

I am yours fraternally,

JOHN REITH,

Sec'y Local No. 63.

BOSTON, MASS., February 22, 1908.

TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Resolved, That an account of the death of our dear President, Mr. and Brother Henry Fischer, we all express our deepest sorrow and join in sympathy with those who associated nearly with this great man and earnest worker for the good of the workers.

LOCAL UNION NO. 120.

A. RICHMAN, *President.*

Per LEWIS D. LASKEY, *Fin. Sec'y.*

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY LOCAL UNION NO. 25.

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our International President, Mr. Henry Fischer, who died February 15, 1908, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regards.

Resolved, That we sincerely console with the family of the deceased on the dispensation which it has pleased the Divine Providence to afflict them and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be spread on the minutes and be published in the TOBACCO WORKER.

HARRY STICKSEL,

JOHN SOHNS,

FRANK WESSELS,

LOTTIE HORSTMAN,

DORA KATZANSTEIN,

MINNA ESCHMEYER,

Committee on Resolutions.

A. MCANDREWS, *President.*

HARRY STICKSEL, *Secretary.*

The death of our esteemed President, Henry Fischer, who departed this life Saturday, February 15th, at 9:30 p. m., so we all Brothers of the Cigarette Makers' Union of Philadelphia, Local No. 102, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, we are very sorry of the loss of our dear President, Henry Fischer.

NATHAN VOLODERSKY, *President.*

SOLOMON TOPKINS, *Fin. Sec'y and Treas.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We, the officers and members of Local Union No. 72, bow in humble submission to the will of the Allwise God in removing from our midst our beloved International President, Mr. Henry Fischer, who departed this life February 15, 1908. Local Union No. 72 feels that in our loss of him to bow to the will of Him that is allwise

We express our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family and resolve that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes.

Resolve, That our charter be draped for thirty days; and further

Resolve, That a copy of these be sent to our journal for publication.

BASIL L. PIERCE, *Secretary.*

JAMES WILLIAMS, *President.*

DETROIT, MICH., February 25, 1908.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst our esteemed and faithful President, Mr. Henry Fischer. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 13 of Detroit, Mich., extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

CHAS. P. ALDER, *President.*

BENJ. J. DANBERT, *Secretary.*

Like sweet music pealing
Far o'er the blue sea
Oft comes o'er us stealing
Sweet memories of thee.

RICHMOND, VA., March 1, 1908.

FROM THE ADVISORY BOARD OF
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF SAID CITY.

Sends Greeting—Acknowledging our profound sympathy and deep sorrow caused by the recent death of our President, the honored Henry Fischer, who departed this life Saturday, February 15, 1908, at 9:30 o'clock p. m., at Louisville, Ky., we deeply regret, but humbly submit to the will of God, who is too wise to err and too kind to be unjust; praying that our loss is his eternal gain; peace to his ashes. We are left together with the rest of his family and friends to mourn our loss.

Sincerely,

THE RICHMOND, VA., ADVISORY BOARD
TOBACCO WORKERS' INT. UNION.

WM. CLARK, *President.*

JAMES BROWN, *Secretary.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON,

Committee.

GOVERNMENT PENSION.

The Canadian government proposes to enact legislation at the present session of parliament providing pensions for old age. The purpose of the new law is to encourage thrift and saving among working classes of the country and to insure the beneficiaries an annual income after they have reached the age of sixty or sixty-five years sufficient to keep them from actual want.

To illustrate the operation of the proposed bill it may be pointed out that for an annual contribution of \$13, beginning at the age of twenty years, the beneficiary will become entitled, after he has reached the age of sixty, to an annuity of \$120 per year thereafter as long as he lives. If the annuitant prefers to wait for his annuity until he has reached the age of sixty-five years he will then be entitled to \$200 per annum.

The contributor's savings will be paid into the local postoffices wherever they may reside. These savings will then be given compound interest, half yearly, from the government at the rate of 4 per cent.

A government annuity will not be made in favor of any person other than the actual annuitant, nor for a larger amount per annum than \$400. No annuity will be paid until the beneficiary has attained the age of sixty years. Where a family is desirous of assuring itself of more than \$400 yearly there is nothing to prevent the wife taking out an account in her own name as well as the husband. These government annuities will be absolutely inalienable—that is to say, they can not be capitalized or sold to any one else, and the law will provide that the money that a family derives from them can not be seized for any purpose whatsoever.

If the annuitant is either unable or unwilling to keep up his payments until he has reached the age of sixty he will be allowed to withdraw whatever money he paid in and to which the government will add interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. Annuities, of course, will cease with the death of the beneficiary, just as it would if his contract had been made with any annuity company. The government undertakes the management of the annuity fund, and payment of the annuities will be guaranteed by the Dominion government.—*Ex.*

HUGE LEAGUE IS PLANNED.

Embraces Labor and Farmers' Associations—To Establish Factories.

A producer's and consumer's league of semi-secret character and of huge proportions, designed to embrace under one executive all labor and protective associations east of the Rockies, is in progress of formation, and if the plans carry the biggest institution in the United States will be established and Memphis will figure as the hub.

The plan, in a nutshell, is to do away with the middle man, thus securing a better market for the producer and a wholesale price for the consumer. It is also intended when the organization has an enrollment of one million members to tax each \$1, the sum thus collected to be used in the establishment of farm implement factories which shall compete with the trusts.

Only union labor is to be recognized by the league, and it is the idea of the promoters to secure the active interest of all labor unions.

Headquarters of the league have already been established at 97 North Second St., Memphis, Tenn. The charter members of the organization as it has already been incorporated are F. Bowers, President of the Trades and Labor Council, Memphis; J. W. Ferrill, of the Farmers' Union, Ripley, Tenn.; Henry Schaeidle, of Memphis; R. H. Hudson, of the Farmers' Union, Hayney, Ark., and Joe M. Trimble, of Memphis.

As the organization is being perfected branch exchanges will be established at the various centers throughout the country.

FRIEDLANDER KICKED OUT.

Testified He Joined Independent Association to Get Free Advertising.

Walter J. Friedlander, who joined the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' Association and got himself elected secretary of the organization, as he recently testified under oath, in order that he might get a little free advertising, and then while still holding the office secretly sold out to the Tobacco Trust, and while he was ostensibly an Independent and an

officer of the Independent organization, tried to do some of the Trust's dirty work by tampering with such sterling Independent houses as the J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co., of Toledo, and others, has received a fitting reward for his treachery.

The Tobacco Trust, now that it has squeezed out what little juice there was in him, has summarily kicked Friedlander out. In other words, he has been deposed from the management of the Day & Night Tobacco Co. branch of the Tobacco Trust, which has been placed in the hands of J. W. Pinkerton, of Zanesville. It is said that poor Friedlander squealed like a stuck pig when he found out what the Tobacco Trust purposed to do to him, as when "Percy" Hill was trying to seduce Friedlander to turn over his business to the Trust, it is understood that he told Friedlander that it was not so much that they wanted his business, which was only a small matter to them, but that Duke and his associates had long had their eyes on Friedlander, and they wanted his services to help them in carrying on their vast enterprises. Hill, it is said, further told poor Friedlander that if he would only come with the Trust they would put him in the way of making more money than he had ever before made in his life. He swallowed the bait, line, hook and sinker, and hustled to get inside the fold—and now as a reward, he is shown the door.—*Tobacco*.

The Great Amazon River.

In South as in North America nature does her work on the grand scale, and one of her noblest achievements is the Amazon River. Rising in the Andes, it flows across the continent and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean at the equator. The vastness of the area which it drains, amounting to 2,368,000 square miles, will be evident when it is borne in mind that this is more than the area of Russia in Europe and Austria-Hungary. It has a length of nearly four thousand miles, is navigable for 2,300 miles from the sea and is fed by numerous streams, which in any other country would be ranked as great rivers. In the wet season, which lasts for about eight months, its width varies from five miles to four hundred. No wonder the Amazon has been called a gigantic reservoir rather than a river.

UNION STANDARDS OF WORK-MANSHIP.—
BY CHARLES L. BAINE.
—

TRADES unions have always stood for the highest grade of workmanship. The most skilled, efficient and best workman are members of the unions of their respective trades. They are more intelligent along higher, broader and more progressive lines than the professional non-unionists. This class of non-unionists is not on an average lacking in intelligence or an average degree of skilled workmanship, but their line of reasoning is so narrow and so selfish that they overlook their greater interests in chasing their smaller interests.

They are so thoroughly committed to selfish individualism that they pursue it beyond the point where it can be successfully carried and fail to comprehend that the individual's selfish interests beyond a certain point, that is, the point where they come into conflict with common interests, are best promoted by associated or common effort. Their intelligence is of a higher order in disinterested lines which do not excite their selfish fears which in turn narrow their reasoning powers.

The great majority of non-unionists are such because they are thoughtless and too indifferent to seriously interest themselves in the work and scope of unionism about which they have only a meagre conception—too meagre to understand the movement. Their understanding of the movement is limited to a knowledge of the mere existence of unions; that members must pay dues; a cursory observation of strikes; that the boss or employer does not like unions; that membership might jeopardize their jobs.

Because the unions do not suddenly swoop down upon their work places and increase wages, shorten their work day and lessen and make pleasanter their work, they do not see that unions have done anything for the workers. The fact that these improvements have been secured by the organized workers does not educate them; they believe the organized workers should procure the same improvements for them.

They are thoughtless of the immensity of the task of helping those who not only will not help themselves, but place themselves as obstacles in the way of help and fail to understand that organization and the fear that further pressure upon their wages and conditions would arouse them to organize is all that stands between them and decreased wages and worse conditions.

There is comparatively a small percentage of workers with an adequate understanding of the work, scope and objects of the trades-union movement and the obstacles in its path, that are not members. There are thousands of non-union workers who were at one time or another members of unions, but dishonorably lapsed their membership or were suspended or expelled for dishonorable or traitorous conduct.

The workers that are now joining trades-unions are those who have made a study of and have become enlightened to the trades union movement, and the workers upon whom the necessity of organization has been forced by repeated encroachments of the employer. The workmen at the bench or machine, or employing the tools peculiar to any line of work, with an intelligent understanding of the trades-union movement, is invariably a member of the union of his trade and a highly skilled workman.

Where no union exists he is the first to appreciate the necessity of one and deplore the indifference and heedlessness of the thoughtless.

It is not at all extraordinary that the most intelligent, skilled workmen are members of unions. In fact it is their logical place. It is equally logical that as individuals and through their unions they strive to preserve the highest wages and best conditions for labor and the highest standard of workmanship. Unions are accused on the one hand of keeping skilled workers out and on the other hand of keeping inferior and unskilled workers in; of levelling the wages of the skilled workman down to the wages of the unskilled and levelling the wages of the unskilled up to the wages of the skilled; of imposing conditions that prohibit membership; of lowering the standard of workmanship to conform

to the ability and skill of the inferior workman; of keeping the skilled workman down and raising the unskilled workman up.

These accusations have only a slight connection with the facts. Trades-unions invite, urge and beg all workers in their trades to become members. There are no prohibitory barriers raised against the non unionist, only the self imposed barriers of the non-unionists themselves.

Trades unions do not insist that the employer pay the same rate of wages for inferior work that it paid for a high grade of workmanship. They insist that the same rate of wages should be paid for a standard of work that is acceptable to the employer, whether that work is performed by the most skilled or different degrees of skilled workman down to the one who is barely able to measure up to the standard required, or, as the workers term it, "hold his end up."

There is no objection to the employer paying a higher rate for the highest standard of the most skilled workman, in which event the less skilled would not get that grade of work. Neither is there objection to a lower rate for a lower standard of workmanship, in which event the higher skilled workman because they are such should not be expected to give a higher standard of workmanship than is paid for.

The difficulty of equitably adjusting matters of this nature lies in the fact that lower rate of wages is desired by the employer but not a lower standard of workmanship, although he temporarily accepts the latter for the purpose of establishing the lower rate of wages, after which he gradually raises the standard of workmanship to its former level without raising the rates of wages.

Trades-unions do not insist that employers retain in their employ union workmen who do not measure up to the standard requirements. When a fair rate of wages has been established the union standard of workmanship is never lower than the standard required by the employer and never as low as the standard he is willing to accept to lower wages or defeat attempts to secure a fair rate of wages. Trades-unions do not interfere

with the freedom or right of the employer certainly the Boot and Shoe Workers Union does not, to discharge workmen not capable of doing the work up to the standard.

However, inferior workmanship is often assigned as a reason for discharging union workmen, when the real reason too often is activity in union affairs. This practice, commonly known by unionists as victimization, is practised to an intolerable extent in some trades and compels the unions in those trades to seek to remedy the evil. Their efforts are distorted by prejudiced critics into attempts to compel employers to retain inferior and incompetent workmen.

In the shoe trade there are various local unions composed exclusively of workers skilled in the particular operations classed as skilled work which enter into the making of shoes. The fact that membership is confined to shoe-workers skilled in those particular operations does not exclude other workers at the trade from membership, as what are known as mixed locals and the national union embrace all workers at the trade.

In localities where the workers are thoroughly organized and the union standard of workmanship is fixed and high the preservation of that standard makes necessary certain regulations by the local unions of skilled workers. Again, these regulations are distorted by prejudiced or ignorant critics into exclusive restrictions when in reality they are plainly necessary regulatory measures.

Some local unions, composed of members employed at one or another of the operations requiring a high degree of skill and paying a fair rate of wages, require as a condition precedent to membership that applicants shall have worked at those particular lines of skilled work a sufficient length of time to acquire competency.

Many desire to learn these operations, and if there were no regulations the unions would be deluged with applications for membership from those desiring to learn and those with a crude knowledge of the work who seek through the union to secure jobs they are not competent to fill. They work an hour, a day or two days before they are discharged and go to the next factory.

In this way they eventually acquire a sufficient degree of skill, but they constantly menace the rate of wages of the standard workmen, as they are willing to accept lower wages in order to get an opportunity to learn the part. These regulations are aimed to keep out frauds, not honest, competent applicants, and preserve the union standard of workmanship. The efforts of unions to preserve the highest standard of workmanship is not confined to regulations and conditions of membership, as is proved by the action of the plasterers' union.

This union appoints committees to inspect the work done by its members, to guarantee the character and skill of its members and see that the work measures up to the union standard. Attempts by workmen, employers or architects to lower the standard are immediately reported to the union and remedial action taken.

This practice of the plasterers' union has been stated to be a radical departure, but it is hardly that, rather an extended application of the union principle. For years unions have been the foremost advocates of the employment of inspectors whose training and experience for years as practical workmen fits them for the duties of inspectors.

When the relations between the employer or boss and the unions permitted, unions have often appointed committees, at the request of the employer or department boss, to inspect the workmanship of employes discharged for inferior work, who contended that some other reason was the real one. It is the union practice, in such instances, when the workmanship is inferior and not up to the union standard, not to support the contention of the employe.

If the relations between employers and unions were as friendly as they should be and induced and permitted the hearty co-operation of the unions, the standard of workmanship would be the highest possible compatible with the rate of wages paid and the action of the plasterers' union or action with the same object in view would be the universal custom of unions.

Empty hours make aching hearts.

A TYPICAL TRUST.

THE American Tobacco Company is a fair sample of the trust, its formation following closely the plan on which the Steel Trust organized. This trust was incorporated under the made-for-that-purpose laws of New Jersey, on October 19, 1904, merging into one the American, Continental and Consolidated Tobacco Companies, and taking over their assets. Like the Steel Trust, with the virtuous Corey at its head, the American Tobacco Company has for its president Mr. James B. Duke, whose affairs were public gossip in the newspapers recently. Pipe smokers are well acquainted with his name, for every package of the concoction of licorice, crumbled brown paper and straw called "Duke's Mixture" bears his signature.

Let us glance over their financial statement and ascertain in dollars and cents how much surplus value they have squeezed out of their employes on the one hand and—through their monopolistic control of the market—out of the public on the other. The total capitalization is \$180,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 is common stock and \$80,000,000 is six per cent preferred stock. Only \$40,000,000 of the common is outstanding, the balance remaining in the treasury. There is also \$56,100,000 six per cent gold bonds due in 1944, and \$63,489,100 four per cent gold bonds due in 1951, provided, of course, that capitalism lasts that long.

The last statement of the American Tobacco Company is for the year ending December 31, 1906, and shows net earnings for that year of \$26,348,193. After paying the interest on the six per cent and the four per cent bonds, and the six per cent dividend on the preferred stock, there was \$15,808,772 left, which was equal to a dividend of 39.3 per cent on the common stock. Out of this they paid a ten per cent and an extra 12½ per cent dividend (22½ per cent in all) amounting in cash to \$9,054,540. After all these melons had been cut there remained a surplus for the year of \$6,754,232, which was added to the surplus previously on hand of nearly \$24,000,000, and gave the parasites who own this industry the com-

fortable surplus of \$30,553,889 to start the year 1907.

These figures are eloquent, they speak for themselves. To one who understands capitalism they represent the exploitation of thousands of wage slaves in warehouses and factory, and hundreds of underpaid clerks in the retail establishments of the Tobacco Trust, known as the United Cigar Stores Company.

But did you know that Teddy was going to tame this "unlawful combination of capital?" It's a fact. For two years he has had the Department of Justice on their trail. Taft's brother and a couple other lawyers have been chasing all over the country gathering evidence to prosecute them. In two years they don't seem to have discovered that this trust has cornered the world's supply of licorice, taking advantage of our foolish tariff, which lets the root in free, but charges a duty of 100 per cent on the manufactured article. No one can make chewing tobacco without licorice.

Do you wonder why it took Taft's brother two years to find out what every one knew? Perhaps the records of the Tobacco Trust itself will shed some light on it. On the balance sheet of December 31, 1906, is an item of \$6,152,955, for "commissions and allowances, including advertising funds." That's indefinite enough, isn't it? Perhaps the commissions and allowances in late years have been contributions to the Republican campaign funds. Who knows? It seems plausible that these "advertising" funds may be a slightly different breed but still belong to the yellow-dog species.

Of one thing we are sure, that neither Mr. James B. Duke or his fellow monopolists have contributed to the campaign fund of the Socialist Party. These gentlemen (except those who are inmates of sanitaria, who, of course, know nothing) are fully aware that we are in business to put them out of business, and they know that the victory of Socialism means the end of their graft—the graft which they themselves tell us amounted in "net earnings" to \$26,348,000 in 1906.—*Harvey Russell, in Bakers' Journal.*

Elect trade unionists to the positions of honor and trust. They are capable; they are faithful.

Tobacco Workers.

The social was postponed until after lent owing to the death of President Fischer of the international organization. President Gorman feelingly referred to the services of the late president, saying that it would be many years ere his like would be again seen. He held the office from the organization of the general body until his death. The balance of the five-year term will be filled by First Vice-President McAndrews, who will carry out the policy of the deceased leader. The international office was deluged with letters of sympathy on the demise of Mr. Fischer. The union label is being agitated vigorously by the members of No. 24 and the results are apparent.

Secretary Blivens, who has so accurately recorded the minutes for several years, has retired to the ranks. He reluctantly leaves the desk, but the duties of other offices in fraternal organizations compelled him to adopt this course. His successor is Mr. J. J. Sullivan, a young man of ability and many sterling qualities, who will nicely fill the position.—*The Times-Union.*

AT THE RESTAURANT.

The Guest—Here, I'm tired of such rotten service!

The Head Waiter—What's wrong, sir?

The Guest—I ordered black bass, and the waiter brought me bluefish.

The Head Waiter—You must excuse George, sir. He's color blind.—Cleveland Leader.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

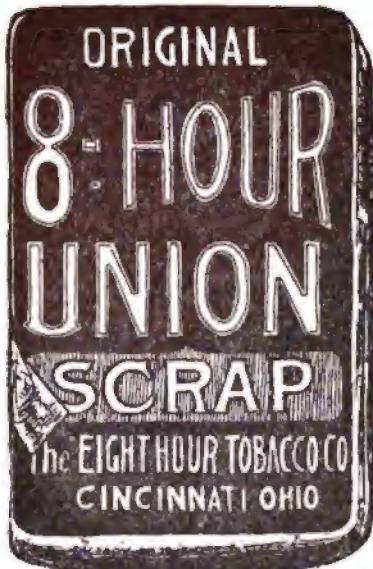
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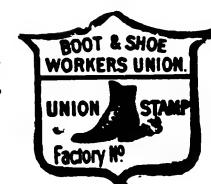
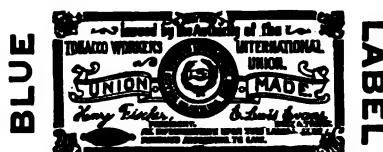
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GALLERY OF LABELS.



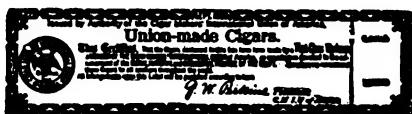
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**Chewing or Smoking, Plug, Twist
or in Package, see that this LABEL
is on it.**



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**BLUE LABEL
BUY NO OTHER.**



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SMOKING TOBACCO
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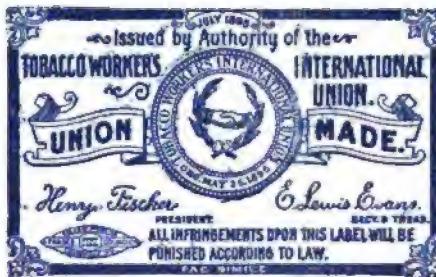
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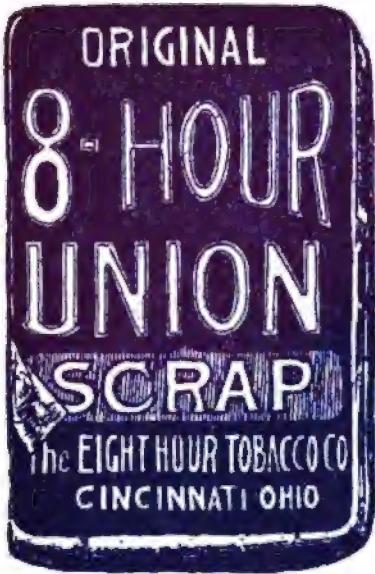


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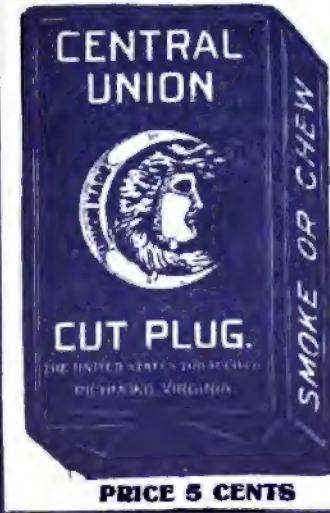
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Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

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CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

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Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

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Pipe Dream

GRANULATED.

Globe

Wolverine

Navy Clippings

Jack Pot

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

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All Leaf

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Hope

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Bismarck

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—SMOKE—

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CIGARETTES

THEY ARE
UNION MADE
ENOUGH SAID

**WARE-KRAMER
TOBACCO CO.**

NORFOLK, VA.

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 12.

April, 1908.

No. 4

The Tobacco Worker.

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Advertising rates made known upon application

MEMORIAL OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TRADE AND LABOR UNIONS.

Memorial of the International and National Trade and Labor Unions remonstrating against the inaction of Congress in the matter of legislation in the interest of Organized Labor and urging the necessity for immediate action for relief from the results to come from the literal enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

March 20, 1908.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

LABOR'S PROTEST TO CONGRESS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1908.

We, the official representatives of the national and international trade and labor unions and organization of farmers, in national conference assembled, in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of considering and taking action deemed necessary to meet the situation in which the working people of our country are placed by recent decisions of the courts, now appear before Congress to voice the earnest and emphatic protest of the workers of the country against the indifference, if not actual hostility, which Congress has shown toward the reasonable and righteous measures proposed by the workers for the safeguarding of their rights and interests.

In the name of labor we now urge upon Congress the necessity for immediate action for relief from the most grave and momentous situation which has ever confronted the working people

of this country. This crisis has been brought about by the application by the Supreme Court of the United States of the Sherman antitrust law to the work-
ual capacity.
capacity.

Labor and the people generally look askance at the invasion of the court upon the prerogatives of the law-making and executive departments of our Government.

The workers feel that Congress itself must share our chagrin and sense of injustice when the courts exhibit an utter disregard for the real intent and purpose of laws enacted to safeguard and protect the workers in the exercise of their normal activities. There is something ominous in the ironic manner in which the courts guarantee to workers:

The "right" to be maimed and killed without liability to the employer;

The "right" to be discharged for belonging to a union;

The "right" to work as many hours as employers please and under any conditions which they may impose.

Labor is justly indignant at the bestowal or guaranteeing of these worthless and academic "rights" by the courts, which in the same breath deny and forbid to the workers the practical and necessary protection of laws which define and safeguard their rights and liberties and the exercise of them individually or in association.

The most recent perversion of the intent of a law by the judiciary has been the Supreme Court decision in the Hatter's case, by which the Sherman anti-trust law has been made to apply to labor, although it was an accepted fact that Congress did not intend the law to so apply and might even have specifically exempted labor but for the fear that the Supreme Court might construe such an affirmative provision to be unconstitutional.

suance of injunctions—"Pearre bill." Employer's liability bill.

The bill extending the application of the eight-hour law to all Government employees and those employed upon work for the Government, whether by contractors or subcontractors.

There are other measures pending which we regard as important, but we feel especially justified in urging the passage of these mentioned, because they have been before Congress for several sessions, and upon which extended hearings have been had before committees, every interest concerned having had ample opportunity to present arguments, and there is no good reason why action should longer be deferred by Congress.

We come to Congress hoping for a prompt and adequate remedy for the grievances of which we justly complain. The psychological moment has arrived for a total change of governmental policy toward the workers; to permit it to pass may be to invite disaster even to our national life.

In this frank statement of its grievances the attitude of labor should not be misinterpreted, nor should it be held as wanting in respect for our highest law making body.

That the workers, while smarting under a most keen sense of injustice and neglect, turn first to Congress for a remedy, shows how greatly they still trust in the power and willingness of this branch of the Government to restore, safeguard, and protect their rights.

Labor proposes to aid in this work by exercising its utmost political and industrial activity, its moral and social influence, in order that the interests of the masses may be represented in Congress by those who are pledged to do justice to labor and to all our people, not to promote the special interests of those who would injure the whole body politic by crippling and enslaving the toilers.

Labor is most hopeful that Congress will appreciate the gravity of the situation which we have endeavored to present. The workers trust that Congress will shake off the apathy which has

heretofore characterized it on this subject and perform a beneficent social service for the whole people by enacting such legislation as will restore confidence among the workers that their needs as law-abiding citizens will be heeded.

Only by such action will a crisis be averted. There must be something more substantial than fair promises. The present feeling of widespread apprehension among the workers of our country becomes more acute every day. The desire for decisive action becomes more intense.

While it is true that there is no legal appeal from a Supreme Court decision, yet we believe Congress can and should enact such further legislation as will more clearly define the rights and liberties of the workers.

Should labor's petition for the righting of the wrongs which have been imposed upon it and the remedying of injustice done to it pass unheeded by Congress and those who administer the affairs of our Government—then upon those who have failed to do their duty, and not upon the workers, will rest the responsibility.

The labor union is a natural, rational, and inevitable outgrowth of our modern industrial conditions. To outlaw the union in the exercise of its normal activities for the protection and advancement of labor and the advancement of society in general is to do a tremendous injury to all people.

The repression of right and natural activities is bound to finally break forth in violent form of protest, especially among the more ignorant of the people, who will feel great bitterness if denied the consideration they have a right to expect at the hands of Congress.

As the authorized representatives of the organized wage-earners of our country, we present to you in the most conservative and earnest manner that protest against the wrongs which they have to endure and some of the rights and relief to which they are justly entitled. There is not a wrong for which we seek redress, or a right to which we aspire, which does not or will not

be equally shared by all the workers—
by all the people.

While no member of Congress or party can evade or avoid his or their own individual or party share of responsibility, we aver that the party in power must and will by labor and its sympathizers be held primarily responsible for the failure to give the prompt, full, and effective Congressional relief we know to be within its power.

We come to you not as political partisans, whether Republican, Democratic, or other, but as representatives of the wageworkers of our country whose rights, interests, and welfare have been jeopardized and flagrantly, woefully disregarded and neglected. We come to you because you are responsible for legislation, or the failure of legislation. If these, or new questions, are unsettled, and any other political party becomes responsible for legislation, we shall press home upon its representatives and hold them responsible, equally as we now must hold you.

SAM'L GOMPERS,
W. R. FAIRLEY,
JOS. F. VALENTINE,
T. C. PARSONS,
P. J. MCARDLE,
C. M. BARNETT,
W. D. MAHON,
Committee.

Samuel Gompers, president; James O'Connell, third vice-president; Max Morris, fourth vice-president; D. A. Hayes, fifth vice-president; Daniel J. Keefe, sixth vice-president; Wm. D. Huber, seventh vice-president; Joseph F. Valentine, eighth vice-president; Frank Morrison, secretary, and John B. Lennon, treasurer, executive council American Federation of Labor.

George L. Berry, Norman C. Sprague, International Printing Pressmen's Union.

John P. Frey, Iron Moulder's Union of North America.

G. M. Huddleston, International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union.

James Wilson, Pattern Makers' League of North America.

Richard Braunschweig, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

Charles R. Atherton, A. B. Grout,

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Union.

Jere L. Sullivan, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

W. R. Fairley, Thomas Hagerty, United Mine Workers' Union of North America.

A. McAndrews, E. Lewis Evans, Tobacco Workers' International Union.

James J. Freel, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

W. F. Costello, H. T. Rogers, International Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers' Union.

James O'Connell, Arthur E. Holder, A. McGilray, International Association of Machinists.

M. O'Sullivan, Thomas F. Ryan, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

J. E. Pritchard, International Pavers and Ramermen.

Thomas T. Maher, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

J. L. Feeney, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

C. M. Barnett, O. D. Pauley, American Society of Equity.

Timothy Healy, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Rezin Orr, W. D. Mahon, Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees.

John A. Moffit, Martin Lawlor, United Hatters of North America.

J. W. Kline, H. G. Poulesland, J. M. Cox, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

F. M. Ryan, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.

Wm. J. Barry, Pilots' Association.

A. B. Lowe, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

W. W. Beattie, Wesley Russell, Percy Thomas, Commercial Telegraphers' International Union of America.

J. E. Davenport, A. B. Wilson, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

M. J. Shea, International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

(Continued on page 9)

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

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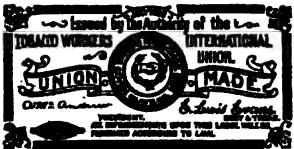
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is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 17, 1908.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

Greeting:—

The nominations for Sixth Vice-President closed on the following list of candidates:

Leonard J. Webers, Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.; Owen Reed, Jr., Local No. 2, Wheeling, W. Va.; Chas. P. Alder, Local No. 13, Detroit, Mich.; John Tierney, Local No. 16, Louisville, Ky., nominated by No. 16 and No. 124, of Booneville, Ind.; John Gorman, Local No. 24, Albany, N. Y.; Frank Wessel, Local No. 25, Cincinnati, O.; Silas Detrick, Local No. 37, Scranton, Pa.; George Harris, Local No.

48, Hamilton, Ont.; Basil L. Pierce, Local No. 72, Louisville, Ky.; Wm. L. Stokes, Local No. 87, Reidsville, N. C.; R. Miller, Local No. 98, nominated by Local No. 102, Philadelphia; David Gidune, Local No. 98, New York, N. Y., nominated by Locals No. 83, 98 and 101, New York, N. Y.; B. L. Hurdle, Local No. 108, Reidsville, N. C.; Gene Henderson, Local No. 125, Norfolk, Va.

Ballots will be sent to your Recording Secretary which will contain the names of all the candidates and by what Local Union they were nominated.

Members are requested when voting to put an X in the line opposite the name of the candidate they desire to vote for.

CAUTION:—Members must not vote for more than one candidate, if they do their ballot will be rendered useless and will not be counted, so do not spoil your ballot.

As soon as a member has voted he shall return his ballot to the officer of the Local Union who has been designated to have charge of the ballots and forward them to the International Office.

All ballots must be returned to the International Office on or before the 29th day of May, 1908. Ballots reaching the office of the International Union after that date will not be counted. Every member is requested to vote.

Fraternally yours,
A. MCANDREW, *Int. Pres.*

Trades Unions and Trusts.

A trust, as the word has come to be understood, means a combination of individual concerns in any given industry for the control of the market in that particular industry; to enhance the selling price of a finished product and to increase dividends. The inciting cause is greed. The only similarity an industrial trust bears to a labor organization is that it is a combination. Labor can not by the widest stretch of the imagination be classed as of the same nature as an "industrial combination." In the first place, a trade union is an inclusive and not an exclusive proposition. It does not seek to reduce its membership, but is constantly seeking to add thereto. It does not seek to control the market. But it does seek to secure for its members a just equivalent for the effort of its members found in a finished product.—*The Indianapolis Union.*

(Continued from page 7.)

James L. Gernon, Pattern Makers' League of North America.

J. M. McElroy, Brush Makers' International Union.

T. A. Ricket, B. A. Larger, United Garment Workers of America.

M. Zuckerman, H. Hinder, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

H. B. Perham, A. T. McDowell, W. J. Gregory, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Jas. F. Speirs, Thos. C. Nolan, Wm. Grant, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders.

F. J. Kelly, International Photo-Engravers' Union.

Wm. D. Huber, James Kirby, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Samuel Gompers, G. W. Perkins, Thos. F. Tracy, Cigarmakers' International Union.

J. T. Carey, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers of North America.

J. B. Espey, M. J. Kelly, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Jno. F. Breen, Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union.

Max Morris, J. A. Anderson, Herman Robinson, D. F. Manning, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

Jno. F. Tobin, Jno. P. Murphy, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Wm. Silver, Granite Cutters' International Association.

W. A. James, F. M. Nurse, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

J. C. Balhorn, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America.

Chas. C. Bradley, E. E. Desmond, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

Jno. A. Dyche, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Wm. J. Spencer, United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

Joseph N. Weber, American Federation of Musicians.

T. J. Sullivan, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

J. H. Williams, Order of Railway Telegraphers.

F. L. Mahan, Ed. L. Schrack, International Plate Printers.

John J. Hanrahan, A. P. Kelly, H. Brosmer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

John Manning, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

C. A. Laflin, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

Wm. H. Frazier, International Seamen's Union.

T. J. Duffy, Frank H. Hutchens, Ed. Menge, International Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

V. A. Olander, International Seamen's Union.

Frank L. Ronemus, Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America.

George C. Griffin, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Louis Kemper, A. J. Kugler, William Hellmuth, International Union of Brewery Workers of America.

T. C. Parsons, George G. Seibold, International Typographical Union.

D. A. Hayes, William Launer, James J. Dunn, F. H. Williams, Glass-Bottle Blowers' Association.

James McHugh, Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association.

Daniel J. Keefe, Thomas Gallagher, International Longshoremen's Association.

T. A. Ricket, United Garment Workers of America.

J. J. Flynn, P. J. Flannery, Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union.

W. J. McSorley, R. V. Brandt, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

P. J. McArdle, John Williams, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Jacob Fischer, Frank K. Noschang, Journeymen Barber's International Union.

John Golden, Albert Hibbert, United Textile Workers of America.

Daniel J. Tobin, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Matt Comerford, International Union of Steam Engineers.

F. A. Didsbury, Pocketknife-Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.

Edward W. Potter, Homer D. Call, H. L. Eichelberger, A. L. Webb, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers of North America.

Frank Gehring, Lithographers International Protective and Beneficial Association.

J. F. Murphy, International Union of Elevator Constructors.

Frederick Benson, International Seaman's Union.

John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union.

P. F. Richardson, International Car Workers.

Joseph Reilly, United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

I. B. Kuhn, Cigarmakers' International Union.

Thomas McGilton, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

John Weber, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

James J. McCracken, International Union of Steam Engineers.

James H. Hatch, Upholsterers' International Union.

J. F. McCarthy, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

HENRY FISCHER.

Henry Fischer, President of the Tobacco Workers International Union, died at Louisville, Ky., Saturday, February 15th, in his forty-second year.

Mr. Fischer was elected President of the organization at the first convention the organization held, which was at St. Louis in May, 1895. He held that office continually to the day of his death.

There are few people, even those older and more prominent in the labor movement, who are so widely known as was Henry Fischer. He had traveled the length and breadth of the continent and no matter how inaccessible a place was, or how inconvenient it might be for Henry Fischer to go there, if there was

any possibility of reaching some worker who might be induced to help the cause of the poor workers in the tobacco factories, he found a way to get to that place.

Just think of the task Henry Fischer and a few of his loyal and hopeful colleagues have taken on behalf of the miserably paid and over-worked operatives in the tobacco factories.

Against the efforts of these men is arrayed one of the most gigantic trusts in our time, and to cope with the power of this tremendous organization of capital was the work in which Henry Fischer was the main factor and which he carried on with such zeal. He was not only in a measure successful in helping some of the tobacco workers, but this immense combination of wealth was compelled to spend a world of money to meet the efforts of Henry Fischer and the organization.

Henry Fischer was not endowed with great natural abilities, neither was he favored with high attainments by education. He was a graduate from the tobacco factory and all his aims and ambitions were to alleviate the condition of those whom he knew were toiling under such oppressed conditions, and the success which he helped to secure for the members of the organization even without these great advantages goes to show what can be accomplished even by one man if he has the determination and conviction to do good, and devotes himself always to the work which will bring the ideas he believes in into effect.

Henry Fischer has departed, and his work lives after him.—*International Wood-Worker.*

A union wage scale is but minimum—or backstop—to the rear of which an employer can not go, but there is nothing to prevent a superior workman from demanding and receiving a wage commensurate with his ability and worth. And this should be so recognized by employers of labor, and then the up-to-date contractors will have the best mechanics and thereby be more prosperous.—*Zanesville Labor Journal.*

ADDRESS TO WORKERS.

To Organized Labor and Farmers' Associations, Greeting:

The "Protest Conference" of the representatives of the workers of our country assembled in Washington, D. C., on March 18, 1908, will probably go down in history as the greatest gathering ever held to solemnly voice the protest of the people against the denial of the rights of the workers by the judiciary. This conference will be memorable also for the declaration and action looking toward the upholding and defending of the rights of all our people.

There were gathered in this conference the responsible executive officers of 118 national and international trade unions; assembled with them in hearty agreement were representatives of the Farmers American Society of Equity and also officers of railway brotherhoods. No more representative and responsible gathering of the men of labor, we believe, was ever brought together in the effort to voice the just protest and laudable aspirations of the workers of our country.

The deliberations of our conference, which occupied two full days, were preceded by a two days' session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The proceedings were marked by the utmost harmony. There was indeed the intensity of feeling which so grave a situation must evoke, there was also an unbounded enthusiasm, a grim earnestness of purpose, and a firm determination that the work initiated by this conference should not cease until the wrongs from which the workers suffer shall be righted and their liberties which have been imperiled shall be restored and forever safeguarded.

Our consideration of the circumstances which made this conference imperative was characterized by the utmost freedom of expression. It was felt that in the consensus of opinion and feeling brought forth by the representatives of so many trades and callings from all sections of the country there could not fail to be much that would be

helpful in guiding our deliberations and of service to our fellow workers. It is our hope that every worker and every friend of the workers will realize and feel as we do the seriousness of the crisis which we now face and that all will be animated by the earnestness, the loyalty, and enthusiasm which was so marked among the representatives assembled.

While the Supreme Court or other institutions may be able to temporarily retard and seriously embarrass the growth and action of our movement we boldly assert that no power on earth can destroy, successfully outlaw, or disrupt the trade union movement.

Meetings had been held in various parts of the country and resolutions adopted and forwarded to American Federation of Labor headquarters urging prompt and vigorous action. The suggestions submitted were various in detail, but all characterized by the earnest desire that labor should take steps at once to exercise its fullest activities in every possible direction in order that relief may be obtained from the present intolerable situation.

In this conference we, your representatives, realized the serious responsibility resting upon us, not only to voice the feeling of outraged indignation on the part of the workers at the deprivation of their rights and liberties involved in the law as interpreted by recent court decision, but the even more important task of initiating and aiding in carrying toward a successful fulfillment the constructive and active work which shall deliver the workers from the present and impending danger and insure them the restoration of their rights and liberties and secure enjoyment in the future of the inalienable rights guaranteed by our constitution.

A large part of our deliberations were naturally devoted to a discussion of the Supreme Court's action in applying the Sherman anti-trust law to labor.

All agreed upon the necessity of immediate Congressional action if the serious consequences and threatened dangers to labor and the wealth producers of our country are to be averted.

The following amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law had already been drawn up and agreed upon by the Executive Council, acting with the legal advisors of the American Federation of Labor. This is designed to relieve labor from the harmful operation of the Sherman anti-trust law which was never intended to apply to it:

"That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law), or in this act, is intended, nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, *nor* to the members of such organizations or associations."

"That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law), or in this act, is intended, nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products."

This amendment was carefully considered in conference and met with enthusiastic, hearty, and unanimous approval.

It was the unanimous feeling that some special steps should be taken to impress upon Congress the necessity of prompt action upon the Sherman anti-trust law amendment and upon other important labor legislation now pending, namely:

The bill to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions—"Pearre bill."

Employers' liability bill.

The bill extending the application of the eight-hour law to all government employees, and those employed upon work for the government, whether by contractors or subcontractors.

Your representatives prepared the protest which you will find accompanying this, and delivered the same to Speaker Cannon, of the House, and Vice-President Fairbanks, President of the Senate.

As to the effect of our solemn protest representing the desires and needs of our fellow-workers and their friends we can not at this time state, but we

believe that Congress appreciates the gravity of the situation. In our protest we endeavored, while preserving a courteous and dignified form of address, to make it entirely clear to Congress that organized labor is in no mood to be trifled with. It means business. We truly believe that in this protest we stated very conservatively to Congress the intense feeling of anxiety and apprehension which agitates the workers of the country and their sympathizers.

Without doubt the presentation of labor's protest by our accredited representatives did much to convince the country at large that labor expects of Congress the relief which is within the power of the law-making department of government and expects it from this session of the present Congress.

The Supreme Court decision applying the Sherman law to labor makes the crisis an especially grave one, for under that decision every normal, peaceful, and helpful activity of the workers, whether exercised individually or in association, may be construed as a "conspiracy" or a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, and punished by fine and imprisonment or both, and damages may be inflicted to the extent of each individual's possessions.

Every legitimate pressure must now be brought to bear upon Congress in the effort to secure the passage of our amendment to the Sherman law.

Hold mass meetings in every city and town in the United States on the evening of the third Sunday or Monday in April, 19th or 20th, and at that meeting voice fully and unmistakably labor's protest against the Supreme Court decision which strips labor of the rights and liberties which we had supposed were guaranteed by the constitution. Resolutions should be adopted urging upon the present Congress the passage of the amendment to the Sherman law and warning Congress that it will be held responsible for failure to enact such legislation.

Labor should spare no activity to impress upon Congress its insistent demand for the passage of this amendment.

In addition to the holding of the mass meeting of April 19 or 20, and on such other dates as may be fixed in future and the forwarding of resolutions expressing labor's protest and determination **EVERY MEMBER OF ORGANIZED LABOR** should write a personal letter to the Congressman of his district and to the two United States Senators of his State insisting that they use their efforts and cast their vote for the passage of our amendment to the Sherman law and other legislation mentioned in labor's protest, and warning them that labor and its friends will hold them responsible. That labor proposes to be represented in Congress by men who will do justice to the workers and all the people—that it proposes to exercise every political and industrial activity to this end—that upon the record of this Congress will be based the workers' decision as to a candidate's future desirability as a member of Congress.

Get every friend of labor to write a personal letter of this character. Let it be brief, but to the point, and keep a record of the resolutions and letters forwarded.

We hope most earnestly for the passage of the measures we have urged, but should Congress fail to do its duty we will, by following this method, be able to place the responsibility upon those who have failed to do justice to labor when it lay within their power.

We deem it essential for the successful accomplishment of the plan set forth in the foregoing that local unions, city, central, and state federations follow closely the line of action outlined by this conference and such further plans as may be promulgated by the Executive Council or by future conferences, so that our strength and influence may not be frittered away by different lines of action.

We have appealed to Congress for the necessary relief we deem essential to safeguard the interests and rights of the toilers.

We now call upon the workers of our common country to

*Stand faithfully by our friends,
Oppose and defeat our enemies,*

*whether they be
Candidates for President,
For Congress, or other offices, whether*

Executive, legislative, or judicial.

Each candidate should be questioned and pledged as to his attitude upon all subjects of importance to the toilers, whether in factory, farm, field, shop, or mine.

We again renew and hereby declare our complete and abiding faith in the trade union movement to successfully accomplish the amelioration of economic conditions befitting all of our people. The historical past of our movement, its splendid achievements in labor's behalf, and magnificent present standing warrants the assertion and justifies our prediction for its future success.

We, the representatives of the national and international trade unions and farmers' organizations, represented in this conference, call upon the Executive Council and upon all labor to use every possible legitimate effort to secure for the workers their inalienable liberties and their proper recognition as a vital portion of the fabric of our civilization. We pledge ourselves to use every lawful and honorable effort to carry out the policy agreed upon at this conference. We pledge our industrial, political, financial, and moral support to our own members and to our friends wherever found, not only for the present time, but for the continuous effort which may be necessary for success. We pledge ourselves to carry on this work until every industrial and political activity of the workers is guaranteed its permanent place and usefulness in the progress of our country.

Let labor not falter for one instant, the most grave and momentous exists ever faced by the wage-workers of our country is now upon us.

Our industrial rights have been shorn from us and our liberties are threatened.

It rests with each of us to make the most earnest, impressive and law-abiding effort that lies within our power to restore these liberties and safeguard our rights for the future if we are to save

the workers and mayhap even the nation itself from threatened disaster.

This is not a time for idle fear.

Let every man be up and doing. Action consistent, action persistent, action insistent is the watchword.

Representatives of National and International Unions and Farmers Organizations Who Endorsed and Signed the Above Protest.

Samuel Gompers, president.

James Duncan, first vice-president.

John Mitchell, second vice-president.

James O'Connell, third vice-president.

Max Morris, fourth vice-president.

D. A. Hayes, fifth vice-president.

Daniel J. Keefe, sixth vice-president.

Wm. D. Huber, seventh vice-president.

Joseph F. Valentine, eighth vice-president.

Frank Morrison, secretary.

John B. Lennon, treasurer.

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

George L. Berry, Norman C. Sprague, International Printing Pressmen's Union.

Joseph F. Valentine, John P. Frey, Iron Molder's Union of North America.

G. M. Huddleston, International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union.

Richard Braunschweig, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

Charles R. Atherton, A. R. Grout, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.

Jere L. Sullivan, J. F. McCarthy, T. J. Sullivan, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

W. R. Fairley, Thomas Haggerty, United Mine Workers of America.

A. McAndrews, E. Lewis Evans, Tobacco Workers' International Union.

W. F. Costello, H. T. Rogers, International Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers' Union.

James O'Connell, Arthur E. Holder, A. McGillary, International Association of Machinists.

M. O'Sullivan, Thomas F. Ryan, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Worker's International Alliance.

J. E. Pritchard, International Pavers and Rammermen.

Thomas T. Maher, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Worker's International Alliance.

J. L. Feeney, J. B. Esprey, M. J. Kelly, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

C. M. Bennett, O. D. Pauley, American Society of Equity.

Timothy Heally, N. A. James, F. M. Nourse, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Rezin Orr, W. D. Mahon, Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees.

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J. W. Kline, H. G. Poulesland, J. M. Cox, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

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Wm. J. Barry, Pilots Association.

W. W. Beattie, Wesley Russell, Percy Thomas, Commercial Telegraphers' International Union of America.

A. B. Lowe, J. E. Davenport, A. P. Wilson, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes.

M. J. Shea, James J. Freel, International Stereotypers' and Electrotypes' Union.

James L. Gernon James Wilson, Paintmakers' League of North America.

J. M. McElroy, Brushmakers' International Union.

T. A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, United Garment Workers of America.

M. Zuckerman, H. Hinder, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

H. B. Perham, A. T. McDaniel, W. J. Gregory, J. H. Williams, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Jas. F. Speirs, Thos. C. Nolan, Wm. Grant, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.

F. J. Kelly, International Photo-Engravers' Union.

Wm. D. Huber, James Kirby, Geo. G. Griffin, Jos. Reilly, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

G. W. Perkins, Samuel Gompers, Thos. F. Tracy, I. B. Kuhn, Cigarmakers' International Union.

J. T. Carey, International Brotherhood of Papermakers of North America.

Jno. F. Breen, Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' International Union.

Max Morris, J. A. Anderson, Herman Robinson, D. F. Manning, Retail Clerk's International Protective Association.

Jno. F. Tobin, Jno. P. Murphy, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Wm. Silver, Granite Cutters' International Association.

J. C. Balhorn, Thos. McGilton, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangiers of America.

Chas. C. Bradley, E. E. Desmond, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

Jno. A. Dyche, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Wm. J. Spencer, United Association Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

Joseph N. Weber, American Federation of Musicians.

T. L. Mahan, Ed. L. Schrack, International Plate Printers.

John Manning, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

Wm. H. Frazier, V. A. Olander, Frederick Benson, International Seamen's Union.

T. J. Duffy, Frank H. Hutchens, Ed. Menge, International Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

Frank L. Ronemus, Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America.

Louis Kemper, A. J. Kugler, Wm. Hellmuth, International Union of Brewery Workers of America.

T. C. Parsons, George G. Seibold, International Typographical Union.

D. A. Hayes, William Launer, James J. Dunn, F. H. Williams, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

James F. McHugh, Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association.

Daniel J. Keefe, Thomas Gallagher, International Longshoremen's Association.

J. J. Flynn, P. J. Flannery, Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union.

W. J. McSorley, R. V. Brandt, Wood,

Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union.

P. J. McArdle, John Williams, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Jacob Fischer, Frank K. Noschang, Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

John Golden, Albert Hibbert, United Textile Workers of America.

Daniel J. Tobin, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Matt Comerford, James J. McCracken, International Union of Steam Engineers.

F. A. Didsbury, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union.

Edward W. Potter, Homer D. Call, H. L. Eichelberger, A. L. Webb, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America.

Frank Gehring, Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association.

J. F. Murphy, International Union of Elevator Constructors.

John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union.

P. F. Richardson, International Car Workers.

John Weber, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

James H. Hatch, Upholsterers' International Union.

When a Union was a Crime.

Massachusetts was the first to abolish the old outgrown fear of organized capital, but not until 1808, exactly one century ago. Rhode Island was second and New York third in granting freedom to corporations. But Pennsylvania did not open up the gates of law to corporations until 1873.

These anti-combination laws oppressed capital and labor alike. They made trades unions illegal as well as trusts. Less than 100 years ago American workingmen were thrown into jail for the "crime" of having organized a union. It fact, it was mainly the bitter protests made by wageworkers that tore these obnoxious laws out of the statute books.—*Broadway Magazine*.

HOW ORGANIZED LABOR IS RAISING THE STANDARDS OF WORKINGMEN.

—
BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.
—

It is doing it first through the labor press. Probably no force is greater in the development of the cause, and to do one feature is organized labor more indebted than to the labor press of the country. With its record of progress, its constant urging toward better things through active propaganda methods, its lessons in technical training, thus making of its readers better workmen, its appeal to better living, its earnest attention to the family life and welfare—these are some of the factors which make of the labor press a power for good.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by fighting the battles of all the people. It is carrying with it even the lowest and most degraded. Every victory won for the men and women at the top means a higher level for those lower down. While the trades unionist may, for a time, belong to the aristocracy of labor, he soon makes of that aristocracy a democracy for all.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by compelling them to think rapidly and to speak clearly. The trades union movement has developed a company of speakers who are abundantly able to present the cause of the toilers. This is constantly being demonstrated at the national meetings of labor bodies, where statesmanship of the highest order is demanded, and where some of the addresses would easily rank with the best that are delivered in the conferences and conventions of other national bodies.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by the education of its members in special meetings and lecture courses, and in supplying special courses of study. One of the most significant movements in this direction is the correspondence course recently set up by the International Typographical Union, intended for journeymen and

apprentices. The possibilities in such work are almost limitless, and no doubt organized labor crafts will follow the example of the printers.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by Americanizing the immigrant. No organization is doing more in this direction, according to a recent report of the United States Commission of Labor. It is helping in the fight against the saloon. No matter what may be its opinion concerning prohibition, it recognizes that the saloon as an institution is an evil, and as such, it is being fought by organized workingmen. It is on the alert to elevate, in every way possible, the general welfare of those who are bearing the burdens of the world's work. Its task has just begun. There remains yet much to be accomplished, but unquestionably it will rapidly eliminate such features as stand in the way of its highest development, and push aggressively for the standards which should be attained by every honest toiler.

THE UNION DOLLAR.

A truth that trade unions are beginning to understand is that the dollar counts in business. A right which not even the courts may dispute is that a man may spend his wages in whatever way he sees fit. Union men are awakening to the fact that their dollars count, says a level-headed exchange, and the union dollar in business is a factor that cannot be ignored, and is an argument of great weight. Manufacturers have to depend upon the patronage of workmen for the success of their business, and the workmen are becoming alive to that fact. A union dollar spent for principle is a hammer that has driven the truth home to many an unfair employer, and the union man's dollar is coming more into evidence every day. Make your dollar count for the fair workday and union conditions by refusing to purchase any product of unfair employers. The unionizing of a shop may be more readily accomplished by withholding your patronage and that of your friends than in any other way. Demand the label.—Ex.

JUDICIARY VIEWS LABOR ASSOCIATIONS WITH DISFAVOR.

Commenting in the American Federationist on the Supreme Court decision in the hatters' case, John Roach, secretary of the Leather Workers, says:

For some time it has been apparent to the thoughtful wage earner that the judiciary as a body is not friendly to organized labor.

Hostility, often veiled, but many times publicly expressed, has convinced conservative thinking men that mediaeval court procedure is in the eyes of our modern judges of more importance than the living, breathing aspirations of the wageworkers of the present.

The whole history of the judiciary of England, from whom we adopted the skeleton of our system, is rich with evidence of the hatred of judges toward associations of labor. Laws were passed in the early days in England forbidding workmen to organize. Other laws, even more drastic, assumed to name the daily wage that should be paid to workmen and stipulated the quantity of food that should be eaten and the quality of dress that should be worn. Heavy penalties were imposed upon employers who paid and workmen who received more than the established rate for it was considered necessary to the well being of the privileged classes that the masses should not come to the independence that would result from high wages, nourishing food and good clothes. History has yet to record one single utterance of a judge high in authority favorable to the organized labor movement. Floods of advice have came from this quarter, but it has all been of a negative character. We are told all the things we should not do and very few of any practical benefit that we may do. For instance, if we pass a law prohibiting a railroad from overworking its employees and an engineer is kept on duty twenty-four hours and, going to sleep, is killed in a collision, the court, with ponderous unctuous, informs the bereaved widow and the fatherless babes that the husband had the right to give up his employment if the hours were unsatisfactory.

Academic and equivocal rights that are apparent even to the mildly insane receive in these court decisions pages of verbose comment, but the laws to protect us in our obvious rights and remedies that mean more bread, more and better homes, cleaner and warmer clothes and leisure to reflect on more and greater demands to be subsequently made are curtly dismissed on the ground of unconstitutionality. This constitution of ours is a wonderful instrument and so elastic it covers—

Shoes and ships and sealing wax

And cabbages and kings,
for unfortunately both ends of the elastic are held by those who are seemingly so convinced that the employers are always right that it is contracted or expanded to suit their convenience. I have no desire to be an alarmist or to involve the leaders of labor with the leaders of law in a splenetic discussion on the apparent bias of judges toward class interests, but evidence of unfriendliness is so palpable that we should, if this discussion is to throw any light upon the matter, recognize it from the first that the proper measures may be adopted to remedy it by connections.

In the case against the United Hatters of North America the Supreme Court has decided that it is unlawful for wage earners to notify one another and the general public of conduct of employers that in general wage earners consider unfair. If this opinion is based on good law, then wage earners must become more particular in regard to demanding union labels on goods. So far it is proper and lawful for friends of organized labor to demand and patronize union made goods, but there is no knowing how long this will be permitted. Hats that bear the label of the union hatters are made under fair conditions, and workmen employed on them have earned sufficient wages to clothe and feed their wives and children properly. Mr. Loewe may refuse to pay union wages and find support for his system in the Supreme Court, but intelligent, fair-minded people, notwithstanding the decision, are not compelled to purchase.

English judges by harsh class decisions sought to discourage the organization of labor. Early English legislation sought to stifle the aspirations of the working class by repressive laws. Such efforts were futile and regardless of the opinion of judicial minds, intelligent wage earners, will continue to organize and opposition to the healthful and rightful aspirations of a sovereign people will be in vain. We know the attack on the hatters is really an attack on the principle of organized labor. We want more wages and shorter hours. We think co-operation will aid us to achieve this. We are going to patronize employers who grant us these things. Will judicial decisions prevent this? They never have. I think they never can.

IS NOT THIS AN ASTONISHING DECISION?

The Congress of the United States, unquestionably interpreting the will of the majority correctly, put upon our law books what is known as the Erdman act.

Under this act common carriers—railroads, etc., doing business between States—are forbidden to punish workmen for belonging to labor unions.

The Congress declared it illegal for common carriers to blacklist and discharge workmen for joining unions organized for self-protection.

A case was brought to test this law—our corporations have apparently but to take a law they dislike to our high judges—and have the law killed.

The Supreme Court was appealed to by a railroad that had discharged William Coppage, an engineer, discharging him solely because he belonged to his union.

The United States Supreme Court has reversed the law; it has upheld the railroad, and declared that a corporation doing interstate business may, when it pleases, discharge men merely for belonging to a union, without giving or having any other reason whatever.

This is vitally important to labor unions. It means the beginning of a life and death struggle, as soon as the

corporations shall decide that the time has come to make the fight.

It means that the workers have got to unite to protect themselves elsewhere than in the labor union. They must protect themselves at the ballot box, and they must unite to put upon the bench some of those judges hitherto appointed or nominated by corporations.

We do not today discuss the Supreme Court's decision from any labor union or any "class" point of view.

It is a decision that must disturb every fair-minded man—regardless of labor affiliations.

What does the Supreme Court decision mean?

It means that the people have not the right under the Constitution to pass a law preventing boycotting of labor union men.

Labor unions are not illegal. They are not criminal. There is not a public man—except perhaps some Supreme Court judge put on the bench for life by the corporations—that would dare say men have not a right to join unions for self-defense.

But the people are told by their Supreme Court that it is legal for corporations doing interstate business, and, therefore, under the control of Congress, to punish men for doing what they have a legal right to do. And it is unconstitutional for the people to pass a law defending the workers.

Here is a shameful contrast. Consider it, and make up your mind about the mental and moral complexion of a court that renders the decision quoted. That same supreme court declared unconstitutional the Employers' Liability act. That act was passed with approval of the people. It was intended to protect men in interstate commerce, it would have compelled railroads to protect their workers with safety appliances, instead of killing tens of thousands annually as at present, in the name of economy.

The court forbids the people to pass a law holding railroads responsible for reckless destruction of life in economy's name, and that same court forbids the workman to join a union to defend

himself, under pain of arbitrary dismissal!

And that is not all, or the worst.

It is declared "unconstitutional" to forbid railroads to punish as crime the joining of a labor union. And the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has forbidden the American Federation of Labor to print on its "unfair list" the name of a firm antagonistic to union labor.

Now think it over carefully.

The United States Supreme Court says that railroads and all corporations can put union men on their unfair list. They can make an unfair list or boycotted list of all unions and all union men, and discharge such men as they please.

But the men have not the right to defend themselves by making up an unfair list of antagonistic employers.

The railroads can blacklist a man and discharge him for belonging to a union, but workmen may not advertise as unfair concerns that fight unions.

Union men ought to realize what utter contempt this plutocratic government feels for them.

Do you suppose the Supreme Court would dare to indorse the discharge of a man for being a Catholic, or Methodist, or orthodox Jew?

If Congress passed a law forbidding interstate carriers to discharge Jews or Catholics because they belonged to the Jewish or Catholic church—do you think that the Supreme Court would dare to overturn that law?

Not a bit of it.

But the Supreme Court—a majority of it, at least—and those that have given us our Supreme Court judges, and those that are now in the business of nominating judges, have a thorough contempt for the workingman as such. Their motto is, "Flatter him, fool him, buy him, if you really need him; don't pay any serious attention to him. The poor fool has the ballot, but does not know enough to use it. He votes Democratic or Republican, like a sheep, and, whichever way he votes, we have him, and we, the corporations, name the judges that make him look idiotic and

hand him the charming little bromide decisions on 'constitutionality.'"

Readers, our courts have decided that it is illegal for workmen to have an unfair list to protect themselves.

(The Chicago Evening American.)

SELF MASTERY THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The following sermon entitled "Being on to One's Job," is the sixth of a series of labor sermons by the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

SERMON.

To be the master of one's self is the first and most fundamental thing in this connection. Therefore, let's put first things first. It's a question of personal calibre and equipment. In almost every case, this is a matter of development. Few of us may not attain to the position which we desire to reach. But there are so mighty few who are willing to pay the price. It's so much easier to stop when the job becomes difficult—and find a really legitimate excuse—one that will be accepted by our friends and be a comfort to ourselves.

Those who do succeed, get there principally because they hung on when others let go, and not because they actually possessed more original power. There are, of course, the great mass of drifters, who will never attempt to swim against the tide, but I have in mind the average fellow whose honest purpose it is to excel.

Furthermore, it is in the little things that most men fall down. Not the big obstacle—we'll surmount that and win out. Sometimes it's only a word spoken at a critical moment which either makes or unmakes a fellow. An opinion expressed, a criticism made, a judgment given—and the keen judge of men sizes you up and generally puts you where you belong. Not always, true enough, but it's usually a character and a life which is back of your remark, and your alert man of the world knows it. You will undoubtedly get another chance, but for the present you've lost it.

Sometimes it's a matter of dress. A frayed linen collar, worth, at the time, less than a nickel, has cost many a

man the chance of a life-time. "Cheap" "careless," "slouchy"—was the verdict of the relentless judge, and the opportunity was gone. There are geniuses who can afford to be slouches, but you've got to prove that you're a genius before you can afford to be a slouch.

In the end, it's the man who really is on the job seven days in the week, who will win out. Not in the same way every day of course, for if he has good sense, he'll get strength for his job on the first day, before he starts in for the week's work. But always, whether he works or plays, whether he reads or writes, whether he talks or thinks, or thinks and talks—to be always on the job—that's the fellow who will make his way to the front, while others step aside.

New Child Labor Law.

Montgomery, Ala.—The cotton mills of Alabama have arranged to put into effect the new anti-child labor law passed by the last legislature of this state. The new law prohibits the employment of children under 12 years of age, and limits the work of children between 12 and 14 years to 60 hours per week. The enforcement of the law will cut down the operating hours of some of the departments in some of the mills six hours per week. The mill and factory owners, as a rule, are well satisfied with the new law and believe it will work for the general welfare of all concerned.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF LABOR MOVEMENT.

It is a fact that will cause astonishment to most men, being known to but few, that organized labor—labor unions in the strict interpretation of that word and much as they exist today—flourished long before the present Christian era. "All antiquity," says C. Osborne Ward in his great book, "The Ancient Lowly," was a hive of trade unions. They existed literally by the hundreds of thousands in the golden age.

It was the custom in ancient times, partly made necessary by law, for these organizations to chisel the names of their members and their proceedings on stone.

So it has come about that they have handed down to posterity a complete record of their rules of procedure and their business operations. Indeed, one of the earliest of these organizations known is that of the union of the carvers and gravers who worked in letters. It was part of their business to acquire sufficient knowledge of Greek and Latin to fit them for their tasks.

Were it not for these tracts in stone the whole subject might have been obscured, if not lost, in the mists of time from which the epigraphist and the archaeologist have rescued it.

But the words carved on the stone by the members of these antique institutions, unearthed by the score in the museums of the old world and found in the fields of Rome, Greece, Asia Minor and the islands, have defied time and resisted the destructiveness of the ages.

The right of labor to form free organizations—the *jus coundi*—existed in a remote era. Solon, the great law-maker and lawgiver of antiquity, conferred this right on ancient Greece as early as 580 B. C.

Rome is presumed to have copied it in the celebrated law of the twelve tables.

Justinian incorporated it into the digest.

Numa Pompilius, the good and the wise, who is made a contemporary of Solon by Plutarch, organized the entire working people, according to Mommsen, the renowned German historian, into eight classes of guilds, embracing all the arts and crafts of the age.

It is held, however, that King Numa, borrowing from the Far East, was by no means the originator of the trades union idea. He simply legalized and extended what already existed, perhaps for thousands of years before any recognition whatsoever had been accorded it.

After the peaceful reign of Numa Pompilius—Plutarch states that he followed Romulus to the throne about 690 B. C.—the spirit of conquest was awakened among the patricians.

The artisans were put to work by the thousands to forge into weapons the

steel that was to pierce the bodies of those who had no love for them and for whom they in turn could have no love.

Trades unions of sword cutlers, armorsmiths, shield makers, manufacturers of darts, javelins and spears, each of them separately named and organized under the ancient federation sprang up rapidly on all sides.

Members of trades unions constructed the famous ballistate, or stone throwers, which flung projectiles of various kinds with deadly effect into the ranks of the enemy.

It has been pointed out that since these machines were complicated and difficult to manipulate they were transported to their destination and erected by the members of the collegium mensorum machinariorum, the trades union of the machine adjusters and setters. Jacula, or darts, were used in vast numbers, by the Roman army, and since these were easily destroyed and lasted but a short time, they were manufactured in great quantities by the old unions of weapon makers, all of which found a steady and liberal employer in the government.

There were likewise unions which supplied the army with clothes and shoes, as well as with weapons, and Ward tells us in his "The Ancient Lowly" that "for at least 500 years the armies used union-made wagons, union-made swords, union-made javelins, bows, and arrows, helmets, and shields; wore union-made shoes, trousers, hats and coats, and tore down the walls and battlements of their enemies with union-made catapults and battering rams."

The population of Rome, the army

and the workers were also supplied with tools by the trades unions.

An inscription found at Verona, dating from the time of Augustus Caesar, tells of a genuine union of wine men, who supplied the Italian metropolis with its favorite beverage.

These organizations of the wine men, it is thought, were in touch with the different parts of Italy, and either owned or else hired wagons or boats to bring the wine to their storehouses.

One sees readily how such a diversity of functions gave support to a vast number of unions and to the still greater number of persons who composed the separate unions.—I. K. Friedman in *Chicago News*.

It's a wise woman that can see through her own logic.

Cheerfulness and brightness are largely matters of habit.

An ounce of contentment is worth a pound of vain regrets.

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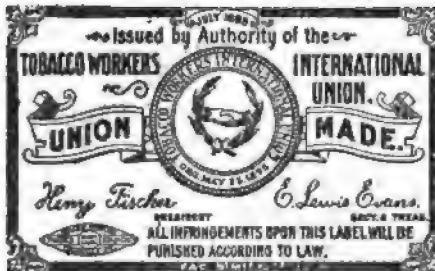
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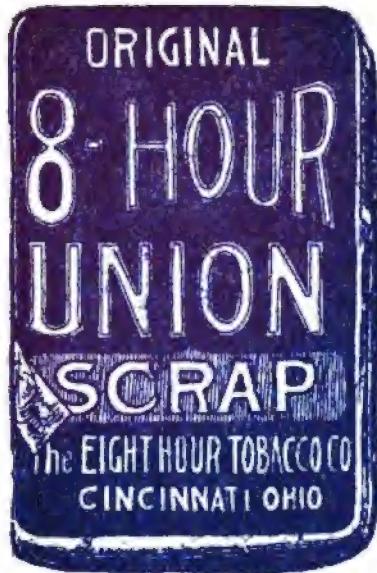


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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

After the departure of Mr. Evans in New York City, I visited Perth Amboy, N. J., about twenty-five miles from New York City. Two manufacturers of tobacco, H. Rippen and B. Wilentz, manufacture a brand of tobacco principally for the Hungarian trade among the miners of Pennsylvania. I asked them for the privilege of organizing their employes, which was granted me, and I succeeded in getting the employes and organizing them. The proprietors agreed to use the Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, and signed an agreement and the wage scale, which I forwarded to the International office. I also spoke to the employes whom I had organized, and showed them the necessity of their agitating for the union label, not only the Tobacco Workers' Label, but all others of different trade unions, and I sincerely think there will be some effective work done in the locality of Perth Amboy, N. J., for the labor movement in general.

From there I proceeded to Newark, N. J., where I found a great agitation of the label being done by members of our Local Union No. 94, principally Miss Annie Traphagen, the Secretary, and the President, George Bowman. There seems to be plenty of union labeled tobacco in Newark, and the demand is good. But the American Tobacco Co. has quite a large trade, putting up a three-ounce

package of long cut in competition with the Campbell Tobacco Co. The principal cause of the Campbell Tobacco Co. reducing the size of their long cut and chewing was explained to me by the proprietor. He said that the tobacco used in manufacturing this particular kind of tobacco has increased from 40 per cent to 50 per cent, and even hard to buy at that price from the Society of Equity. The American Tobacco Company carries continually from two to three years' supply and the consequence is the independent finds it hard to compete under such conditions. But with the demand for union labeled products, I am sure the union factories will continue to do a good and profitable business.

From there I went to Boston, Mass., and called on Mr. Abrams, of the Cigar Makers' Union, who is a hustler for union made products. I not only found in that city any amount of union made tobacco, but a good demand for the same. I next called on Mr. Lewis Laskey, Secretary of our Local, and the President, who I judge are doing all in their power for the agitation of union labeled goods. The local gave a concert on the 17th of April, from which they expected to derive enough finances to more vigorously push the label to the front. I also called on Mr. H. P. Boden, of the Makeroff Company, which firm had some trouble with the members of the local union. He assured me that the company did all in its power to adjust the difficulty with the local union, but as the employes were all Greek and Jewish creed, he could not harmonize a feeling between them. On account of my limited time in the city, he agreed to meet a committee from the local union on the following Monday and would take up the matter with them regarding the use of the union label.

From Boston I proceeded to Albany, N. Y., and had the pleasure of meeting Mr. John Whalen, Secretary of the State of New York, and also a member of our

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

organization. I wish to state that I would like to see all members of our union as true and staunch members as I found Brother Whalen. In his employ as Secretary, the third highest office in the state of New York, he has nothing but trade unionists to transact the business, not only the clerical work, but also in deputy work. I can not too fully thank him for the kind and courteous treatment accorded me while in that city.

The meeting of No. 24 was largely attended and was addressed by Brother John Whalen and myself; and I want to express that I was not only thoroughly pleased with the active work done by the members of the local union in pushing and advocating the trade union movement, but the interest of each and every member who takes pride in being a member of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Some of the old standbys remain doing active work with the new officers, namely, Brothers Richards and Donovan; and too much praise can not be given Brother Gorman and Brother King; and in fact all the members of No. 24.

While in Albany I received a telegram from Mr. Evans to proceed to Elmira, that possibly there might be an opportunity to organize a factory which was about to commence operations in a short time.

I then proceeded to Utica, where I found the Warnick Brown Tobacco Co. While not being rushed for orders, Mr. Brown assured me that he was perfectly satisfied with the business now under the present conditions in the United States. I desire to say that the present membership need a little ginger whereby they can do more effective work in that vicinity for the union label. Mr. Griffin,

Secretary, and Mr. Luerck, President, assured me that in the future they would do so.

From there I proceeded to Syracuse, where I met Mr. Whalen again, as he had to address a meeting there. He not only brought me to the different factories, but knew every man in Syracuse in the labor movement. I found a good demand for union goods, notwithstanding the dealers and schemes of the American Tobacco Co. in pushing their products through the United Whelan Cigar Store. Mr. Bendixon and Mr. Miller, manufacturers of tobacco in Syracuse, assured me that business seemed to be on the increase.

I left for Elmira and called on Mr. Stemburgh of the hod carriers and building laborers' organization who have their headquarters there. Mr. Stemburgh assured me when this new concern would be ready to start he himself would see that every pound of their tobacco would bear the union label. I left him agreements and other literature.

From there I proceeded to Hamilton, Ont., and found Local Union No. 48 in rather a poor condition, on account of their having been out of work so much for the last nine months. With the assistance of Mr. Charles Lavoie, our Second Vice President, we were able to straighten out the affairs of the local, and expect them to continue on the lines we had laid out for them. Although the situation of the tobacco industry in the Dominion of Canada just now is in a disturbed state, owing to the new tariff bill which has become a law and more particularly to the manufacturing of cigars. In this instance I will show the brief outline of the new and the old tariff:

	Present Rates, Per Lb.	Proposed Rates, Per Lb.
Chewing and smoking tobacco from imported leaf*.....	\$.0 25	\$.0 05
Manufactured tobacco from native leaf.....	.05	.05
Snuff, containing not more than 40 per cent of moisture.....	.25	.05
Moist snuff, containing over 40 per cent moisture, in packages of less than 5 pounds.....	.25	.05
Same, in packages of 5 pounds and over.....	.18	.05
	Present Rates, Per 1,000.	Proposed Rates, Per 1,000.
Cigars from imported leaf.....	\$.6 00	\$.2 00
Cigars from native tobacco.....	3 00	2 00
Cigars in packages of less than 10 each.....	7 00	3 00

* Duty at present rates, per lb., 10 cents; duty at proposed rates, per lb., 28 cents.

	Present Rates, Per 1,000.	Proposed Rates, Per 1,000.
Cigarettes from domestic leaf weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.	\$1 50	\$2 40
Cigarettes from foreign leaf weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.	3 00	2 00
Cigarettes from either foreign or native leaf weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	8 00	9 00
Foreign leaf tobacco, unstemmed.....	\$0 10	\$0 28
Foreign leaf tobacco, stemmed.....	14	42

From there I proceeded to Toronto, where I found the same conditions, the factories not overburdened with business. But as Mr. McAlpin's factory does not use anything but Canadian leaf in the manufacture of his products, I hope to see them doing an increased business in the near future.

From there we proceeded to Hamilton, Ont., again for a special meeting of No. 48. We adjusted all points in dispute and brought the membership closer together to work in unity with one another for their own welfare. The Tuckett Tobacco Co., in which they are employed, use only foreign leaf in the manufacture of their brands of tobacco, and it will possibly work to some disadvantage to their business. Although Mr. Tuckett seems inclined to think that matters as laid down in the new tariff law will adjust itself in the tobacco industry in the Dominion of Canada. It was pleasing to note that any employe working for the Tuckett Tobacco Co. for twenty-one years, receive at the end of that time \$500.00 in cash. To my opinion almost in the neighborhood of one hundred and thirty-five of our membership received this bonus, showing that conditions in their factory must have been satisfactory to the members of No. 48.

From Hamilton I proceeded to Detroit, Mich., and found a good many members there that I have known for a number of years, being active in, not only for the Blue Label of our organization, but for the trade movement in general; namely, Daniel Wallace, Charles Alder, Charles Dover and Charles Evans, with the new active members who are now working hand in hand with the above, Brother Carney, Brother Knight and Brother Danbert, and others too numerous to mention. I desire to say very forcibly that No. 13 does more agitating for the Blue Label than any other local in our International Union. Of course their

membership being so large they are in a better position than other locals to do the same. The officers called a special meeting for me on Wednesday, and it was with deep gratification I saw the membership turn out in such large numbers in response to the officers. The meeting was a grand success, and after a few remarks the following members also made a few remarks, Brother Carney, Brother Alder, Brother Evans and Brother Wallace. Succeeding the meeting the Executive Board met and designated a committee to act in conjunction with me regarding statements made in the recent trial of Equity against the A. T. Co. by the Federal Government. The committee was Charles Alder, Charles Dover and Brother Danbert. The statement in that trial, that Mr. Schroeder, auditor of the A. T. Co., intimated that said company owned stock in the Scotten-Dillon Tobacco Co., was the object of this committee. We proceeded to the Scotten-Dillon Tobacco Co., and there met Mr. Dillon, Mr. Way, President, and Mr. Lynch, Secretary, who in our presence swore to the affidavit that to their knowledge of the books of the company, the American Tobacco Co. did not own any stock with the Scotten-Dillon Tobacco Co., which was satisfactory to myself and the committee. I also called on Mr. Scotten, of the W. E. Scotten Tobacco Co., and Mr. Hamper, of the Globe Tobacco Co., and Mr. Paul Bagley, of the Bagley Tobacco Co., and the Erie Tobacco Co., of Windsor, Ont., who all seem pleased with the business in the tobacco industry and hoped that their business will increase with the revival of other industries.

I want to thank the officers and members of No. 13 for the kind and courteous treatment accorded me by them while in their city, and hope at some future time I will be able to call on them again.

I left Detroit for Toledo, for the pur-

pose of finding how the attorneys of the A. T. Co. in the recent hearing in Louisville in the trial of Equity against them in which Mr. Fischer and myself were witnesses. They had got control of a letter written by Mr. Fischer to the local union. I found to my satisfaction that the letter they had in their possession was only a fac-simile and not the original. The original is still held in Toledo.

Business was not as brisk as Mr. Crowley, manager of the Zahm Tobacco Co., would have liked to have had it, owing to a great extent to the active work of the Pinkerton Tobacco Co., a subsidiary plant of the American Tobacco Co., who are making a scab brand of scrap tobacco in a 3-oz. package called "Red Man." The labor movement in Toledo is trying very hard to drive this scab product out of that market, and are assisted ably by our local president, Carl Thiem, and Ethel Wilson, Secretary, and George Kiel.

While in that city I ran across a new organization, called the Tobacco Trades Protective League. The object of the organization is to bring clerks and retail dealers of tobacco to discourage in every manner possible the carrying and selling of trust made goods in the retail trade; and should this organization assume large proportions it will assist the union factories' products to a great extent. This underlined is a fac-simile of the membership card, which was given me by a member of this League:

No. A-1231

TOBACCO TRADES PROTECTIVE LEAGUE
141 Maiden Lane, New York.

This certifies that E. A. HANVER is a member in good standing. Dues being paid to October 1, 1908.

JOHN M. KORIAN, Pres't.

SAM. H. HARRIS, Sec'y.

This card is valid only when countersigned by JOHN M. KORIAN, who carries a certificate of authority.

Annual Dues, \$1.00.

E. A. HANVER (Signature of Member).

Mail postal card to Secretary, showing your dues are paid.

From Toledo I proceeded to Cincinnati, where a rumor was current that the Eight-Hour Tobacco Co. was controlled

by the American Tobacco Co., that it obtained the services of a Mr. Taylor, who was formerly with the Pinkerton Tobacco Co., of Zanesville, in the capacity of a salesman. I proceeded to call on the stockholders of this concern, and found that all stock held by the individuals of said company was in escrow, and further that they had a written agreement should any individual wish to dispose of his holdings they must first be offered to the said company for purchase and, in view of this statement, I asked the president of the company to allow me witnesses to the swearing of an affidavit. I then had Mr. Frank Rist, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. McCarty and Mr. Dan Kelly, who represented the United Hatters of North America, who are doing some agitating work here for their organization to act as witnesses to the affidavit of the Eight-Hour Tobacco Co., herein submitted.

CINCINNATI, O., April 30, 1908.

State of Ohio, { ss.
Hamilton County, }

Before me, the subscribed, a Notary Public, witness, and for the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio, personally appear, C. G. Boalt, President, and John H. Dickerson, Director, and Wm. F. Bruenger, Director, respectively of the "The Eight-Hour Tobacco Company," a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, with principal office at Cincinnati in said state, who being first duly sworn according to law, on oath, say that said "The Eight-Hour Tobacco Company" corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, is not connected in any manner or way whatever with the American Tobacco Company, and that to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, none of the stock of said "The Eight-Hour Tobacco Company" is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly by said "The American Tobacco Company."

(Signed) C. G. BOALT, President,
JOHN H. DICKERSON,
WM. F. BRUENGER.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of April, A. D., 1908.

CHARLES A. WEITEN,
Notary Public, Hamilton County, O.

The above was satisfactorily sworn to as the above will show.

I spoke before the Local Union No. 25 at their meeting, which was largely attended, and found the old standbys doing good work for the union label, namely, Frank Wessels, Harry Sticksel, Joe Doyle and John Nauman. All of the union concerns are doing good business. But the Day & Night Tobacco Co., a subsidiary company of the Tobacco Trust, is practically "down and out." With their four brands of trust made goods, "Red Devil," "Sea Lion," "Day & Night," and "Red Horse," they can be seen hardly anywhere in this locality. This is caused by the activity and consistency of the trade unionists.

In concluding this report, let me add: Let us get together, working hand in hand, and work shoulder to shoulder and push our label as it has never been pushed before. If this policy is followed we will astonish ourselves in the result that will follow such a combined effort.

Trusting we may all view this question from a progressive standpoint, to the end that a greater success will be ours, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. MCANDREWS,

Int. President.

It is legal for corporations to have an unfair list to keep down wages, or protect effective union among workers.

You have in fine working order a system of government by a few judges nominated—the great majority of them—by a dozen corporations.

You are seeing only the very beginning of organized money's power to rule human sheep.

Paste this in your thinking cap, if you ever wear one:

It is constitutional for corporations to blacklist union workmen.

It is unconstitutional for workmen to blacklist non-union employers.

REPLIES RECEIVED TO PRESIDENT MCANDREWS' LETTER.

With a view of ascertaining the position that some of our Senators and Congressmen will take with relation to labor measures now before the Senate and House of Congress, I wrote to some of them and herewith submit replies received at this writing. I trust all our unions have written to the Congressmen from their Districts and also to their Senators to find out the position they will take when the Labor Measures come up for vote in the House and Senate.

If they have not as yet written, they should do so immediately.

Fraternally yours,

A. MCANDREWS, *Int. President.*

May 9, 1908.

A. MCANDREWS, Esq., President,
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
921 Churchill Avenue, Walnut Hills,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, containing a copy of resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of your Union held in Richelieu Hall, Cincinnati, on that date. I note your views upon the various measures referred to, and desire to assure you that the same are receiving my most careful consideration and attention. I shall take pleasure in submitting the resolutions to Congress.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

May 9, 1908.

A. MCANDREWS, Esq., President,
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
921 Churchill Avenue, Walnut Hills,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir—I am directed by Senator Foraker to acknowledge the receipt by him of your letter of the 7th of May, with resolutions enclosed as stated, and to assure you and the members of your Union that the legislation therein referred to will have his most careful consideration. That is all he can say for the present with propriety, except that he will bear in mind all you have written.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. SACMEISTER.

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

At times a dealer will tell you that such and such a piece of tobacco is Union Made, even though the Blue Label is not in evidence. The dealer may be voicing the sentiment expressed by the drummer who sold him the tobacco. The drummer may have told him that they employ Union help and work eight hours, and the dealer may have accepted the argument intending to use the same argument on his customers successfully. But how can he prove the assertion he makes to your satisfaction? He cannot do it. You are from Missouri and must have proof to be convinced. The army of people marching with the banner bearing the inscription, "We are from Missouri" is growing larger and larger each day. The proof of the pudding is

in the "eating thereof" and the proof that a piece of tobacco is Union Made is contained in the fact that it "bears the Blue Label." If you have not found the army from Missouri already, do so at the first corner.

An injunction says that we must not boycott the "Buck Stoves and Ranges," but as yet we have not been enjoined from buying some other stove or range that is just as good and is made under fair Union conditions.

As a compliment returned let us enjoin ourselves from buying a stove or range that does not bear the Union Label. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

To better our condition, we join the Union of our craft, now that we have done so, let us be consistent. Consistency is a jewel set in unionism.

TO ENFORCE AGREEMENT.

At Newark, N. J., on May 7th, Vice-Chancellor Howell heard testimony in the suit brought by the American Tobacco Company against the Robert P. Richardson, Jr., & Co., Tobacco Company of Reidsville, N. C. The American Company is seeking to enforce the agreement entered into by Richardson, as head of the company in 1903, by which the American Company was to receive 600 of the 1,000 shares of the common stock of the Richardson Company. It is alleged that Richardson subsequently refused to carry out the agreement. Richardson testified that he was forced into the agreement by threats of business extermination and by the ruinous policy which, he alleged, was being conducted by the American Tobacco Company against opposition manufacturers.

Lessons Taught by Life's Ills.

He who has not known poverty, sorrow, contradiction and the rest, and learned from them the priceless lessons they have to teach, has missed a good opportunity of schooling.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.**DETECTIVES AND LABOR UNIONS.****HEADQUARTERS**

**Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 13, 1908.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—The International Executive Board has levied a 25c. International assessment, to take effect the 16th day of May, 1908, payable on or before the 20th day of June, 1908.

The two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of this assessment going to the General Expense Fund is to be forwarded to the International office along with the other collections. The one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) goes to the Local Fund of Local Unions.

Secretaries of Local Unions will collect the assessment at once.

The one third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of this assessment which the Local Unions receive should be used for agitation for our Label and the boycott against the American and Continental Tobacco Company.

By order of the International Executive Board. Fraternally yours,

A. MCANDREW,
Int. President.

HEADQUARTERS

**Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 13, 1908.

To Members-at-Large of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

GREETING—The International Executive Board has levied a 25c. International assessment, to take effect the 16th day of May, 1908, payable on or before the 20th day of June, 1908.

This assessment is to be placed in the General Expense Fund.

Members-at-Large will forward same to the International office as soon after this notice reaches them as possible, and not later than the above mentioned date, the 20th day of June, 1908.

By order of the International Executive Board. Fraternally yours,

A. MCANDREW,
Int. President.

In helping our brother toilers to success we advance our own interests.

Hon. Madison R. Smith, in the House of Representatives on the 14th inst., the House being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when speaking of the employment by corporations of detectives spies to deceive labor unions, said:

"Do you think the government should be a party to this nefarious kind of service, which capitalizes treachery and fraud in every conceivable form. If trade unions are entitled to exist at all, and if they have any good purpose to serve in helping to improve the conditions of labor and the social order generally, as I believe they do, why should they be subjected to such outrage? Have labor unions no right to protection against these hirelings of corporations, who are willing to sink the last vestige of principle and play the spy, and by feigning friendship for the minor (or the employe) and his cause obtain admission into the union, and by continued deception, cleverly practiced, become an officer of the union, the trusted agent of its business and secret work, only to betray and deliver it with alacrity to the hostile corporations, striving by "might and main," with the aid of the courts and troops, to disrupt its membership and hand it over body and soul to its natural economic enemy. I speak with respect to the selfish, materialistic, and laissez faire economist and of antiquated usefulness."

"Pinkerton's National Detective Agency manufactures traitors and scoundrels by wholesale, and the government, in a measure, is a particeps criminis. This I charge here on the floor of this House as being the solemn truth, and I want the American people to know it."

If Adam had, on his first arrival on earth, secured a position which paid him \$4.50 a day, worked at it steadily all these years and never purchased Eve any other raiment than that which was considered proper in those early days, he would have just the same pile as John D. Rockefeller is reputed to have —\$1,000,000,000.

**REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND
SECRETARY-TREASURER.**

In response to an appeal by the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council for representatives of the Tobacco Workers' International Union in a conference that had been called to be held in Washington, D. C., having in view the framing of some concrete action on the part of the representatives of Labor as a protest against the unfair decision that had been rendered by the Supreme Court against Labor's interests. We went to Washington, arriving in time to attend the conference which opened on the 18th of March.

We published the full report of the protest in the April issue of the journal, which we trust that all the members have carefully read. The significance of this meeting is not easily overlooked. It meant a great deal to the interest of Labor. Decisions seriously affecting the position of labor have been very frequent of late, and it is considered due time to enter a protest against the attitude that our judiciary has taken against us.

The decision in the Hatters' case, which was handed down by the United States Supreme Court, which took away the right of the Local Unions to prosecute a boycott, or at least would be liable to heavy damages for the prosecution of such a boycott. The decision does not only attack the funds of International Unions, but goes so far as to give the right of the employer to use and take by legal means the savings of the individual members of our various trades, if the funds of the International Unions were not sufficient to satisfy the claim. The employers who claim injury, were entitled to lay claim for damages, piling up any amount they saw fit, and in addition to this, they were entitled under the law to collect three times the amount of the claim. You will see from these the great seriousness of the position Organized Labor is placed in through this decision.

It has been generally supposed that the terms of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law were not applicable to the trade unions. But the recent decision put them in almost the same position before

the law as that of the Trusts which have been formed in nearly every industry known to our commerce.

After a two days session, the protest above referred to was formulated, and a committee was appointed by the conference to present the protest to the House of Congress and Senate with the request that some early action be taken upon the claims that may be made. Both the Speaker of the House, and the Vice-President promised to lend their assistance to the earliest possible action of both the Senate and House of Congress.

During the conference, it was decided to advise the holding regular meetings of unions in various cities for the purpose of keeping alive, and keeping a constant protesting voice against injustice that has already been done. Many of these meetings have already been called and much good has been done in arousing the workers to the realization of the position they have just recently been placed in. It was decided to keep up the agitation that had been started sometime ago in the sounding of the various representatives we have in Congress, as to their position toward legislation that had been asked to be passed in the interests of Organized Labor. Each Congressman coming before his constituents during the election of this year is to be asked as to his position, and we trust that our members will place themselves in a position to prosecute this method of ascertaining what our lawmakers will do, or what their attitude will be towards legislation that has been asked for the amelioration of the conditions of the toilers.

After the adjournment of the conference, we went to Philadelphia where we canvassed the conditions of the members of Local No. 102. They had some trouble in a small factory, and we succeeded in having meeting with the management of the factory. After going into the details of the trouble, we finally secured an agreement for the organizing of the factory. We called upon the Frishmuth Tobacco Co. with the end in view of interesting them in the organization of their factory under the banner of the International Union, we were favored with an interview with the Superinten-

dent, Mr. Miller, but to no purpose. He claimed that he did not need the Label in his business and would not put it on his goods. Continuing, he stated that his employees had a benevolent organization of their own and the firm lent their assistance wherever compatible with good policy and he (Mr. Miller) thought that was organization enough. He further stated that if his employees would organize and call upon him to put the Label on their tobacco, it would be a case of the employees having to leave their employ as he wanted no Label but their own Tag on the goods they sent out.

The conditions of Organized Labor in Philadelphia were greatly affected by the great number of people that were out of employment. We were informed that there were nearly two hundred thousand people out of employment at that time, which of course was not conducive to the best interests of unions generally. They hoped, however, with the opening of spring that matters would somewhat mend, but it was not supposed that matters would so readjust themselves to reach a normal condition for sometime at least. Quite a number of our own members were out of employment. Some had temporarily secured employment in other vocations in order to keep their heads above water. Altogether matters were not in a very prosperous condition in the Quaker City.

Leaving Philadelphia, we went to New York City where we took up some matters that affected the interests of the cigarette makers unions Nos. 83, 98, 100 and 101. Machinery had played a great part in the displacement of employees in the factory, many of our members having secured employment in other vocations. However, those who were employed in the factory were receiving fairly steady time. Manufacturers reported work a little dull, but they managed to keep the crews they had at work. We had several meetings with the local unions. A little controversy had arisen among some of the hand and machine workers, which was satisfactorily adjusted after one or two conferences and some explanation on the important points of the respective contestants.

The membership of the four unions having been considerably reduced by the introduction of machinery, it was thought advisable to recall one of the Charters. The introduction of machinery has almost displaced the workers who belonged to No. 101., so Charter No. 101 was recalled, and the few remaining members divided among the other locals.

Among the few troubles that were up for adjustment, was a movement on the part of some cigarette makers who had been formerly members of the union to apply for a Charter for themselves and be reinstated in the International Union. The fallacy of this movement was explained by us to them. We advised them that such a step not be prosecuted any further, that the persons who desired to return to the International Union should file application with one or other of the already established locals. This matter was finally adjusted along these lines, and we believe matters will run quite harmoniously in the future.

While in New York, we made an urgent request that a greater agitation for the label be prosecuted by the Local Unions and the members. Considerable agitation had been done, but it had been confined largely to the agitation of the union labeled cigarettes to the partial exclusion of the various classes of tobacco upon which the label appears. We explained to them the position they put themselves in before the other local unions and our position in the matter was well taken. They requested us to outline a plan of campaign along these lines for them to follow, which we did.

We went to Rahway, N. J. and had an interview with Mr. Allen, President of the Red Mill Tobacco Co. The firm sometime back met a business difficulty and was forced into the hands of a receiver, and the members of No. 126 were out of employment pending an adjustment of the trouble. The factory had resumed work again, though not with as large a force as formerly. Some of our members having to seek employment in other vocations. The management felt encouraged with the prospects now ahead of them, and entertained a hope that in a short time business would permit the

re-engagement of their old full force. The general state of affairs in the financial world had retarding effect, but that would be overcome in time.

While in New York, we made it our business to observe the extent to which union labeled tobacco was being patronized. We noted that in nearly every store or place where tobacco was sold, was one or more brands of union labeled goods on sale. While of course it was not all that we could wish for, we felt satisfied that there was a good start made, that with a continuance of the agitation for the label, much good would result.

Fraternally yours,

A. MCANDREWS, Pres.

E. LEWIS EVANS, Sec'y-Treas.

IMMIGRANTS AND TRADE UNIONS.

—o—
BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.
—o—

"Thim dagos is just spilin' this country for us Americans," said a patriot, recently.

This remark reveals some interesting phases of the immigrant problem.

Four hundred years ago the original Americans—the Indians—looked with great disfavor upon the coming of "foreigners," and they gave pretty strenuous evidence of this disapproval. Ever since that time, history has been repeating itself. Those whom the Indians hated, scorned the "riff-raff" which followed them. These, in turn, despised the Germans, the Germans could not tolerate the Irish, the Irish will fight the Italian, and already the Italian considers himself superior to the Slav, but each incoming race has succeeded in lifting itself out of the ditch, until to-day it is difficult to distinguish the foreigner from the real American. The intermingling of the races has actually resulted in a better type of manhood than would have been possible in the pure stock. The ideal man will one day come out of this mixture of blood.

It is generally supposed that the foreigners who have been pouring into our country during recent years really dominate the political and economic life of the nation. As a matter of fact, the

percentage of foreign born in the United States was practically the same in 1900 that it was thirty years before. It is true that there are many more foreigners in America, and that in some cities the percentages are greater, but as a whole the American is holding his own in the matter of equal representation. There is practically no danger to the economic life of the nation through the coming of the foreigner. At any rate, the danger is no greater than it was thirty years ago. There are other dangers in our social and in our political life, but safety from them depends more upon the American than it does upon the immigrant. The American must show the immigrant how to make the most of himself. In this task the trades union can help immensely. Indeed, the trades union already touches the immigrant, directly, as no other organization does. Here is a job which should engage the attention of the best statesmen in the labor movement.

BOOST UNION LABEL GOODS.

Any time you get the idea that pushing union label goods is out of date, that it don't do any good, you are off the track, for you are switched off the main line and a long way from truth. Give boosting union labeled products a good trying and you will be astonished at the amount of real good you have accomplished, not only for the other fellow, but for yourself and your union.

Resistance of Snow.

During certain government experiments at Washington with reference to the effects of sudden pressures, attention was called to a singular experience, which sometimes happens to people who go shooting in winter. If the muzzle of a gun happens to become plugged with a little snow, the gun invariably bursts when fired in that condition. Light as the plug of snow is, it requires a definite time for a finite pressure, however great, to get it under way, and during this short time the tension of the powder gases becomes so great that the barrel of the ordinary fowling piece is unable to withstand it.

SUFFERS FROM INATTENTION.**Labor Movement Staggering Under
Fearful Load of Indifference
of Members.**

TRIM the wick in the lamp of reason so that you will be able to see the way that you and your fellow trade unionists must travel to secure success. The labor movement, generally speaking, has been the sufferer from inattention; it has been staggering under a fearful load of indifference, saddled on its back by those who should be up and doing all the time. The action of the Supreme Court at Washington and its decisions are as pebbles on the path of progress compared with the hordes of indifferent card men and women, who either will not or can not see the need of getting together and sticking together for their advancement and future welfare.

The courts can and do offer impediments of a character that mean much, but the real, live, up-to-date trade union member knows full well that courts cannot force you to purchase non-union labeled goods, nor can they compel you to patronize those establishments where union labor is barred by reason of its non-employment therein. If we would but agitate "full meeting rooms" as we do other things that are allegedly full, there would be little reason to fear for the future of union labor. We must get over the habit of just paying our dues alone; we must attend the conferences of our fellows; we need all the energy and brains in our union to overcome obstacles, and these can best be obliterated by active participation in labor's cause, the purchasing of nothing that does not bear the union label; the bearing of our share of the burden, and our general co-operation to the end of fully emancipating all those who toil by the sweat of their brow. Remember that "he serves well who dares to be true" and the trade unionist that cannot see the wisdom of doing his share in the work needs the services of something besides an oculist; he requires an injection of good hard common horse sense, and

the only way he will seemingly get what's coming to him is the route prepared by the opponents of human progress. The court was never organized that can force labor to quit its mission of protecting the frail and aiding the distressed; all that we as members need to do is OUR DUTY TO OURSELVES.—*Woonsocket, R. I., Reporter.*

Buy Only Union Made Goods.

If the women would only know their power in their purchasing capacity, they could soon break any strike that might occur. Did they but compare their present living to what it was but a few short years ago and what it is today, they would be willing to pay a little more for what they purchase. It is not the question of the cheapest, but it is the purchase they make under fair conditions. It is of not much use for the men to fight all the time for better conditions if the money they bring home is spent to their killing, which it certainly is if spent on articles not made by union men. With the women lies the onus; let them once wake to the fact, the road will be easy for the men. They should get nothing but what bears the union label if it is to be got; if one shop does not have it, another will; if not, go without it altogether until such time as the shopkeeper gets it, which he soon will if persistently demanded.—*Tribune.*

Some Accomplishments.

Labor unions have fought to save the children from the factory, and place them in the schools, by having laws enacted and in increasing the wages of the fathers, so that it would not be necessary to send the child to work. Labor unions have done more good work among their members, regarding morality and sobriety, than any other class, through changing the surroundings of their members. Labor unions have made better citizens of the working class by having them take an interest in the common welfare of the community. These statements can all be verified by any person, and it can also be substantiated that the benefits of organized labor's work have not been confined to its members, but the working class as a whole has received the benefits of its work.—*Ex.*

THE LITTLE CHAP'S FAITH.

It's comfort to me in life's battle,
When the conflict seems all going
 wrong,
When I seem to lose every ambition
And the current of life grows too
 strong,
To think that the dusk ends the war-
fare,
 That the worry is done for the night;
And the little chap there at the win-
dow
Believes that his daddy's all right.

In the heat of the day and the hurry,
I'm prompted so often to pause,
While my mind strays away from the
 striving,
Away from the noise and applause;
The cheers may be meant for some
 other,
Perhaps I have lost in the fight;
But the little chap there at the win-
dow,
Believes that his daddy's all right.

I can laugh at the downfalls and fail-
ure,
I can smile in the trial and the pain,
I feel that in spite of the errors
 The struggle has not been in vain
If Fortune will only retain me
 That comfort and solace at night,
When the little chap waits at the win-
dow,
Believing his daddy's all right.
*By Louis E. Thayer, in Denver Re-
publican.*

THE "CLOSED SHOP" POLICY.

THE principle of the so-called "closed shop" is accepted in everyday business life. Why may not an organization of workingmen similarly make a bargain with an organization of employers?

The dealer will agree with the manufacturer to handle only a certain kind of goods. This is considered perfectly legitimate. Why does it seem unconstitutional when precisely the same bargain is entered into between the employer and his employees? The labor union says to the employer: "We will agree to furnish you with competent men at so much per day. We can con-

trol the men in our organization. They will abide by the contract that we shall make. We cannot control the men who are outside of our organization, so we ask you to employ only our men, thus making your shop a union shop. If these outside men will agree to make the same contract with you that we have made we shall be glad to have them come into our organization, thus giving them the same privilege that we enjoy."

The average employer who fights so strenuously for the "God-given right" of the non-union workingman to exercise his privilege of remaining out of the union if he so desires, declaring that his shop be an open shop for free men, will usually debar the men who exercised the same God-given right by becoming a member of the trade union, so that practically his boasted "open shop" policy means a "closed shop" to the unionist.

But, it may be argued, the trade union is unincorporated, so that an employer cannot hold it to its contract, while he himself is liable to damages. This is not true. It is well known than an unincorporated concern can neither sue nor be sued, so that both the employer and the trade union are on an equality before the law in this respect. Furthermore, if the trade union was to become incorporated it would be a comparatively easy matter for an unscrupulous employer to hire a spy to commit an act of unlawfulness which would involve the destruction of property, whereby the entire union would become involved. A successful suit for damages would practically disrupt the organization. If all employers were absolutely honest the incorporation of the union might be insisted upon, but for the reason given above organized labor is naturally cautious about taking a step which would bring it practically no advantage, while it would lay itself open to the assaults of its enemies.

The right to run one's business as he pleases must have its limitations. Great changes in the conception of personal and property rights have come as part of the democratic evolution. In some respects a man can run his business as he pleases, but in other respects public opinion, and frequently public law, steps in and limits his exclusive control. In

the matter of employment it is being recognized that there are two parties instead of one. A man may do as he pleases in so far as that liberty does not injure the wellbeing of his fellow man. One may not set fire to his own house, nor may he sell cigarettes or whiskey in some states, because the exercise of that privilege might injure somebody.—*Boiler Makers' Journal.*

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Will Employ Only Americans.

An order has been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad to discharge all foreign workmen and to employ in their stead native Americans or naturalized citizens. This action is in line with that of the big coke companies, who not long ago decided to discriminate against alien labor as undesirable from the standpoint of efficiency and because of its disorderly tendencies.

When the order reached Pittsburg to discharge all foreigners some of the foremen in the cleaning departments and the section forces objected. They laid great stress on the fact that the foreigners employed were much better for the class of labor than Americans, and as the former had been trained, new crews would have to be broken in, to the discomfiture of the departments affected.

When the objections reached headquarters peremptory orders are said to have been issued to the superintendents of these departments to discharge the foreigners at once.—*Ex.*

Wonderful Paraffin.

Paraffin was at first a useless by-product of the oil refineries, but has now a thousand uses. Besides the use of paraffin for candles, 2,000,000 blocks of refined paraffin are sold every year for an infinity of purposes. A liberal arrangement with a chewing gum maker gave him the foundation for a million dollar fortune. Paraffin was applied to Cleopatra's needle in Central Park, New York, when the surface of the obelisk began to scale off, and it stopped it. Stone fronts of houses are protected the same way, an application every three

or four years being sufficient to prevent disintegration. Paraffin is made into colored crayons, which will stick on glass as well as paper. Paraffin is used in laundries to whiten the clothes and in polishing the surfaces of starched pieces. It is used for sealing canned fruits or anything put up in bottles by home folks, manufacturers, druggists or chemists. It is used generally as a substitute for beeswax, tallow and sealing wax and for insulating wires.

IMMIGRANT LABOR.

There are two powerful streams, quite reciprocal in nature, the one flowing toward, the other away from, this country, that have created new forces in our economic life while changing the whole current of events in parts of Europe. Both are today at high water mark. Every year from a million to a million and a quarter aliens are admitted to American ports. Some come to work and save and found new homes, others to work and sweat and save so that finally they may relapse into a life of ease in the land of their nativity.

They form the westward flowing stream. Out of this stream there is created that other one whose current is eastward. But, where as the first is of humanity, the second is of gold. Out of the savings of the foreign born in America \$250,000,000 a year is now going abroad.

The annual increase is about 10 per cent. If this money were retained here it would be sufficient every four years to liquidate our interest bearing debt. It cannot be controlled. It is the quid pro quo, the international credit balance, to which the immigrant laborer is entitled if he is worthy of his hire. The annual distribution of this great sum of money throughout Europe is in the following proportion: Italy, \$70,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$65,000,000; Great Britain, \$25,000,000; Norway and Sweden, \$25,000,000; Russia, \$25,000,000; Germany, \$15,000,000; Greece, \$5,000,000; all others, including France, Switzerland, Belgium and Denmark, \$10,000,000.—*North American Review.*

Opportunity is fond of disguises.

**EMPLOYERS MAY COMBINE,
SAYS COURT.**

HOLDING that an agreement among employers to fight labor unions was not contrary to public policy, and that such an agreement might be necessary sometimes to prevent delay in building operations, Justice Greebaum of New York City last week decided that four bonds given by the Thompson-Starrett Company to the Building Trades Employers' Association as a guarantee that the company would not hire union carpenters in 1905, after the association had declared a lockout against the members of that trade, should be forfeited. It appeared from the evidence that when unions in the building trades were threatening to strike against the building employers, the employers formed their association, with a constitution, by-laws and a board of governors empowered to discipline any member that did not live up to the rules and regulations. All the members of the association were required to give bonds to do what the board of governors said.

After the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters struck the board of governors passed a resolution forbidding any of the members of the employers' association to hire any of the members of that union. It appeared that the Thompson-Starrett Company obeyed the order until January, 1905, when it served notice on the association that it would hire union carpenters, and did so, in violation of the agreement.

The Thompson-Starrett Company had a hearing before a committee of the association and was expelled and the bonds were declared forfeited. Then William H. McCord, president of the association, entered suit in behalf of the association to recover the amount of the bonds.

The Thompson-Starrett Company set up the defense that making such an agreement as it had with the association was beyond its corporate powers, and that such an agreement ought not to be enforced because it stifled competition, and was therefore against public policy.
—*Labor Clarion.*

HONOR IN BEING A UNION MAN.

NO person need feel ashamed of holding a paid-up union card or a due book. No class of society or organization or philanthropist has done as much for the common people as the labor unions. Philanthropists build homes for the workingmen and women after they have left the home of their parents. Unions are making the home fireside fit for sons and daughters to remain in the true home—that of their parents—by increasing wages so that the father can support the family, and make the home what it should be. Philanthropists build libraries, while unions shorten the hours of labor to give the workingmen time to read the books. Unions shorten hours of labor to place more of the men to work who are willing to work. Cities build hospitals and the unions take care of the family while the bread winner is in them.

If death should call one of its members the union pays a death benefit to keep the wolf from the door, and to my knowledge not one member of any union has ever been buried in a pauper's grave.

Labor unions have fought to save the children from the factory and place them in the schools by having laws enacted and in increasing the wages of the fathers so it would not be necessary to send the child to work. Labor unions have done more good work among their members regarding morality and sobriety than any other class, through changing the surroundings of their members. Labor unions have made better citizens of the working class by having them take an interest in the common welfare of the community. These statements can be all verified by any person, and it can also be substantiated that the benefits of Organized Labor's work have not been confined to its members, but the working class as a whole has received the benefits of its work.

Now Mr. Union Man and Sympathizer, learn to recognize the union card or due book as a badge of honor and become an active worker to extend the work by your good council.

Try a little boosting and remember that the best way to boost is to buy union-labeled goods and have your friends do likewise.—*Geo. M. Neubert, in Switchmen's Journal.*

LABOR'S TRADE-MARK.**What the Union Label Means to Organized Labor.**

THE union label—what does it mean? This is a question often asked, and it receives a variety of answers. In order, therefore, to get it properly before the public it becomes necessary to make application of the principle involved in its use in other directions than from the standpoint of the union man.

Churches organize, adopt names and creeds of faith and refuse to tolerate any infringement upon their right to worship according to their standard of faith and practice. This the union label does for the union workmen.

Clubs and associations adopt insignia of recognition to prevent fraud and imposition. This is the mission of the union label.

Firms and corporations have distinguishing marks which they jealously guard and protect. So does the organized worker guard and protect the union label.

Authors and writers secure copyrights as a shield from plagiarism of the products of their brain and pen. The union workmen uses the label as a shield for the product of his labor and brawn.

Inventors secure letters patent to prevent infringement upon their rights. The union label serves the same purpose for organized labor.

The manufacturer places his trademark on the products of his shop or factory. The label performs the same service for the worker who brings forth these products.

It therefore seems plain that the same law which steps in and protects those whose interests lie in these various arteries of trade and commerce should step in and protect the worker in the use of his distinguishing mark.

But the label means even more than this. To the union man it means loyalty and fidelity, compact organization, brotherly love and consideration, fealty to organization, help in time of distress. To the public it means honest work well

performed by skilled labor, the best of material fitly joined together by grown up men and women at living wages. It means an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

"Self preservation is the first law of nature," and it is upon this idea that the workingman has acted in organizing and protecting his organization with his trademark—the union label.

The thoughts have been on the positive side of the question involved. There is a negative side, however, which presents a dark and repulsive picture, which will be considered in a future issue of this department.

Suffice it to say for the present if it is right to protect the employer it is equally right to protect the employe. By organized labor nothing more than this is asked. To organized labor nothing less will satisfy.—*Earl V. Hagood in Atlanta Constitution.*

Largest Farm in the World.

It is said that the largest farm in the world is that of Don Luis Terrazas, of Chihuahua, Mexico, on which 4,000 people live. The farm has on it 1,000,000 cattle, 1,000 horses, 700,000 calves. More than 1,000 cowboys are needed to look after his herds. He has a slaughter house of his own near Chihuahua City, at which more than 25,000 head of cattle and as many or more sheep and hogs are slaughtered every year. He owns his own refrigerator cars, in which his packed meats are shipped all over the republic, and more than half a day is required for a railway train to cross the farm.

Senator Jeff Davis calculates that the monopoly plutocrats have robbed the American people of \$29,433,600 000,000 within the memory of living men. He expressed his method of calculation as follows: "Adam, indeed, had he survived till this day and had computed \$1,000 every minute since his expulsion from Paradise, must have lived 50,000 other years to have completed the task." The beginning of his closing curse was "Go, damnable imps of self and greed!" Quite expressive and appropriate. More strength to Senator Jeff Davis in his war on the monopolizing trusts!

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

THE growing opposition of the people to judge made laws or government is based upon more than mere sentimental opposition.

We intend to obey the laws of our country and our very proper intentions in this regard would be materially assisted if it was made clearer to all people what the laws actually are.

There has been a general supposition that in a republic the representatives of the people duly elected meet in legislature or in congress to enact laws to govern the people, but we are fast finding out that through a steady assumption of power by the courts, our laws are a small part statute laws and a large part judicial rulings, or precedents, never approved by any legislative body.

Labor unionists have become especially prejudicial against the exercise of these larger powers by the courts because of the fact that no matter what the statement of facts may be the decision is nearly invariably adverse to labor.

Nor can it be assumed that these adverse decisions indicate that labor has always been in the wrong, unless the following contradictory illustrations can be reconciled with that view:—

1. An employer whose men are on strike asks for an injunction restraining his former employes from talking with persons entering his employ. In granting the injunction the court says that every man has the right to work, or not to work, without interference from any other man or set of men, etc.

2. A railroad goes into the hands of a receiver who reduces wages and the employes propose to strike against the reduced wages. The receiver applies for an injunction restraining the employes from striking and the injunction is issued. What becomes of the right not to work?

3. A state has a law against an employer discharging any person because of membership in a labor union. A manufacturer discharges 300 hands who are union members to enforce a reduction of wages. Later he applies for an injunction restraining his former employes from talking with his new employes. In

his testimony the employer said he discharged the 300 because they were members of a union. It is a well recognized rule of equity procedure that one who asks for relief from an equity court "must come with clean hands." That is to say: that one who is himself violating the law is not entitled to claim relief in equity. In this case the employer testified he discharged 300 persons because they were unionists. This was a violation of statute confessed in open court, but the judge said he "found no evidence of any violation of statute" and issued the injunction.

4. In a strike a non-unionist is assaulted by a known spectator, not a striker nor a member of the strikers' union. The person committing the assault can be punished in the police court but that would not break up the strike, so the employer goes to court and represents that the gathering of crowds near his factory are a menace to his business and asks for and obtains an injunction restraining his former employes, their union, and all persons in sympathy with them, "from walking upon the streets in the vicinity of the factory of the plaintiff." In many cases hired detectives have created the required amount of disorder to satisfy the judge that an injunction should be issued.

5. A law forbidding the blacklisting of a workman by employers and the refusal to employ him because of his membership in a union is declared unconstitutional because the employers, either singly or collectively, have a right to employ or not to employ whom they please.

The same court holds that employes may not refuse to purchase the merchandise of a particular employer, invokes a statute never meant to be applied to employes, and issues an injunction. In this comparison a statute restricting employers is declared unconstitutional, to the injury of labor, while another statute never intended to apply to labor, is held valid and applied to the injury of labor.

All of the foregoing illustrations are from real cases and many more could be cited equally contradictory of the theory that all men stand equal before the law.

We do not think it is going too far

to say that in the instances quoted a disposition is shown to favor employers as against labor.

It is this tendency which has aroused the working people of this country and their sympathizers to a realization of the dangerous power now assumed and exercised by the courts.

It has been said that ours is a government of laws and not of men. If this be so let us have a government of laws made in the exercise of our sovereign citizenship and not of laws made by a judge who, with due respect to his official position, is after all a mere man.

—*Shoe Workers' Journal.*

GLORY OF TRADES UNIONISM.

Frank K. Foster of Boston in his masterly address to President Elliot said, among other things:

"For good or for ill the wants of the laborer have multiplied, his faculties have become developed, and his aspirations have been awakened. It is the glory of trades unionism that it has played no small part in arousing in him that righteous discontent which impels him, like Oliver Twist, to ask for more and ever more; but, unlike the timid charity boy, he is not to be browbeaten by the officious Bumbles of conservatism. Here, I say again, is the test which shall stretch to the uttermost the elasticity of democratic institutions. It is scarcely a kindness to breed men in the faith of political equality if industrially they are forced to submit to despotism. It is not wise to awaken in them a thirst for knowledge if they have not means and leisure to slake this thirst. It is highly injudicious to permit them to acquire an appreciation of the beautiful in art and nature if by the conditions of their employment the major portion of their existence must be spent in unremitting toil among base and barren environments.

"But entirely apart from this phase of the subject the trades unionist holds that existing physical conditions among wage earners justify the shorter hour demand and will continue to justify it while the 'chance of life' of any number of the working class is by reason

of the conditions of employment less than that of a like number of the same age of the so-called independent classes.

"In other words, the trades union maintains that the social service rendered by the manual laborer justifies him in insisting that society has no right to expect him to shorten his life below the normal limit by reason of ill conditions in this service for which there is remedy.

"While hundreds of millions of the world's workers are not properly housed, clothed or fed, while hundreds of millions more are barren in mind and dormant in faculty, we feel that trades union energy may safely be directed toward enlarging their consuming capacity by increasing their purchasing capacity."

TRADES UNIONS AND THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

According to the action of the Philadelphia Convention, officers of the Molders' International Union have compiled an insurance table based on premiums paid to old line insurance companies, and after eliminating expense which occurs on account of exorbitant salaries for innumerable managers, solicitors, and collectors, also the heavy expense of advertising, etc., they found that risks can be safely taken on their membership at a reduction of about 30 per cent.

The feature will be first launched in the state of Ohio and all other union officials will, undoubtedly, watch and note carefully how this enterprise will pan out to the molders.

The actuaries employed by them have gone carefully into the expectancy of life and have decided that they can maintain business and give a \$2,000 policy for \$1.99 a month to a member starting when 21 years of age and that premium remains the same to the end of life. The age at which a member joins determines the rate and it is never raised above that sum. So that every member knows exactly and positively what he will have to pay during his future years that he maintains insurance.

HOW TO END LABOR TROUBLES**John Mitchell Says He Believes the Plain Truth Will End Conflict—It Pays To Be Right.**

I am a trade unionist. I am not one of those who believe that the trade union is the ultimate. I recognize the fact that there is a great evolutionary movement going on; that it is slowly but surely changing our social life. But, nevertheless, my experience has satisfied me that the trade union movement is the best movement ever born for the amelioration of the condition of those who toil.

If I believed that the trade union movement stood for nothing else than securing a few cents higher wages or securing a few hours less labor, I would leave it. If I thought that is all it does, I would quit the trade union movement and I would try to start myself a new movement. But, I believe it does more than that. I believe the trade union movement raises the standard of our citizenship; I believe it raises the manhood and womanhood of all our people. And any movement that elevates society, that elevates the manhood and womanhood of our people, contributes immeasurably to the good of our country.

I am not an old man yet, but I have seen many practical results from the trade union movement. I have seen in my life thousands who employed labor and thousands who labor, brought together and made to work in harmony.

I do not believe that in our country there should be an irreconcilable conflict between labor and capital. Notwithstanding the fact that I have gone through quite a number of strikes, I have not yet abandoned my opinion that if the representatives of labor can be brought together, if they can sit down in honest conference, if they will look one another straight in the eye and tell one another the absolute truth, I believe when that is done that the day of conflict between labor and capital will end.

I have never been one to believe

you help labor by denouncing capital. I am one of those who believe that there is not one wrong that labor suffers which it did not bring on itself. I do not believe, either, that any of us are poor because we cannot get rich, or because we cannot get rich honorably. I believe that if labor will do its own duty all the misery and all the suffering that labor has endured from the beginning of the world will end.

I believe it to be the duty of every man and every woman who works for a living, who works for wages, or a salary, to join a trade union. And I believe the man or woman who works for wages who remains out of a trade union to be blind to their own interests. Not only that, but they are positively injuring the chances and the interests of their fellow men, and fellow women. I believe that the trade unions stand for all that is good, for all that is best in our citizenship. If I thought the trade union movement depended on lawlessness for their success, I would abandon the trade union movement. I do not believe that a strike was ever won because of violations of law. I do know that strikes have been lost because the laws were broken. I do know that every striker is injured if the law is broken.

In my judgment no great strike can ever succeed if the American people are opposed to it. I have an abiding faith in the people of our country. I believe the American people always try to be right. I believe that if they decide, if they conclude that a question is right, that a strike is right, that the strike will win; and if they conclude the strike is wrong, then the strike will not succeed. It pays to consult the wishes of the best people. It pays to be right, and it does not pay to be wrong.—*Trades Union News.*

A clean heart is the secret of a clear head.

No man can be truly happy all to himself.

Something for nothing is the dream of the fool.

UNIONISM WILL REMAIN.

The enemies of organized labor who, no doubt, were overjoyed because of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, ought to get all the enjoyment they can out of that decision, because it is not destined to remain as at present.

That decision is so illogical in its bearing upon organizations of laborers in comparison with other classes of organizations of men that when this view is properly presented before Congress, as it will surely be done, there will be such a legal enactment as will nullify and destroy forever that infamous decision of the Supreme Court.

No reputable lawyer believes that Congress ever intended any such interpretation should be put on the law which the Supreme Court has put on it. But now, since it is done, there is nothing else to do but to appeal to Congress to wipe out the court-made laws in this particular.

The Parry-Post gang of labor union haters, including, of course, the delectible Van Cleave, imagine that this decision must mean the disbanding of all labor unions. But that outfit of labor haters are really about as ignorant a lot as could be well collected in a day's travel. They are parvenus of the insolent type, without any particular amount of education, besides knowing the rudiments of the three Rs, and when that class of men get their paws on riches then they immediately begin to take themselves too seriously. The old adage is always verified in the case of men of this caliber: "Put a beggar on horseback and he will ride himself to death."

Wealth in the hands of such creatures means nothing but power to oppress, and men of that class look upon wealth in that light. To their ignorant minds, wealth can have no other meaning. They have not acquired it through any mental effort. In fact, their minds are not trained to logical thought, but they egotistically imagine that financial success has come to them as a result of their own superiority, when as a matter of fact the very opposite is the case.

Time will tell the story, and when the evolution of time has worked out the fate of labor organizations, there will be nothing left of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States save and except a bitter reminiscence by the union hating gang.
—*Galesburg Labor News.*

Stand firmly by your union and the great cause of labor.

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Jobson Printing & Mfg. Co.

Incorporated

PRINTERS OF THE
TOBACCO WORKER

Hill St. and L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving Tobacco. Made by Union Labor, every bag bearing BLUE LABEL. * * * *

The man who smokes

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

has a joy, a comfort, the man who does not, knows nothing about.

OUR CHEWING BRANDS:

Ripe Peach

Hatchet

Blue Ribbon, 16 oz. White Burley

Railroad Twist

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Natural Leaf

Capital—Burley

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Best

Willie Harris

World Beater

Farmer's Delight

Each the Best Thing in its Class.

ROBT. HARRIS & BRO.

Reidsville, N. C.

Old Established Brands

INDEX

**KISMET ON THE SQUARE G. T. W.
DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK**

NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky

TRY OUR CELEBRATED

Turkish and Egyptian
CIGARETTES

NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



**GONE WRONG
OLD
NORTH STATE
GRANULATED
SMOKING TOBACCO
No longer bears the
UNION LABEL**

and is not entitled to your
good patronage.

**Give it the Place it is
entitled to.**

**Remember the name,
But leave it alone just the
same.**

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling **PLUG TWIST** *in America*

Tel., 5499 Spring

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Little CIGARS and CIGARETTES

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NEW YORK

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

INDEPENDENT
MANUFACTURERS

"BLUE HEN"

"HIGH CARD"

"REX" and "Z"



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer can
and will give you what
you want.

Union men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuse.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoemaker
50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 494 ALBANY BUILDING. - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is **NONE STRICTLY UNION** without the

BLUE LABEL



OF THE

Tobacco Worker's International Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE LABEL



As the Only Proof of Tobacco being **STRICTLY UNION MADE**.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label.  BUY NO OTHER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

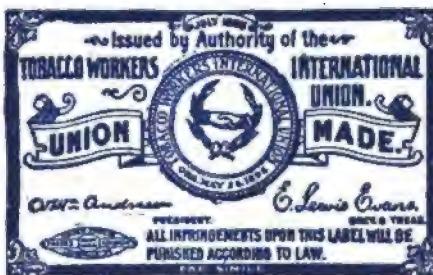
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No. 6

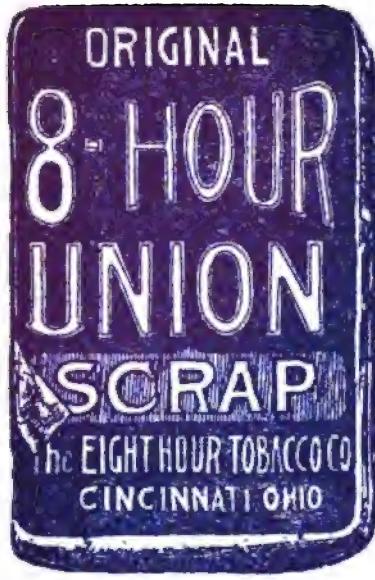


Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' Internat'l Union



Rooms 50, 51, 52 and 53
American National Bank Building

Louisville, Ky.



NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only
factory in the country which has
adopted the eight-hour working day.

— THE —
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

CHEW
BLUE MOON
and
TEDDY BEAR
Union Tobaccos

With Presents.



The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS
We make many other Brands
equally GOOD
Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

I

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

All Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Orenoco

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

— SMOKE —
“WHITE ROLLS”
CIGARETTES
THEY ARE
UNION MADE
ENOUGH SAID

WARE-KRAMER
TOBACCO CO.
NORFOLK, VA.

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 12.

June, 1908.

No. 6

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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REPORT OF THE SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

On April 11th, I was called to Hamilton, Ont., by our International President to assist him in straightening out matters in connection with Local No. 48 of that city. The questions were settled to the entire satisfaction of our members there.

After the visit of our International President, Bro. A. McAndrew, to Canada, which gave him an opportunity of sizing up the situation here, it was decided that I should visit the different cities and towns in Ontario and Quebec for label agitation and organization purposes. It had been over two years since I have visited the cities in these provinces and like many other parts of the country where there is a continuous flow of immigrants coming in from Great Britain and other European countries, many of them join the organizations of their craft shortly after arrival here. These people and many others also not being familiar with the different union labels, it is necessary, if we are to get their united support and in order that the best results should be obtained in getting better conditions for the workers and in building up the forces of organized labor, that we bring before their attention the fact that the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union and every other union label,

stands for better conditions for the workers. Many union members to-day don't stop to think that while they and the organization to which they belong are opposed to, and may be fighting the open shop which some employers taking advantage of labor conditions to-day are trying to force upon them, still they themselves as consumers in neglecting to insist upon getting labeled goods, are in many cases giving their encouragement and support not only to the open shop but often to the scab shop and to unscrupulous employers whose factories are operated by poorly paid female and child labor.

Arriving in Montreal on April 18th, I spent three weeks there, during which time I addressed meetings of the Trades and Labor Council and thirty-eight different local unions, also the Label League of Montreal, which had a well attended meeting. The Label League here is being well attended of late and are quite up-to-date in their methods of advertising the labels. They have made arrangements with several Moving Picture Theaters by which several labels are displayed on the canvas at each performance, while in a couple of theaters each week members of the League deliver lectures on the label during the intermission. I furnished the League with cuts of our label from which slides will be made and in future the Tobacco Workers' Union Label will be displayed also. These displays and lectures will no doubt do much toward helping to increase the demand for labeled goods in Montreal. The city is badly in need of such work though, as labeled goods are not receiving the support that they should. While in Montreal, I interviewed the Dominion Tobacco Company and the St. Lawrence Tobacco Company, in reference to the organization of their factories and the use of the Label. But apparently the

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

employment of child labor and payment of low wages to their employees will, to their way of reasoning, offset the benefits, which are to be derived from the use of the Union Label, and while admitting that the use of the label would be a benefit to them in their business, they would not sign our agreement or operate a union factory at present. I also interviewed the J. Rattray Company and Vormack & London, both small concerns, but with the former, owing to changes which are taking place in the readjustment of tax and duty on tobacco, the factory was temporarily shut down. While Mr. Cormack, of Cormack & London, could not decide the matter until he discussed it with his business associates who were out of the city at the time.

Leaving Montreal in company with Mr. Arcand, organizer of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, we went to Grande Mere, arriving there on a Saturday to address a mass meeting of Carpenters, Machinists and Pipe Fitters, which had been called for organization purposes. The large hall was comfortably well filled and an enjoyable evening was spent, a good program of local talent having been arranged for by the Local Carpenters' Union. During the evening, Mr. Arcand and myself addressed the meeting in French and English, after which a number of applications for membership were received. The following day, Sunday, I addressed a large mass meeting of Paper Makers and Pulp Workers, which was held in the town hall. Their International President, J. A. Cary, of Watertown, N. Y., was also present, it being the occasion of drawing up an agreement for the coming year. The meeting passed a resolution pledging its members to purchase in future only such tobacco and cigarettes as had upon it the Union Blue Label. Labor Organization in Grande Mere is young yet, the first union having been organized only a little over two years ago. But since that time good progress has been made and to-day nearly half of the workers there are organized, while the union men also started

a co-operative store which is to-day in a flourishing condition and doing a better business than any other store in town. Blue Label tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars had not previous to my visit been receiving the support which they should have had; but I am confident that from now on there will be a much better demand for the label goods in that town.

From Grande Mere, I went, together with General President Cary, of the Paper Makers' Union to Showinigan Falls at which town we addressed two large meetings of Pulp Workers and Paper Makers' Unions of that town. I informed them of the conditions existing in the non-union factories whose products were being largely used in that town, and appealed to them to support and encourage the goods which are made by union members working under fair conditions and which had the union label upon them. This they promised to do and assured me that they would do all in their power to assist and encourage the sale of union tobaccos and cigarettes in Showinigan Falls.

Going to Quebec, I called on the Rock City Tobacco Company, and had a long interview with the manager of that company in reference to the firm signing our agreement and using the Blue Label. But he refused to have any dealing with an International Union. Quebec City is still the home of several National Local Unions and also a National T. & L. Council. There is still a strong sentiment among the workers there in favor of having a National Local Movement for Canada. This no doubt would suit the purpose of some manufacturers who are encouraging the national idea of organization, and who recognize that with the workers in Canada separated from their International Organization who with a big membership and a strong treasury are able to fight for and back up the just demands of its members, whether they be in Canada or the United States, while purely Canadian unions would be so much weaker and more easily crushed and its members forced into submission.

Ottawa was my next stop and I soon learned that there was much need for label agitation in that city. It is a stronghold for Trust goods and the union firms have met with much opposition in their efforts to met union tobaccos and cigarettes on the market there. However, if the workingmen would demand the union labeled article, it would be a short time before every store in town would be stocked with union tobaccos and cigarettes. During my stay in Ottawa, I addressed meeting of the Brotherhood of Carpenter and Joiners, Leather Workers, Blacksmiths, Amal. Carpenters, Machinists, Barbers, Moulders, two mass meetings of the Street Railway Men's Union, also a large mass meeting of the Bricklayers, Masons and Laborers' Unions; also distributed cards and literature among them and tacked up large Blue Label cards in the halls and different cigar and tobacco stores in town.

On May 25th, I attended the Convention of the Ontario Educational Association in Kingston. This organization was formed by the unions in Western Ontario for the purpose of educating the workers to the use of the Union Label and to the other advantages of labor organization. I addressed the convention on the subject of our struggle with the Tobacco Trust and as to the conditions existing in the non-union McDonald factory in Montreal, also distributed literature among the delegates calling their attention to the fact that no tobacco or cigarettes is union made unless the Union Blue Label is on the same. I also addressed a meeting of the Seamen's Union in Kingston and there being no other meetings for a couple of days, Kingston not being a well organized city, and as I had met and had a personal talk with several of the officers of the other unions who had promised to bring up our grievance at their respective meetings, I came on to Peterboro, Ont.

Organized labor has made but little progress here and in the demand for labeled tobacco and cigarettes, there is also room for much improvement. In this town, I addressed meetings of the

Tailors, Bricklayers, Moulders and Carpenters' Joiner's Unions, and as the T. & L. Council did not meet until the following week, I left some literature with the Secretary of that body to bring up and distribute among the delegates. I also tacked up our label cards around town and distributed small label cards to the employees of the large plant of the Canadian General Electric Company, as they were coming from work.

Fraternally yours,
CHARLES LAVOLE,
Second Vice-President.

Organization the Watchword.

Existing conditions demand that every effort be put forth by our fellow unionists to more thoroughly organize the yet unorganized workers, that they and all may be benefited by the beneficent influence of associated effort.

Now more than ever it is necessary for labor to be organized, united and federated, so that the interests of all may be protected and promoted.

Let it be clearly understood by all that the toilers are not responsible for existing financial difficulties and will not be made the victims of the attempt at industrial depression, that wage reductions will be resisted by every lawful means at our command and that the reasonable demands which the toilers make for congressional and legislative relief for the redress of wrongs and to attain the rights to which they are entitled will go on uninterrupted with greater persistency than ever before.—American Federationist.

The street railways and railroads within the city of St. Louis killed 122 people from March 31, 1907, to March 31, 1908. Of this number 74 were killed by steam railroads and 48 by street cars.

Thirty-eight manufacturing wholesale and retail jewelers of San Francisco have agreed to withhold their patronage and refrain from dealing with any firm engaged in the manufacture of jewelry that employs Japanese or any other kind of Asiatic labor.

LABOR CONFERENCE.

Washington, D. C., May 1, 1908.

To organized labor and friends in the United States:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: You have all been apprized of the great labor conference held in this city, in which executive officers and representatives of nearly all the International Unions and Farmers' Organizations of America assembled and presented the Protest to Congress and the Address to the Wage-Workers and Farmers of America. The conference, the protest and the address are the result of the decisions of the courts of our country on the one hand, and the failure of Congress to deal effectively with the subject-matters in which the interests of the toilers of our country are so deeply affected.

Throughout the country, mass meetings were held April 19th and 20th, demonstrating how greatly the workers of the United States are aroused to the situation. Resolutions clear and emphatic have been adopted, unions night after night are adopting the resolutions, reiterating the determination of labor injustice done us, and the neglect which workers.

Again, we strongly urge that every Union and every Central Body emphasize their position and adopt resolutions and send these to their two United States Senators of their State and the Congressmen of their respective districts, and also that every union man, every working man, and every friend of labor and of justice, write a personal letter or a postal card to both the United States Senators of their State and their respective representative in Congress. Let the Congressmen and Senators understand how keenly we all feel the injustice done us, and the neglect which the interests of the toilers of our country are receiving at the hands of Congress.

The toilers are tired of being guaranteed.

The "right" to be discharged for belonging to a union.

The "right" to work as many hours as employers please, under any conditions which they may impose.

Labor demands the rights which are justly ours, the enactment of laws that shall safe-guard our true rights and our true interests. And labor demands these rights be accorded not at some future time, but at this session of the present Congress. NOW.

The enactment of the laws which labor demands, are as follows:

Pearre Bill, H. R. 94, to Limit and Regulate the Issuance of Injunctions.

An adequate, just and clearly defined General Employers' Liability Law.

Extension of the present Eight-Hour Law to all Government employees and to all employees engaged upon work done for the federal government, whether by contractors or sub-contractors.

Should Congress fail to respond favorably at this session and accord to the toilers the relief to which they are justly entitled, we call upon the workers and the friends of our common country to

STAND FAITHFULLY BY OUR FRIENDS AND ELECT THEM.

OPPOSE OUR ENEMIES AND DEFEAT THEM, WHETHER THEY BE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT, FOR CONGRESS, OR OTHER OFFICES, WHETHER EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE OR JUDICIAL.

We urge that each candidate be questioned and pledged by the workers and their friends in their own respective states and districts as to his attitude upon all subjects of importance to the toilers, whether in factory, farm, field, shop, or mine.

Such a campaign, conducted by the American Federation of Labor, must necessarily involve heavy expenditures, and it can readily be understood that we cannot appeal for financial assistance to others than you. You are aware that the revenues of the American Federation of Labor are exceedingly small, being but one-half cent from each member per month; in other words, six cents per year for each member. With that small revenue, all the great work of the A. F. of L. is performed.

The toiling masses of our country are confronted by a grave situation,

and we must be up and doing if we expect either Congressional relief now or to hold parties and representatives responsible for their failure to perform their duty. It must not be forgotten, to defeat our enemies and to stand by our friends is not our only purpose, but to see to it that these purposes are unquestionably accomplished, that there shall be elected to Congress and to the other offices of importance, true and tried men, men of labor, holding clear paid-up union cards.

You, as organized bodies, are urged to act promptly upon the plan of campaign outlined both in the Protest to Congress and in the Address to the Workers.

This appeal for financial contributions is to organize labor generally; to Central Bodies and Local Unions as well as to every individual member. Unions which may be in a position to make large contributions should make them, but this should be no barrier to any union making a contribution, if it be but \$5.00 aye, if it be but \$1.00. If unions have no funds, or cannot make appropriations from their funds for this, labor's most important campaign for right and justice, the unions should appoint committees to secure contributions and through their secretaries forward the same here.

Every one may rest assured that every dollar received will be applied to accomplish to the fullest degree to secure the rights of the workers to which they are entitled, and to make the full power of labor's position felt now and for all time to come.

Every union is urged to earnestly and promptly co-operate with the A. F. of L. in making this campaign for justice and right successful. Let all appropriations and contributions be as generous as possible, and forward them here promptly. Let us work earnestly and zealously, to not only defeat our enemies but also to elect a number of Congressmen in addition to the four labor Congressmen of to-day; men who are intelligent, honest, earnest, with clear unblemished union cards in their possession; men who in all circumstances may

be relied upon to faithfully perform their duty in the interests of right and justice, true to the interest of our people.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, 423-425 G. Street, Washington, D. C.

(Signed.)

SAM'L GOMPERS, President.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Sec'y.

James Duncan, First Vice-Pres.

John Mitchell, Second Vice-Pres.

James O'Connell, Third Vice-Pres.

Max Morris, Fourth Vice-Pres.

D. A. Hayes, Fifth Vice-Pres.

Daniel J. Keefe, Sixth Vice-Pres.

Wm. D. Huber, Seventh Vice-Pres.

Jos. F. Valentine, Eighth Vice-Pres.

John B. Lennon, Treasurer.

Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Doctors' Union.

Everything tends to organization these days, and whether they are called unions or associations, or any other name, they have the same object in view, viz.: to better their condition in every way possible, both as to compensation and conditions. They all want a say as to what they shall work for and how long they shall toil. The doctors of Toronto, Canada, have formed a union; but, unlike most unions, their union was organized for the sole purpose of raising and maintaining a scale of prices. The lowest fee for medical examination for fraternal societies has been fixed at \$2, while the minimum fee for minor operations has been fixed at \$10, and that for major operations at \$50. For a first visit to a patient \$2 hereafter will be charged, and \$1 for each subsequent visit, while the fee for night visits will be doubled, being fixed at \$3. The charge for an office visit has been made \$1, including prescription, while to anesthetics \$5 will be charged. At some future date we may give the local union's rates.

We would like to call attention to the fact that the usual crop of injunctions against union men have been issued in the past week as always. Appears to be the case the unionists stood for them without being tied.

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

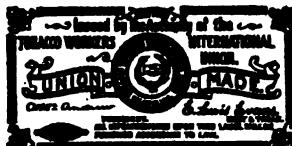
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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

Always remember the union label.

The union label promotes fair conditions.

In demanding the union label on all your purchases you help yourself while aiding others.

The union label is working while you sleep, it works every hour in the twenty-four.

Some members of unions seem to entertain the idea that the payment of dues constitutes their duties as a union man, and they become quite insensed when they are informed that there are other duties they aught to perform.

In order to insure a clean sweep, always buy a union labeled broom.

Tobacco bearing the blue label always makes the best chew or smoke. Did it ever strike you this way?

What is the best thing to do with the so-called union man who persistently continues to purchase scab products?

While the United States Supreme Court has put the ban on organized labor prosecuting a boycott, there is nothing to prevent us from buying products bearing the union label. Goods bearing the union label are not on the unfair list. So when we pay our nickle for a union labeled cigar, or piece of tobacco, we are prosecuting a boycott in a most effective manner and at the same time keeping within the law.

One result of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court will be that instead of keeping our guns tarined on our enemies and firing expensive ammunition, we will now give more attention and assistance to our friends. We know them (our friends) by their act. The products of those who are friendly disposed always bears the proof of their fairness, which is the union label or stamp of the craft employed in the production.

Undaunted by Supreme Court decisions and other court decisions and injunctions, organized labor still holds up the unfurled flag of progressive aggressiveness. Thwarted in one effort, another is immediately invented, never beaten, only at times forced to retreat by being outnumbered, only to gather fresh force and spirit, and into it again. The same resourceful spirit is in full application and force with the court decisions and injunctions. The prevention in one case inspires us to greater mental and physical effort. It will ever be so, until the rights of labor have been recognized and fair conditions accorded.

Remember the Blue Label.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 2, 1908.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—We, the Canvassing Committee, elected by our Local Unions to canvass the vote returned by Local Unions in the balloting for Sixth Vice-President of the International Union, beg to report as follows:

After organizing as below stated, we proceeded with the counting of the ballots and submit the appended table of figures which gives a true and accurate report of the returns made by our Local Unions.

It will be seen that no election has resulted from the first balloting, no one of the candidates having received a majority of the votes cast.

We, therefore, declare that no election has resulted, and state that another ballot is necessary. The constitution provides that when no election results on the first ballot, all but the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be dropped. Such being the case, we declare Chas. P. Alder of Local No. 13, and Owen Reed of Local No. 2 to be the two candidates eligible for the second ballot.

No. of Local	Leo Webers	Owen Reed, Jr.	Chas. P. Alder	John Tierney	John Gorman	Frank Wessels	Silas Detrick	Geo. Harris	Baz. L. Pierce	Wm. D. Stokes	R. Miller	B. L. Hurdle	Gene Henderson	David Gidune
I	71	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	1066	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	.....	64	.....	19	.....	.....	1	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.....	13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	I	I	4	2	I	I	2	4	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	15	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....
98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	15	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....
102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
124	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
126	.....	2	6	1	1	2	2	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	.....	2	7	6	1	1	2	15	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
M.A.L.	I	.....	33	I	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	73	1011	1178	308	78	296	126	164	324	196	23	86	19	178

We also state Locals Nos. 18, 38, 41, 83, 97, 120, 123 failed to return their vote.

Respectfully submitted,
CARL THIEM, Local 22, Chairman.
J. O. YOUNG, Local 16, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, It pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst, our esteemed brother and member, William Waller.

WHEREAS, Brother William Waller, being a true co-worker and brother, and a consistent member of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Be it

Resolved, That the union has lost a true friend, as well as a member. Be it further

Resolved, That the Charter of Local Union, No. 2 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in memory of our brother and member that has gone before us; and that the heart-felt sympathy of our Local, No. 2, be extended to the bereaved family of our dear brother.

WILLIAM BLUM,
GEORGE GRAMMER,
Committee.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS MAY FORCE REVOLUTION OF TACTICS BY TRADE UNIONS.**Movement not Doomed by any Judicial Decision.**

EVEN the United States Supreme Court has been known to reverse its decisions, notably in the income tax case, in which evidently some line of reasoning was at first overlooked, and it may be that on a new persentation of the case of union labor the decision may be modified or reversed.

There seems to be some inconsistency, says the Shoe Workers' Journal, in deciding in one case that the employers have a right to maintain a blacklist of employees, while in another case it is held that the employees may not maintain a blacklist of employers.

In any event, the union movement is not doomed to destruction by any judicial decision.

The future of organized labor will depend upon the units that compose it —its members will make it what they will.

Although the law may restrain us from asking dealers not to buy Jones'

hats because it may be held to be a direct attack on Jones' business, we shall not be prevented from demanding hats with the union label, which is our guarantee, and in which demand we are tending strictly to our business.

In our own trade we started in 1895 with the union stamp and a boycott list.

For some years we tried to tell the public that shoes bearing the union stamp were union made; that shoes without the stamp were non-union or convict made. Now, this was a clear cut issue, but we confused it with a further statement that shoes made by certain firms were unfair, meaning that they were less fair than those other shoes that did not bear the union stamp.

This mixed and confusing statement was abandoned a few years ago, and we now hold that shoes are of two classes only.

Those shoes bearing the union stamp are entitled to the patronage of organized labor, while those shoes that do not bear the union stamp are not entitled to such patronage. If Jones, in particular, happens to get hurt as a result of this policy, it is a mere incident of industrial or commercial life and not because of any premeditated or concerted attack on Jones.

By simplifying issues and concentrating effort in this way, organized labor will add tremendously to its strength.

The power of the union label is as yet only partially developed and little realized.

If the efforts of unions will centralize their efforts on the union label they can exercise a commanding influence among merchants and multiply the union sentiment in the community, thus strengthening those trades to which a union label may not apply.

Some trades have labels and do not push them, or attack discriminative conditions to their use. Other trades could have a union label and don't, and in some trades the union label is not practical. These first two classes need to get busy and, getting the assistance of the third class, benefit all three classes; we belong to the first class. While we have done some work

on behalf of the union stamp, we have not done nearly what we should and could have done or what we are now going to do.

As we look back at 1895 and remember how we started with the union stamp on paper, it gives us courage for the future.

We then sent out circulars asking unions to request their shoe dealers to carry shoes bearing the union stamp. In some cases a union would write us saying certain dealers were favorably disposed, and ask us where union stamp shoes could be secured. To this we were forced to reply that there were none, but if they would keep on calling for them, eventually we would get them.

It took us several years to get a supply started, but success came eventually, and we grew rapidly.

All that our union is today it owes to the union stamp.

Even now we cannot supply the demand for women's shoes bearing the union stamp, but we hope to do so in the near future, and we expect to have as large a percentage of women's shoes bearing the union stamp as there is now of men's.

We intend to devote ourselves and our union with renewed energy to the work of increasing the demand for all union labels, expecting thereby to increase our own union and add strength to the labor movement in general. We are inspired with confidence born of past accomplishment.

We hope every effort will be made to obtain relief from the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and are ready with our proportion of any necessary expense, but we believe if these adverse decisions shall cause the union movement to turn its attention to the union label as its chief weapon, the United States Supreme Court will have performed the greatest possible service for the wage-earners of this country.

One clothing contractor owns and controls the output of eight prisons in six states. Convict labor produces goods to the value of \$35,000,000 annually.

LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

It appears to me an inconsistency upon the part of the supreme court to justify employers in maintaining a blacklist against organized labor and then deny organized labor the right to discriminate against what it considers unfair products.

I believe that while we may be temporarily disturbed by these decisions the final result will be beneficial to organized labor rather than harmful.

Our organization discovered some years ago that we had considerable difficulty in explaining to our friends in the labor movement the difference between a union shoe, a boycotted shoe and a nonunion shoe, which obliged us to occupy three distinct positions. This caused us to entirely abolish the unfair list, so that now we occupy but two positions. One is that a union shoe is one that bears the union stamp, and nonunion shoes are all that do not bear the union stamp. Thus the nonunion, the boycotted shoe and the convict made shoe are all in the same category, and it appears to me that if organized labor generally takes the position that its members will patronize only union concerns that can and will furnish evidence that they are union concerns and withhold its patronage from every one else we will have made distinct progress, and fair employers will be inclined to shun the company of unscrupulous employers represented by such associations as falsely pretend that they are conserving the liberties of the people in their attempt to operate nonunion shops.

—John F. Tobin, International President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Mr. Oliver, the great manufacturer of plows, amassed a private fortune of \$63,000,000. Each farm in the country contributed about \$10 to his fortune.

The Trenton freight handlers for the Pennsylvania railroad have been informed that they must give up their jobs or resign from their union. If the union men have gotten out an injunction to keep the company from carrying out its threat it has not yet become a matter of news.

PRO-INJUNCTIONS ANSWERED.

To The San Francisco Labor Council:

Your Committee on Injunctions, to which were referred several communications replying to the resolutions adopted by the mass-meeting of April 18, reports as follows:

In the letter of Congressman Needham, of California, under date of April 30, the following appears:

"I note, however, that your resolutions miss state the case, no doubt unintentionally, as to the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the Hatters' case. The Supreme Court did not decide that a labor union, as such, is a combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, but it did decide that the actions of those who belong to the labor union in question and the particular facts alleged, if proven, under the particular circumstances of the case, would constitute a combination in restraint of trade, etc. It is therefore incorrect to say that the Supreme Court has ever intimated or decided that a labor union, as such, is a combination in restraint of trade."

Congressman Needham misquotes both the language of the resolutions and the decision of the Supreme Court. That part of the resolutions to which he refers is as follows:

"WHEREAS, This decision is based upon the Anti-Trust Act, under the terms of which Act the United Hatters of North America are declared to be a 'combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states,' and therefore illegal."

The language of the Supreme Court in this connection is as follows:

"In our opinion, the combination described in the declaration (United Hatters of North America) is a combination 'in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states,' in the sense in which those words are used in the Act, (Sherman Anti-Trust Act) and the action can be maintained accordingly."

It will thus be seen, first, that the resolutions do not charge that the Supreme Court has decided that 'a . . .

labor union as such is a combination in restraint of trade,' but only that the United Hatters of North America is a combination in restraint of trade; secondly, that the resolutions quote the language of the Supreme Court literally in this connection. A perusal of the decision fully justifies the statement contained in the resolutions, that 'this decision, if permitted to stand as a precedent, will have the effect of outlawing the labor movement.'

Congressman Needham writes further as follows:

"I do not think it consistent or wise public policy to pass any legislation which will exempt laborers or any other class of our citizens from the consequences of their own illegal acts."

This statement begs the question. The proposed amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is not intended to, nor will it have the effect of granting immunity from the consequences of illegal acts, but, on the contrary, is designed to safeguard the labor organizations and the public at large in the exercise of free press, free speech, peaceable assemblage and the right of combination. The proposed amendment is not in its nature special legislation but is designed to free the organizations of labor from the operations of an Act, in itself a piece of special legislation, which was never intended, by the public at least, to be applied to those bodies.

Congressman Smith, of California, after referring to the requests of certain associations of merchants and manufacturers for relief from the operations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, says:

"I am sure that I would not want to see labor organizations in any way outlawed, but it is an extremely difficult matter to find a safe place to draw the line in their behalf without appearing to discriminate against people in other walks in life. In my opinion, it will not be a good day, for either labor or agriculture, when it or they receive special privileges under the law."

Congressman Smith has evidently fallen into the common error of confusing the organizations of labor with the combinations formed for business purposes.

The difference between a combination formed for the purpose of enabling men and women to secure employment upon the most advantageous terms, and a combination of merchants formed for the purpose of 'keeping up prices' is too obvious to require explanation. Whatever may be the merit or nature of the requests made by business combinations, it cannot be said that the request of the labor organizations is a request for "special privileges." On the contrary, the request of organized labor is based upon a conception of the common right of all men to freely speak, write and circulate their thoughts upon all questions "and to dispose of their persons and property in accordance with their own inclinations."

The communications from Senators Perkins and Flint and Congressmen Kahn, Hayes and Englebright express sympathy with the purposes of the proposed legislation. Without questioning the sincerity of their expressions, it remains to be said that the party to which these gentlemen belong, and which is now in control of the National House of Representatives, has declared against the passage of the bill to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the gentlemen named will not be afforded an opportunity of expressing their sentiments by their votes as well as by their pens.

Respectfully submitted,

WILL J. FRENCH,
J. W. SWEENEY,
WALTER MACARTHUR,
CHAS. L. SCHILLING,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
Committee on Injunctions.

San Francisco Labor Council, May
29, 1908.

Los Angeles has a new publication which is devoted to the union label of the various organizations. It is intended to instruct all classes of people as to union labels and what they stand for.

Organized labor of San Jose has demonstrated how it can stick together in politics as well as in unionism by electing the entire municipal ticket, with one exception.

THE OVER-LORDS.

Financial Panics Work to Advantage of Extremely Wealthy.

SOME men of large affairs and commanding influence are reported to have said that "the present depression will continue until labor has been starved into submission"—that "labor is too high."

Whenever a strong siding champion of labor seeks to show some thoughtless wage earner how he is being despoiled through his own indifference to his interests, rights and duties, the sycophant press with one voice decries the utterance, denouncing it as a dangerous expression of "class hatred."

In all our lives we have never heard of any expression so well calculated to array class against class as the one quoted above.

It is well known that panics work to the advantage of the extremely wealthy, who, having money, are in a position to take advantage of the absolute necessity for money on the part of those who are less fortunate.

Sometimes property or stock sell at practically half value because of a shortage of money, so that it is possible for those having money to nearly or quite double it in a few months of panic by taking advantage of other people's necessities.

It is these sharks, who not only have grown fat on other people's misfortunes, but who in a large sense created the panic in order to use it for their own advantage, who now say it shall not cease until labor is starved into submission.

In order that they may again double their swollen fortunes they are willing, so far as their influence or power is sufficient, to plunge the mass into destitution, to the utter destruction of the well being, the ambitions and the lives of hundreds of thousands of honest men, women and children who never stole a dollar.

"The survival of the fittest" will permit only the strong to live, and small merchants and small manufacturers will

be snuffed out, even as the small or weak worker.

All of this provided these gluttons, who have gorged themselves at the public crib, are able or dare to work their will.

The American people are getting a pretty severe lesson.

Our financial despots have robbed us right and left, and now, having black-jacked us with a panic of their own manufacture, they demand what little property there is that they have not already got, and they announce a continuation of the panic until labor is starved into submission.

Well, we have been through panics before, and none of them lasted forever. Sooner or later labor is in demand and retaliates.

This method of reducing wages in dull times (when there is no business), thus compelling labor to strike to have these reductions restored in good times (when business is brisk) keeps industry in a nice speculative condition.

Personally, we don't believe in that method of conducting industry, but if the over-loads so decree they should have all they want of it.—*Shoe Workers' Journal.*

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

Whither are we drifting? Aye, there's the rub. In a number of instances in these columns, we have called attention to what might be expected under the practical operation of the provisions of the now famous, yea, even notorious, Interstate Commerce Act, of the United States, but recent developments have shown that that document in the hands of skillful attorneys and adroit judges, can be made more far-reaching than even its earliest critics predicted. The recent use made of it shows that the policy of our great country, even although labelled as being democratic, is becoming intensely imperialistic. States' rights are being trampled under the cloven hoof of this Act with impunity, and the language composing it is being so construed that actions of associations and of individuals are as liable to be circumscribed as are rights of the States

invaded. The conception of our theory of government was that it should be a sort of triple alliance: first, the law-making or legislative branch; second, the executive branch whereby laws made by the law-makers should be carried into effect; and third, the legal department, to construe said laws and to arbitrate and decide disputed points arising under them. The conception was idealistic. It was true democracy. It was the solid rock on which our republican system was founded. For a time all went well. In fact, as long as the rights and liberties of the people in accordance with the principles laid down for their guidance were paramount, the conception of our system of government was practiced and appreciated. With the first appearance of desire to have the influence of the dollar supersede the interests and influence of the individual, a change was necessary, and as the legislative branch could be easily corrected if it went form its allotted position, and the executive could be similarly and summarily dealt with, the so-called legal sub-division was selected to answer the required purpose. Until the time when John Marshall was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, with an entirely new board of judges, selected, evidently for the purpose in question, it had not been considered proper for the Supreme Court, or any other federal court, or even State courts, to declare acts of legislation by the Congress or by State Legislatures as being unconstitutional. With the introduction of the new legal regime, it was decided that the legislative and the executive branches of our government might err, but that the legal branch could not do so; and from that period citizens have never been safe in the utility or stability of a legislative act, until the Supreme Court can pass upon its constitutionality. Until the time just mentioned, it was as was originally intended, the purpose of the Supreme Court and other federal courts to interpret disputed points in legislative enactments, but not to make or unmake legislation. The mill has been grinding slowly ever since, but never so no-

ticeable as within the last few months, when every act of Congress recently passed dealing with Labor, has been declared unconstitutional, owing, it is said, to the legislation being an interference with some part of the interstate commerce act. Gradually, but slowly, judges are becoming our rulers. They figure on their rights to rule from the time of John Marshall and his colleagues, and by the injunction abuse in lower courts and the interstate commerce act in the Supreme Court, there is little freedom now left to the individual, excepting the right to breathe, and who can tell at the present law-making gait of judges, but that by and by we may be deprived of it, unless we pay a tax or price for it. There is not on the statute books of the United States or of any State statutory authority for judges to issue injunctions of any kind in labor disputes, or in any other similar disputes. The injunction was originally intended for the protection of property and property rights, but this latest phase of judge-made law, making a workman's labor his employer's property and therefore subject to the injunction process, looks like the application of the proverbial straw which broke the camel's back. We bring the subject matter thus to the attention of our readers, so that careful thought can be given the subject, and so that as much influence as possible can be exercised in so changing our legislative and judicial systems, especially by the election or selection of level-headed, square-dealing men, as will give each citizen under our boasted constitution, the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness guaranteed to them therein. If we had an opportunity to elect federal and state judges every four years, so that they would be amenable to the will of the people, these things complained of could not exist, and while the intentions of the framers of the constitution were to lift the judiciary out of political turmoil, they evidently made a mistake in making their terms too long, and in removing their selection so far from the people.—*Granite Cutters' Journal.*

VAN CLEAVE'S CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Van Cleave, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, and manufacturer of the Buck stoves and ranges, has just sent out the following letter to business men all over the country:

Gentlemen—Suppose you should find some morning that, due to lack of systematized efforts, congress had established a compulsory eight-hour law; or an anti-injunction law encouraging violence and boycotts during strikes; or an employers' liability law, similar to one recently enacted in England, making you responsible for accidents to your employers, factory or office, whether at home or at work; what would you do? Likely you would deplore the lack of concerted action among the manufacturers.

Possibly you will say that such laws are not constitutional. Still, how much time and money will it cost someone to establish this fact? And, pending a final decision, you and other employers would have to bear the ills of laws created for campaign purposes, and for catching the labor vote. Take, for illustration, the recent unanimous decision of the supreme court declaring the boycott illegal and punishable under the Sherman law. This decision was made possible through organized efforts but it took many years of hard work and tremendous expense to eliminate this un-American weapon from our business life. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The National Association of Manufacturers has been the leader in this work for many years. It is not your duty to do your share by becoming a member immediately? Is not the membership fee of \$50.00 a year insignificant compared with the damage that may be done at any time due to lack of organization?

Please consider these questions carefully, and let me have your reply, or, better still, your application, duly filled out, in enclosed envelope.

Yours truly,
J. W. VAN CLEAVE, President.

AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

The Old Woolen Mills, of Mayfield, Ky., makers of pants, carrying the picture of a Lion on them, or at least some of them, and carrying no union label, has seen fit to require its employes to sign the following alleged paper before they can work for their company:

"We the undersigned employes of The Old Woolen Mills, Mayfield, Ky., do hereby agree to withdraw from the Union and surrender our Union cards to said firm. We also agree not to affiliate with nor to attend any of the meetings of the Union nor pay any dues to said Union nor encourage in any way, while employes of The Old Woolen Mills, said Union. The Old Woolen Mills agrees to take back, without prejudice, such employes as IT SEES FIT TO REINSTATE, and The Old Woolen Mills also agrees to return any cards, at any time, to anyone who wishes to give up his job with The Old Woolen Mills and to go back to the Union."

What do you suppose this company would do next if they had sufficient power? Does a company that will require an humble widowed woman or an orphan girl to sign their rights as an American citizen deserve to prosper?

Do you think union people or non-union people should encourage this concern by purchasing its products, when the management would boast that widowed women and girls came to them with tears in their eyes and begged to be allowed to continue work without signing away their Constitutional and God-given rights? Should Christian people countenance a concern whose management would boast: "Wait till they get hungry, then they'll sign and return to work?"

An employer who would request his employes to sell themselves in such a manner is unworthy of the rights of citizenship in this United States of ours. A person who would force a fellow citizen to surrender his citizens rights, using as an instrument to that end the refusal of employment to make bread for those dependent upon him, could not possibly be a good citizen. Good citi-

zenship implies that the person laying claim to it will not lend his aid or influence toward the deprivation of the rights of a fellow citizen.

The management of The Old Woolen Mills of Mayfield in view of utterance of such an ultimatum to its employes cannot lay claim to good citizenship and sustain it.

Organized labor certainly cannot afford to purchase the products of this un-American concern until they set matters right and again put the Garment Workers' Labor on their products.

Thomas F. Ryan, one of the most expert railroad men in America, punctured the water bag of the railroad corporations a few days ago when he swore in court that not more than 5 per cent of the stocks of the roads which are drawing dividends to-day were ever paid for by anybody. That 95 per cent of the stocks are purely and simply water. Such an astounding statement, coming from the source of it, did arouse the indignation of the whole nation and justify an agitation for public confiscation. But we live in an age in which corporate rapacity laughs at public reproach. An age in which saints get nothing and swindlers get everything. An age in which cunning loafers are honored and honest labor despised. The logical conclusion is that it is more creditable to steal our riches than it is to work and ear them. Especially when we steal in a way to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

A machine has been devised whereby window glass is made superior to the ordinary article and dispenses with thirty of the forty men who formerly did the work and makes about five times as much glass. How does organized labor propose to find work for the thirty members who have lost the job?

The millmen of San Jose are out on strike over the action of the bosses in trying to go back to the nine-hour day. The millmen will fight this to the bitter end, and in this they have the support of every unionists in the city.

LABOR'S GREATEST RALLY.

—
BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.
—

Probably the greatest labor meeting ever held in this country, and at the same time the greatest church meeting ever held in the United States, was held in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday afternoon, May 24th. Between twelve and fifteen thousand people packed the vast auditorium to attend the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor, during the two weeks' session of the national body of the Presbyterian Church.

Addresses were given by Governor Folk, of Missouri, John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and the Rev. Charles Stelzle, Superintendent of the Church and Labor Department of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

Child labor, the needs of women workers, and general conditions among working people were discussed by the speakers, in a plain, convincing manner. The resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in its business sessions concerning the welfare of these workers indicated the interest which this church is taking in the labor problem. The splendid response on the part of Kansas City's workingmen at this meeting proved that they were thoroughly alive to the situation. The central labor body had heartily endorsed the meeting, appointing a strong committee to co-operate with the committee of churchmen having the matter in charge, and together they worked day and night, taking nothing for granted, with the result that the meeting was by far the greatest in the history of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

It demonstrated the possibilities in working up an interest in the vital labor issues of the day, by people who ordinarily are not brought into close touch with them in their regular occupations. The nearly one thousand delegates, most of whom attended the labor mass meeting, went away with a new conception as to what the labor movement really means. The workingmen learned anew

of the concern on the part of the church with reference to their problems.

Such meetings cannot but result in mutual respect and greater fellowship between the two most powerful movements of the day—the organized church and organized labor.

LOW INITIATIONS.

One international union—the Boot and Shoe Workers' union—has an initiation fee of \$1, with a graded reinstatement system and finds it a good plan to give the non-union man an opportunity to become a trades unionist without being held up.

The question of high initiations is a national one and the officers of the big organizations ought to handle the question without fear of being opposed. There is no sense in a union in New York city charging \$100 for an initiation fee and the same craft local in Joplin charging \$10. The Joplin union is nearer the right idea and the New York union should be compelled to get down to reason.

A general movement for increasing the membership of every international union should be discussed by the international officials of every organization, and where they have the power recommendations should be made to each local to inaugurate a series of open meetings with the further suggestion that the initiation fee be suspended, or at least greatly reduced, and the reinstatement fee also be reduced to a minimum.

If such a move is made by the men at the head of the internationals the locals will gladly respond and unionism will take on new life and vigor, and become a greater power in the land.

Action is needed and should be taken along this line at once.

The American Car and Foundry Company of Chicago threw its 12,000 employees out of work by closing its shops last Christmas. Since then the papers have regularly announced its re-opening every two weeks, but word has finally gone forth that the works will not be started again this year.

UNION MEN SING.

Chorus of Two Hundred Voices Greets Gompers in Chicago.

A chorus of 200 male voices was present at the mass meeting of the Federation of Labor on May 3 in the International theater, Chicago, where President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor spoke on "Recent Court Decisions."

The chorus was composed of members of W. C. Davis lodge No. 1 and Emlyn lodge No. 29 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and Lincoln lodge No. 209, International Association of Machinists, all of East Chicago. The Chicago Federation of Musicians furnished a band of more than 200 pieces.

Here is one of the songs that were sung on the occasion:

(Air—"America.")

In labor's cause unite
And join with all your might—
On to the fray!
Raise labor's standard high
And to the world reply,
The glorious battle cry,

"Union for aye!"
Combined we then must be
In perfect unity
To win the fight.
Let every man uphold
His union, grand and bold,
Its glorious truths unfold—
Our cause is right.

Our homes we must defend,
And to this noble end
We must all aim.
Then let our motto be,
"Union and liberty,
Protection full and free,"
In labor's name.

The Woman's Trade Union league marched to the meeting 1,000 strong.

Ex-Senator Chandler has given eight reasons why Secretary Taft cannot be elected president, and the opposition of organized labor is one of them.

SEEING THINGS AT NIGHT.

Everyone must at times have asked himself why familiar objects in a dim light tend to assume fantastic and often-times alarming appearances.

The explanation is to be found in the special conditions of night vision. The pupils are widely dilated, and as in the photographic lens with a large diaphragm, the apparatus of accommodation can only focus for one plane. As the faculty of estimating distances is in great measure lost in the obscurity, we cannot focus with precision, and a blurred, unctertain outline is thrown upon the retina.

Then, too, colors viewed in a fading light lose their distinguishing hue in a fixed sequence until a point is reached at which everything becomes of one uniform gray tint.

It follows that the images which are transmitted to the visual centers are profoundly modified in color and outline, and as they enter the eye through the widely dilated pupil at an altogether unusual angle the movement of locomotion gives them a peculiar mobility.

Now, one relies on experience for the interpretation of sensorial impressions, and when these present themselves suddenly in an unusual form, they create a feeling of insecurity which finds expression in mental perturbation and more or less violent motor impulsion. In fact, the subject finds himself in the position of a horse which sees a rapidly advancing automobile for the first time and does not know what to make of it.

Imagination aiding, these blurred, mobile and uncertain images are susceptible of the most phantasmagoric interpretation, and in persons who are not accustomed to control sensorial impressions by the exercise of the intelligence the impressions are accepted as realities and acted upon accordingly.

Gamekeepers and others who are accustomed to night work make allowance for phenomena of this class and correct the visual deficiency by the aid of other senses, such as hearing, which are not dependent on light.—British Medical Journal.

WHERE LABOR STANDS.

PETER W. COLLINS, in an editorial in "The Electrical Worker," says, "in the progress of effort for the betterment of humankind the trade union movement has ever been a most potent factor in the accomplishment of results for the general welfare, and the history of this country bears splendid tribute to the untiring and unselfish effort of the men of labor for the common good. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the influence which it has brought to bear on the problems of the day aided materially in a proper understanding and correct solution of those problems.

"There are, however, many intelligent and well meaning persons who believe that the labor movement is a selfish movement, composed of narrow minded individuals opposed to personal liberty and the exercise of all the inalienable rights—individuals whom they imagine meet in secret for the purpose of stopping the wheels of industry and retarding the growth of the nation. Labor, they say, is not conservative because it is unjust in its demands and radical in its methods.

"Of course labor is radical, but radical in that conservatism, if you please, which believes in the ideals of the free man, free government, free institutions; radical in the belief that equal justice and the recognition of the rights and duties of man to man are the basic principles of conduct in the affairs of men; radical in the belief that a government of the people derives its life, power and perpetuity from the people; radical in the belief that a share in the duties of citizenship and a participation in the conduct of government are essentially a part of the day's work.

"For these things labor stands and has always stood. For these things labor has led its hosts in united effort. For these things labor is striving and will continue to strive."

The union label is the only guarantee that any article is not sweat-shop or convict-made. The price paid for any article is not a guarantee.

LABOR WINS VICTORY IN MONTANA COURT.

Helena, Mont., June 2.—The supreme court of Montana has handed down a decision dissolving an injunction issued by the district court of Yellowstone county restraining the Montana Federation of Labor and others from interfering with the business of Lindsay & Co., a wholesale fruit firm of Helena, which maintains a branch house in Billings.

The opinion of the supreme court was unanimous and is regarded by labor leaders as a notable victory, for they declare, that it will mark the end of anti-boycott injunctions in Montana so far as the state courts are concerned.

The federation of labor had spread broadcast a circular declaring the fruit firm "Unfair" and urging all union labor sympathizers to withhold from Lindsay & Co., their patronage.

The district court of Yellowstone county enjoined the federation from interfering with the business of the firm whereupon an appeal was taken to the supreme court.

The supreme court holds that the injunction could not be justified by any possible state of facts and that it is not unlawful for labor unions to withdraw their patronage from the firm, as it had no property right in its trade.

The opinion further declares that if an individual acting alone, has a certain right, he does not lose that right merely by acting with others having similar rights as individuals.

The opinion concludes with the statement that labor unions may not be enjoined from instituting and containing a boycott so long as the means employed to make it effective are not in themselves illegal.

TURNING OUR GUNS ON US.

We are told that the manufacturers, under the guidance of Van Cleave, met recently and resolved to make war on organized labor. They are liberal enough to say that they do not propose to disband the unions, but they intend that they shall be conducted in the in-

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

terest of the employers. They propose to rob unionism of all means of defense.

They boast that the combination against the unions represents fifteen billions off wealth, all of which will be drawn upon to crush the unions. Whence did these men acquire this wealth? Every dollar of it was either made by the hand of labor or by grafting the gifts of nature—deposited in the earth for the whole human family.

Thus we see that they have stolen our share of nature's gifts to all her children, and have grafted billions from the workers, and now turn our own guns upon us.

A fool can see that these few grafters intend to keep the workers on the bread line while they forge the chains of eternal slavery. Well, since they fear not God neither regard man, we commend them as the Lord commanded the unjust steward. But what shall we say of the workers who are tame enough to submit to such open defiance of their power and such shameless disregard of the rights and welfare of the great mass of mankind?

We say to these lords, lay it on, for the heavier you lay the lash upon the bended back of labor the sooner will the poor, servile creatures awake to a knowledge of their power and throw off the whole devilish horde of parasites. Yes, lay it on.—*Industrial Era.*

CHILD LABOR.

It is not hard to find child labor in the South. Wherever there are mills there are the little children—children who ought to be in school. If that commission which was authorized by Congress, and which must report next winter, if it really wants to know—its special agents might go into South Carolina, where they will find town after town with its children-grinding mills.

After their investigation the agents can tell Congress that they found girls of eight and nine standing twelve hours consecutively before a spinning frame; that often girls of that age, or a little older, do this work at night, from 6 to

6, without any intermission; that those girls have left school for good; that they can neither read nor write; that there are sixty thousand of the little ones—boys and girls; that the labor is exhausting because premature and too long continued.

That is what the special agents can report to Congress, for it is the simple truth. And then, perhaps, Congress can be made to feel with Ruskin that "It is a shame for a nation to make its young girls weary."—Ex.

Trades Union Growth.

A compilation of trades union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members, where as last year Germany had 2,215,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,888,000 last year. Five European countries have more trades union members than the State of New York, but New York outranks, Russia, Hungary and Spain, as well as the smaller countries.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Show Printing Houses Sign with Printers.

The city council in Covington, Ky., has passed an ordinance providing for the union label on all public printing.

The firm of John S. Bridges & Co., Baltimore, which has been conducting a non-union job office for 33 years, has signed the union scale.

The Riverside Printing Co., of Milwaukee, a commercial and show printing house, is now a strictly union establishment, after operating with a force of non-unionists for the past ten months. The Riverside company conducts one of the largest plants in the Wisconsin metropolis.

The Penn Show Print, Philadelphia, which has been in the theatrical printing business for more than 35 years, has secured the union label.

BOYCOTTS—BOYCOTTS.

It makes all the difference as to just what sort of a boycott it is. The Majority and the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly were enjoined by Judge Dayton from urging, by "hint, inuendo or insinuation" against the National Telephone Company. That kind of a boycott, according to the Federal Judge is illegal. This view has since been sustained by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Loewe against the union hatters.

The other day another Federal judge in another state, declared with all the pomp and dignity that goes with such decisions that another kind of boycott is legal. Or, at least not enjoinable. E. J. Mannix, editor of the Sioux Falls (Dakota) Commercial News, gave publicity to the fight the local merchants were putting up against Montgomery Ward & Company, and the Chicago mail store people applied to Judge Carland, of the Federal court of Dakota, for an injunction. The court refused it saying:

"The defendant (Mannix) is entitled to invoke the constitutional guarantee invoked in section 5, article 6, of the constitution of South Dakota, which is: 'Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.' In the jurisprudence of the United States there is no remedy for the abuse of this right conferred by the constitution, except an action at law for damages or a criminal proceeding by indictment."

China can boycott American goods or Japanese goods, Americans can boycott

English tea, merchants can boycott other merchants, capital can boycott, but when labor tried to keep from buying non-union goods, a federal court hastily opens the door of a prison.

And yet the court will tell you that there are not two kinds of law!—*Wheeling Majority.*

On entering a shop where everything was sold by the yard, an Irishman thought he would play a joke, and asked for a yard of milk. The shopman was taken aback, but he dipped his finger into a bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter. Pat was surprised at this, and not wishing to be caught in his own trap, asked the price. "Sixpence," said the shopman. Said Pat, "All right, sor. Roll it up; I'll take it."

Commercial failures for April amount to \$15,832,000 and number 330, against 170 last year.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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PRINTERS OF THE TOBACCO WORKER

Hill St. and L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving Tobacco. Made by Union Labor, every bag bearing BLUE LABEL. *

The man who smokes

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

has a joy, a comfort, the man who does not, knows nothing about.

OUR CHEWING BRANDS:

Ripe Peach

Hatchet

Blue Ribbon, 16 oz. White Burley

Railroad Twist

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Natural Leaf

Capital—Burley

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Best

Willie Harris

World Beater

Farmer's Delight

Each the Best Thing in its Class.

ROBT. HARRIS & BRO.

Reidsville, N. C.

Old Established Brands

INDEX

KISMET ON THE SQUARE G. T. W.
DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK
NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew and Smoke
 UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.
 Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky



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L I T T L E
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Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling **PLUG TWIST** in America

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INDEPENDENT
MANUFACTURERS

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"HIGH CARD"

"REX" and "Z"



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

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BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 484 ALBANY BUILDING. - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



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UNION MADE

TOBACCO, SNUFF

AND

CIGARETTES

Always Bear the

BLUE LABEL

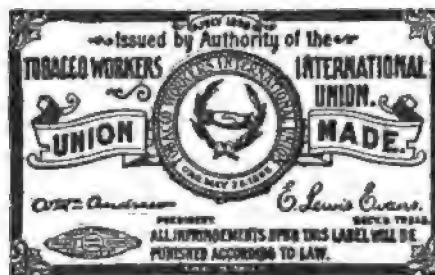
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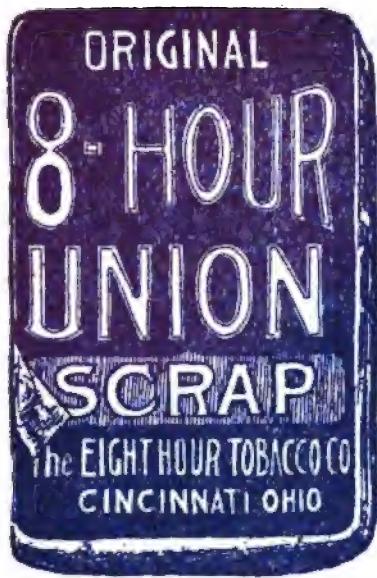


Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' Internat'l Union



Rooms 50, 51, 52 and 53
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Louisville, Ky.



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For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only
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adopted the eight-hour working day.

THE
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

CHEW
BLUE MOON
and
TEDDY BEAR
Union Tobaccos

With Presents.



The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS
We make many other Brands
equally **GOOD**
Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

I

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

All Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

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And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

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Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

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PETER DOERHOFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

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Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,

DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

— SMOKE —

"WHITE ROLLS"

CIGARETTES

THEY ARE

UNION MADE

ENOUGH SAID

**WARE-KRAMER
TOBACCO CO.**

NORFOLK, VA.

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JUL. 15 1908
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The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 12.

July, 1908.

No. 7

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

From Cincinnati I proceeded to Louisville to take up some of the routine work at the office, and among some of the letters awaiting me was one of interest to the Organization, namely a letter from John Whalen, Secretary of State of New York and son of Mr. Whalen, the proprietor of the Whalen Tobacco Co. of Rochester. Whalen had written me in reply to my request if a prominent attorney named Mr. Jones had represented the Whalen Tobacco Co. in the recent hearing of the Committee on the Tawney Bill presented to Congress, as being opposed to the passage of the said Bill. Mr. Jones, according to Mr. Whalen's reply, did represent the Whalen Tobacco Co. for the reason that the A. T. Co. were in favor of the passage of the Bill and that the A. T. Co. was in no way connected with the Whalen Tobacco Co. or owned any stock whatsoever.

I was called to Mayfield, Ky., from Louisville, arriving too late to attend the meeting of Local No. 128, who held their meeting that evening. But I found Brother Wright, the Financial Secretary, the next day, who informed me that most all the members were out of work, with the exception of a few, on account of the season of rehandling tobacco being over. But the Local was in a fair condition, owing to the members having paid their dues and assessments in advance, expecting the closing of the re-

handling houses and wanted the International to grant them the Label to use on every sample of tobacco they rehandled. I also met Brother Roberts, a member of the Barbers' Union and A. F. of L. Organizer, who is doing some effective work in the city of Mayfield for union labels of every organization. Bro. Roberts and Bro. Walters of the Typographical Union, have formed a Central Body, much to the discomfiture of the Manufacturers' Association, who have a small organization in that city. I also called on the manager of the Robard Tobacco Co., who manufacture twist and plug tobacco. In the conference that followed, I had the privilege of organizing the people in the factory and they wanted the use of the Label. But the firm would not pay the wage scale owing, they claimed, to the excessive freight rates of the Illinois Central Railroad, this road having a monopoly as being the only railroad through the city of Mayfield.

From there I arrived in Paducah, Ky., and called on the Smith-Scott Tobacco Co. The manager told me very forcibly that he would not stand for the organizing of the colored help who predominated and the white help were thoroughly satisfied, notwithstanding that the wages were 20 per cent lower than in other factories in the South. I also met the Secretary of the Central Body, who advised me to send him cards, etc., and he would have the same placed around the city, and would work up some agitation to show the Smith-Scott Co. that it was necessary for them to use the Tobacco Workers' Label.

My next visit was to the city of Cleveland, where I distributed cards and blotters and had large advertising cards placed all over the town. This city has plenty of union tobacco, plug long cut, smoking granulated, and scrap. But in conversation with some of the retailers, the trust scrap of "Honest" leads as a

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

seller, owing a great deal to the inconsistency of the trade unionists, although the foreign element appear to me in the majority who must be educated to the use of the Union Label on all articles they purchase. I also met with J. Reynolds, Harry Thomas, the Secretary of the Central Labor Union, and Mr. Bischoff, the State Arbitrator, who were working day and night in the interest of the Street Railway employees looking to a speedy settlement of the strike which was on at the time in the city of Cleveland. I also met Bro. Mallay, Business Agent of the Plumbers, who gave me valuable assistance in placing our advertising literature. I also wish to thank Bro. McEachern, Business Agent of the Cooks' Union, and Bro. Farrell, of the Bartenders' Union, for their valuable assistance.

From Cleveland I proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, where the Locomotive Engineers were holding their convention. In company with Brother Dan Kelly of the Hatters, who was doing some agitating work there, I called on President Stone of the Locomotive Engineers with the intention of making a few remarks before the convention. President Stone informed us that to get before the convention, it would have to be done by some member bringing in the same by resolution. I distributed blotters and cards to all and delegates in the hall certainly knew what the Tobacco Workers represented. Brother Kelly and myself then addressed two Central Bodies in regard to our labels. The Labor movement is divided in this city, owing to politics creeping into it. Bro. Kelly and myself pointed out to them the mistake of division and where in unity there was strength, showing them that the Manufacturers' Association were always in unit and no dissensions among them and the necessity of the Labor Movement getting together and working in harmony. It appeared to us that the result of our efforts had done some good, for that evening a committee was appointed from each body to confer together on one Central Body, and the result in our opinion will be that the Labor Movement of Columbus will be united.

From there I went to Cincinnati to meet Brother Theim of Toledo, who was delegated by his Local to canvass votes for the Sixth Vice-President, and while in the city a prominent Independent Manufacturer gave me a letter regarding the Society of Equity; they are not dealing fair with the Independent Tobacco Factories. The following letter will speak for itself:

WINCHESTER, Ky., May 16, 1908.
J. F. WALTON, Esq.,

Cincinnati, Ohio:

Dear Sir—Enclosed herewith find bill of lading covering the purchase of the American Tobacco Co. of tobaccos that are stored in Cincinnati. Please separate these samples into county or lot numbers and check up with the sales sheets of the American Tobacco Co., which will be given you through Mr. LaRue on Monday of next week.

Please acknowledge receipt of this and the samples and oblige,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) G. A. BROOKS,
Secretary.

It seems that the American Tobacco Co. bought from the Society of Equity one thousand hogsheads of tobacco for 10 cents per pound, the same grade they charged the Independents 12 cents per pound. If the Society is really fighting the American Tobacco Co. for higher prices for their products, why not give their supporters in the cause, the Independent Factories, the attention they deserve. I am highly in favor of the producers getting a fair price for the goods they produce. But the producer should receive the increase. In my opinion the owner of the farm and not the producer received the increase on the price of tobacco. In a word of warning to the Society, would say that at the present time the Tobacco Trust has bought from sixty to sixty-five million pounds of seed tobacco, having the same stemmed in the large stemmery in the south for the purpose of substituting the same for their Burley trade in chewing and smoking tobaccos. This tobacco is cured in the same manner as Burley, thereby removing the aroma of cigar flavor. It is needless to say that the intentions of the American Tobacco Co.

are to cultivate the taste of the smokers and chewers for this class of tobacco and not be at the mercy of the burley tobacco growers in Kentucky and Ohio. It has been suggested to me repeatedly if the Society is sincere in their opposition to the American Tobacco Co. should they not allow their barns and outhouses to be decorated with the Tobacco Trust advertising signs. In conclusion to this matter, would say that if the tobacco society adopted the label as proposed sometime ago, I am heartily in favor of the same, and would have the support of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Of course relying on the consistency of the members of the Society to buy nothing but union made products.

While in the city of Cincinnati, the Bookbinders' were holding their International Convention. Through the courtesy of Brother McLaughlin, the President and the Delegates allowed me the floor, and I addressed them on behalf of the Blue Label. The convention endorsed the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS: The Tobacco Workers' International Union has for the past fifteen years been looking for the advancement of the toilers in the tobacco industry for shorter hours and living wages; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders in convention assembled endorse the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and be it further

Resolved, That we will extend to them our moral support in purchasing tobacco bearing the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union."

My next visit was to Lynchburg, Va. I called on all the members employed in the Booker Tobacco Co., and also called on Mr. Booker, a most affable gentleman, who showed me every courtesy in his power; and I found that the Booker Tobacco Co. was doing an increasing business in the manufacture of their cigarettes; also was hopeful of getting the United States contract on plug tobacco, which was being contracted for at that time by the Government. I also interviewed the Hancock Bros., doing a small busi-

ness in the manufacture of plug tobacco. They assured me that in the near future they would undoubtedly use the Blue Label.

From there I proceeded to Bedford City, Va., and found the Berry-Schulding Tobacco Co. had practically finished winding up its business of that concern. In my opinion a poor class of goods is manufactured by them. I also called on the Clark Manufacturing Co., who have suspended business temporarily taking up their inventory for the fiscal year.

My next stop being Danville, Va., where I interviewed the following firms using our label: the Gravely Tobacco Co., and the Wyllie Tobacco Co., who seem hopeful of the revival of business in the near future.

From Danville, I proceeded to Reidsville, N. C. I called on the Robt. Harris Tobacco Co., and the Penn & Motley Tobacco Co., who are using the Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. I found all those factories very busy and increasing the sales of their goods throughout the country, owing to the demand for union labeled products. I also called on Mr. Richardson, of the Richardson Tobacco Co., who felt hopeful of the courts deciding in his favor in the suit pending against the American Tobacco Co.

My next visit was at Statesville, N. C., where there are a few small factories. They only operate about three months in the summer, and manufacture enough tobacco to fill orders for the year. Mr. Adams, of the Adams-Powell Tobacco, and Mr. J. H. McAvey, in my interview with them, assured me that they would in the near future give an answer to the proposition I made to them.

I proceeded from there to Winston-Salem, N. C., and called on the following firms: Brown - Williamson; Ogburn Hill & Co.; F. M. Bohanan; M. Bailey; Taylor Bros., and Whitaker and Harvey, who all manufacture plug tobacco for the Southern States, principally consumed by the agriculturists. As they express themselves, they know

nothing about union label products.

I also called on the following firms in Martinsville, Va.: Sprague & Graveley; Henry County Tobacco Co.; W. A. Brown Tobacco Co., and the Penn & Watson Tobacco Co., also manufacturing plug tobacco for the Southern States. I was much impressed with the illiteracy shown by the children employed in these concerns, who work ten and twelve hours for practically small wages, and for that reason only could I see the impossibility of organizing any of those factories into the folds of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

You can readily understand why the American Tobacco Co. have so much of their products manufactured in Southern factories, on account of the cheap labor they can find through Virginia and North Carolina. I feel justified in asking the moral support from organized labor in the Southern States to the Tobacco Workers' International Union for the Blue Label, thereby forcing those Southern manufacturers to pay living wages, whereby the poor and unfortunate employees may buy the necessities of life and educate themselves to the proper standard due to an American citizen.

In conclusion, would ask our membership in the various States and towns where we have organizations to work harder now than ever before for the demand of, not only our Label, but other organizations' as well.

ORGANIZATION.

THE world moves through organization today. From the trusts to the workingmen, the success strength is spelled with organization. It is recognized both by capital and labor alike today as never before that success comes to any movement or any body of men only through organization, by the union of the many into the unit for the one.

The object sought is sure only by the union of the forces which desire it, and in the union of the forces, the organization of the seekers, the result

is inevitable. It is as sure to be obtained with a unity of purpose as it would be in most cases sure of failure if fought only with individual effort.

During the past decade that fact has been driven home in America as never before. To the men with the money, to the capitalist, it has been demonstrated times without number in the formation of powerful combinations of industry, which even though many times put on the market at a much inflated value, has proven a power and a victor in the search for the trade of the product dealt in, until today there is not an important article needed or wanted by the public but is in the hands of some powerful organization which controls its price and output.

The laboring man, seeing the success attained by the union of capitalists, saw in it a lesson for himself. Then came the growth of the labor unions, based on the same unity of interests of the laboring man, but without many of the regrettable features of the trust. The unions grew and flourished, for they were, and are today, the poor man's opportunity to prosper and protest against the demands of those who may wish to take an unfair advantage of the laborer.

They have done more to elevate and protect the laboring man in the last which can be named.

At the foundation, for the keystone, is organization. Like the Odd Fellows' symbol, the bundle of sticks, one easily broken, but united, withstanding the strength of the strongest man, the workingmen today, by their organizations and unions, stand in a much more enviable light than ever before in the history of the United States. It came by organization. It will remain firm and strong just as long as organization is kept alive and active.

The workingmen have learned a lesson, and today know their strength and how to remedy wrongs, if there are any which come in their way, through their organizations. Alone

each workingman would be helpless. Standing together they are irresistible.

The benefits to be derived from organization were realized far back, and the history of the world shows the lesson in its nearly every page. Nations have risen and conquered through it, while others have fallen because of the lack of it. In our own country, when the colonists united for a purpose, organized with an object in view, it came in the glory of Jamestown, which is being celebrated this summer. It was organization which did it. It freed this country from the yoke of the Georges, and it is today freeing the workingmen from many of the tyrannies which existed before the labor union became powerful.

The movement is bound to grow, for it has behind it the merit of justice, the work, united, of the masses. It is a factor which will have to be reckoned with in the future, for it is no move of a mushroom growth, but founded on principles as old as man, but which never before was as thoroughly realized as today.

Organization can accomplish miracles where individual effort would meet absolute failure

**ROBERT HARRIS & BRO.,
REIDSVILLE, N. C.**

It will be of considerable interest to our many readers, no doubt, to know that the editor of this paper recently had a representative to call on the firm of Robert Harris & Bro., Reidsville, N. C., manufacturers of strictly high grade plug and smoking tobacco, and to carefully examine their plant and the labor conditions at their factory. We find that their factory is a union shop throughout, that they work nothing but union labor, and that the blue label of the International To-Workers' Union is placed on every bag of their smoking tobacco and on their plug tobacco. I am pleased to say that I find these gentlemen, Mr. Robt. Harris and Mr. H. C. Harris, who are the sole owners and proprietors of the firm, most genial and most

excellent gentlemen in every respect, and thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of labor. They make it a special point to encourage their laborers in every way possible to strengthen their position socially and financially. They try to get their laborers to buy their own homes, and to save their earnings, and to make as good and useful citizens as it is possible for them to make, and to educate their children, and to otherwise enjoy the privileges and blessings of this great nation. As a result of this most friendly and co-operative spirit in these gentlemen, they get the finest support possible from their laborers, and it is a watchword in their factory, from the office boy up, for everyone, high and low, to in every way work in harmony, and with the one thought in mind—to build up and make their tobaccos standard throughout the world, and to be just what Robt. Harris & Bro. claim their tobaccos to be, the greatest pleasure-giving tobacco. We learn with pleasure from these gentlemen that their celebrated Pride of Reidsville smoking tobacco is known and used throughout the entire United States; that the truly fastidious smokers in every part of the country are using and have been using this tobacco for years. We take some pride ourselves in the fact that the labor unions of the country have identified with them such a concern as the above, that the laboring people have advantage of a tobacco possessing so much merit as their tobacco. We with pride point to the fact that there are no tobaccos on the American market, or any other, that possesses any greater merit than do the goods put out by Robt. Harris & Bro., and we commend them most cordially and most heartily to the friends of united labor everywhere. We feel that no mistake will be made to call for the goods of Robt. Harris & Bro.—Greensboro (N. C.) Labor News.

Defeat labor's enemies.

A workman to be a man must be a union man.

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

During the period when elections are to take place, we are accustomed to listen to much from the political aspirants with regard to their position toward Labor and Labor's immediate needs. We have them again this year, and as the period when the vote is to cast draws nearer matters promise to warm up more than usual. During the past year or two, we have used every means possible to get some action taken upon some of the more important measures we have placed before Congress, but no disposition on the part of the House or Senate has been manifested to even treat the measures with common courtesy. Even measures supported and advocated by the Chief Executive have been tossed into oblivion with the consideration that

might be given to a banana peel that a passer-by would kick off the sidewalk into the gutter.

Labor's pleadings and supplications for legislation that would relieve them of some of the obnoxious conditions that are imposed upon them have been contemptuously ignored by our congressmen. The men who we elect and send to our great hall of legislation to pass and enact laws which will as far as possible relieve our burdens, many of these same men will come before us before voting day and ask us for our support for re-election.

In the light of our experience with their actions, do you think they are entitled to the support they ask? The answer is written on the walls in large letters: "NO!" They are unworthy, they have been unfaithful to the confidence already reposed, and as such, should be permitted to stay at home and ponder upon the past events and to try and figure out what little thing it was that gave the other fellow a majority. Party affiliation should cut no ice with us. It is the man we want, a man with some honor, a man who is not influenced by interests that are contrary to the influences that elected him to office. There are plenty of good men on both sides of the political field, men in whom confidences can be safely reposed and depended upon to stick to the principles which elected them and it is our duty to search them out and send them to represent our interests in the law making halls of our country to the end that justice may be done. Let us this year search more carefully than we have ever done before for the men we want, at the same time setting aside our old political partisanship and elect them because they are men, men who will stand up boldly for the principles that elected them. We have sent men to represent us because of our political affiliation too long now, our experience in the result is sufficient to teach us the folly of our way. So this year let us change our method and send men to our legislative halls who will not be ashamed to work and fight for legislation that will lighten the burdens of those who have to toil.

The worker's burdens have been hard enough to bear in the past, but each year something new is being added. During the year just past, we have had imposed the last straw, the blow that should drive political affiliation permanently out of our minds. Our Unions have been classed as a Labor trust subject to the courts construction of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, enjoined by court procedure from exercising the boycott, and a greatly extended application of government by injunction.

With all this staring us in the face, what are we going to do? Send the same sort of men back to congress? No! We should weigh each candidate, pick the one who will promise to support and work for the legislation labor has sought in vain in the past.

We want relief from "Government by Injunction" from the "invasion of our rights and liberties" from being included in the trust category under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. We want equal rights before the Law.

We want the extension of the eight hour day established so as to apply to all work done for the Government by contracts, as well as by the Government.

We can get it if through our votes we send the right men to congress. It is a duty we owe to ourselves and those depending upon us. So let us be up and doing, and keep doing until after election day, and then begin doing again.

Railroad Taxation.

The freight increase contemplated will raise the present gross freight revenue of the roads in the official classification territory from approximately \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,140,000,000. There are at least 80,000,000 people in the country, so each one will be called on to contribute \$1.75 per annum to the coffers of the railroads. This is an average of \$9.33 from each family, or almost twice as much as the average family pays in taxes and about \$2 more than the average contribution to religious purposes. It would pay the average man's life insurance for six months, buy food for his family for more than ten days.

THE ESSENCE OF LABOR'S CONTENTION ON THE INJUNCTION ABUSE.

Issued by the Executive Council of The American Federation of Labor.

The crass ignorance of corporation lawyers and a hostile press is so rampant on the position and attitude of Labor upon the abuse of the injunction process that we deem it a public service as plainly and concisely as possible to submit Labor's attitude and contention. It will be seen that Labor neither questions the integrity of nor desires to "shackle" the courts; that it stands for and insists upon absolute equality before the law—nothing more, nothing less. We believe we have the right to demand that the press, however hostile, shall not wilfully misrepresent or misinterpret Labor's position. We ask a careful consideration of Labor's contention upon this all-important question of our time, and we challenge a discussion of the points here submitted. Labor insists that:

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid must come into court with clean hands.

There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act.

It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation.

We protest against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country, which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.

The injunctions which the courts issue against Labor are supposed by them to be good enough law to-day, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law—in fact, is not law at all—to-morrow or next day, when no such dispute exists.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or criminal act. The doing of the lawful acts enjoined by the courts renders the workmen guilty of contempt of court, and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

Labor protests against the issuance of injunctions in disputes between workmen and employers, when no such injunctions would be issued when no such dispute exists. Such injunctions have no warrant in law and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of Congressional legislation.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those acts are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime.

No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful hence, it follows that:

No act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission; and that it further follows

that:

An injunction never was intended to apply and never should be applied, and in fact never is applied, in cases other than in disputes which arise between workmen and their employers.

It is agreed by all, friends and opponents alike, that the injunction process, beneficent in its inception and general practice, never should apply, and legally can not be applied, where there is another ample remedy at law.

We assert that Labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any criminal or unlawful act.

It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases.

The injunction process, as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers, includes the allegation of criminal or unlawful acts as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves, despite the injunction, renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order, which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In itself the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent character. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended, and never should be invoked, for the purpose of depriving free men of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do those things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in

contravention of the law of our land.

We re-assert that we ask no immunity for ourselves or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act; but we have a right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right, be apprehended, charged and tried by the same process of law as any other citizen of our country.

With our position so often emphasized and so generally known, it is nothing less than wilful untruth and misrepresentation for any one to declare that it is our purpose to obtain any special privilege, particularly the undesirable and unenviable liberty of creating a privileged class of wrong-doers.

When the real purposes and high aspirations of our movement and the legislation it seeks at the hands of the law-making power of our country shall be better understood by all our people, and the great uplifting work which we have already achieved shall find a better appreciation among those who now so unjustly attack and antagonize us, our opponents will be remembered for their ignoble work and course.

The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some sections of our country and are violative of the fundamental rights of man. When better understood they will shock the conscience of our people, the spirit and genius of our republic.

We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to secure the relief and redress to which we are so justly entitled.

Not only in our own interest, but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.

DENVER, CO., July, 7, 1908.

BOPE REPLIES TO ELLIS ON INJUNCTION PLANK.

GEORGE W. BOPE, of Columbus, general counsel for an international labor organization and attorney for several local organizations, upon request from these bodies, makes reply to Attorney General Wade H. Ellis in his attempted defense of the anti-injunction plank in the Chicago platform.

The subject of Mr. Bope's communication is the alleged reply of Mr. Ellis to William J. Bryan's strictures of the Republican platform. While responding to the requests of the union organizations he represents, Mr. Bope makes this reply to Mr. Ellis on another account.

"Mr. Bryan probably will not notice Mr. Ellis' effort, being a pretty busy man just now," said Mr. Bope. "Besides, I am more nearly in Mr. Ellis' class."

In his open letter to the Attorney General Mr. Bope says:

MR. BOPE'S LETTER

It is not my purpose to indicate herein how I shall cast my ballot on President. Heretofore, in State and National campaigns, I have supported the Republican party for the reason that I believed it more nearly stood for the good of all the people than any other political party. It may be that when both parties are again on record by their respective platforms the Republican party will still represent the greatest good for the greatest number.

Upon the adjournment of the Democratic convention will be time enough to determine that. The Republican party met in convention and promulgated what it calls a platform. To the workingmen of the country that declaration of so-called principles, or at least the anti-injunction feature therein, would be more in the nature of a campaign joke-book were it not a bold attempt at deception.

My object is to point out more clearly than has yet been done that the platform makers at Chicago, including Mr.

Taft, attempted to frame a so-called anti-injunction plank that would catch the labor vote and at the same time meet the demands of the Cannon-Van Cleave element of the party.

ELLIS PLEASED WITH HIMSELF.

Mr. Wade Hampton Ellis is taking much credit and glory unto himself for the part he took in the adoption of that Michiavelian placard in the Republican platform relating to government by injunction. He is in love with it. He chuckles and rubs his hands when he thinks how completely everybody is being fooled but Mr. Ellis. Now, as a matter of fact, nobody is being fooled but Ellis. It is an insult to the intelligence of the vast army of wage earners to think that plank would fool a single one of them.

Before proceeding to consider the plank itself, it may be well to inquire into the condition that, in the opinion of the Republican leaders, seemed to demand an utterance on the subject, as well as into the history of the plank and its adoption.

It was foreseen from the beginning of Taft's candidacy for the Presidential nomination that his noted government by injunction decisions, the first and leading cases of their kind, and his continued performance while on the bench as the "royal injunction standard bearer," would stare him in the face and be an element of great weakness among all fair-minded men. In order, if possible, to break the force of that situation, it was resolved, by a play on words, to formulate a plank upon which Mr. Taft could stand, in which it would be made to appear that the attitude and position assumed by him while on the bench should not be taken or assumed hereafter by any federal judge, but which, when carefully analyzed and understood, would be found utterly without meaning, and therefore entirely satisfactory to the "interests."

CARRIED IT TO CHICAGO.

After much labor at Washington, such a plank was finally brought forth, and Mr. Wade Hampton Ellis was per-

mitted to carry the precious document out to Chicago.

But it got away from him and speedily into the newspapers. Its publication was received with a universal guffaw throughout the country. It provided, in substance, that hereafter injunctions should not be granted without "proper consideration." The laughable part of it was that it was a tacit admission that the injunctions granted by Judge Taft, and which made him so famous, were granted by him without "proper consideration."

But even so mild, innocuous and meaningless a plank as that met, apparently, although it looked like a mock fight, the violent opposition of the reactionaries. Speaker Cannon, in violation of all rules of political ethics upon the part of a candidate, sped to Chicago, where he remained shouting violent denunciation of the proposed plank and announcing his determination to fight it to the last ditch. Then Mr. Perkins, the great financier and partner of J. P. Morgan, the deviator of insurance trust funds into the hands of the Republican national committee during the last Presidential campaign, and for which he was indicted in New York, appears on the Chicago scene in support of the plank as adopted.

AN ANCIENT RULE.

Section 917 of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizes the Supreme Court of the United States to prescribe rules for and generally to regulate the practice in the federal circuit and district courts. In pursuance of that authority the Supreme Court, at an early day in its history, and from time to time since, did promulgate rules regulating the equity procedure in those courts. Rule 55, promulgated in 1866 and still in force, provides "special injunctions shall be grantable only upon due notice to the other party by the court in term, or by a judge thereof in vacation, after a hearing, which may be ex parte, if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered."

That rule has been repeatedly construed by the federal courts to mean

that no injunction or temporary restraining order can be granted except on reasonable notice. The Republican plank would have it seem to appear that if that party be given another chance it will enact what has been the law for more than half a century, that "injunctions shall only be grantable upon due notice to the other party." The criticism of organized labor against Judge Taft was his failure to observe upon the one hand, and his violation upon the other, of this plain provision of the law. Mr. Ellis, in his recent interview on the injunction plank, evinces either gross ignorance of the existence of Equity Rule 55, or he deliberately ignores it in the hope and expectation and with the intent to pull the wool over the eyes of the organized labor forces of the country.

WHY DID HE CHANGE FRONT?

Mr. Ellis says: "Every plank and practically every sentence of the platform was submitted to and approved by Secretary Taft before its adoption."

If that is true, what, Mr. Taft, is your answer why you so suddenly changed front on the injunction question?

Only some weeks ago Mr. Taft, by written communication to the President of the Ohio Federation of Labor and by word of mouth in his Cooper Union speech in New York, declared he was in favor of giving a hearing before an order should issue, and that charges of contempt should be heard before a judge other than the one who granted the injunction.

Does Mr. Taft deceive himself by believing that the laboring men of the country read today only to forget tomorrow? Does he imagine they are so ignorant as to be unable to detect the deception and the hypocrisy of the Chicago plank when compared with his communication to President Lewis of the Ohio Federation of Labor? Was his Cooper Union declaration genuine, or was it an eleventh hour, death-bed repentance?

If, as Mr. Ellis says, Taft dictated the policy as outlined in the Republican platform, why did he only a few days

ago in a letter to Senator Burrows declare for the publicity of campaign contributions, and then refuse to have it incorporated in the party's declaration of principles?

The answer to the foregoing questions is easy. He wrote his letter to the Ohio Federation of Labor and made his Cooper Union speech on the injunction question, and issued his statement in favor of publicity of campaign contributions for the purpose of capturing delegates to the Republican national convention. When his campaign managers informed him that he had more delegates pledged than he needed, then the real Taft appears and we see him in his old-time performance, playing "flunky" to the "system"

AN INCONSISTENT PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Ellis tells us how the Republican party at Chicago proposed to give the workingmen relief from the abuse of the injunction by incorporating a plank on the subject in its platform, and then proceeded to place the father of government by injunction on the platform as a candidate for President. "Consistency, thou art a jewel." It matters not how good the times are, and how high the wage scale is, if the party in power permits you to be shackled hand and foot by some injunction judge and sent to jail.

That no writ of injunction or temporary restraining order shall be granted in any case, without reasonable previous notice to the adverse party, or his attorney, of the time and place of moving for the same, was the law of this country for seventy-nine years beginning with 1793. In the act of 1793 it was provided by Congress that notice should be given by federal judges before the issuance of temporary restraining orders and injunctions. Under this law our federal judges administered justice for more than three quarters of a century. In 1872 it was changed by omitting the requirement of notice, "and since that time," said Congressman Henry in a recent speech on the floor of the House "federal

judges have held their star chamber sessions and have issued their temporary restraining orders and injunctions without any sort of notice to the adverse party." Since that time federal judges of the Taft type have been issuing midnight orders and injunctions whereby good citizens and innocent men have been railroaded to jail, without any semblance of a hearing, when they oft-times have a complete defense.

RESPECT FOR HONEST JUDGES.

I know it is not popular to denounce federal judges, even though they be tyrannical. The whole of our people have the highest regard for that part of the judiciary, state and federal, which is fearless and incorruptible, and so do they have the utmost contempt for those on the bench of the Judge Grosscup type, who recently was forced to confess that for years, as a federal judge, he was indirectly the paid hireling of the railroads.

Instead of that meaningless deceptive and hypocritical plank, which Mr. Ellis says Taft ordered in the Republican platform, why did he not insist on a plank declaring for the re-enactment of the law which served the whole people of the country so well from 1793 to 1872?

Why did he not stand by his declaration made to the laboring people of the country at a time when he needed delegates to land the nomination? Listen to what he said recently in a carefully prepared letter to President Lewis, of the Ohio Federation of Labor:

"You ask me what I think of a provision that no restraining order or injunction shall issue except after notice to the defendant and a hearing is had. This was the rule under the federal statutes for many years, but it was subsequently repealed. In the classes of cases to which you refer, I do not see any objection to the re-enactment of that federal statute. Indeed, I have taken occasion to say in public speeches that the power to issue injunctions ex parte has given rise to certain abuses

and injustices to the laborers engaged in a peaceful strike. * * * To avoid this injustice, I believe, as I have already said, that the federal statute might well be made what it was originally, requiring notice and hearing before an injunction issues."

WHY NOT BE CANDID?

If Mr. Taft dictated the anti-injunction plank in the Republican platform, and Mr. Ellis says he did, instead of trying to mislead and deceive the workingmen of the country, why did he not come out boldly and bravely and say to the Republican convention at Chicago that he had heretofore clearly defined his position on the question, and that he had said to organized labor that he was in favor of re-enacting the old law, which provided "that no writ of injunction or temporary restraining order shall be granted in any case without reasonable previous notice to the adverse party, or his attorney, of the time and place of moving for the same?"

Why did he not say to the Chicago convention that labor has been knocking at the door of Congress for many years, clamoring for the re-enactment of a just law, and that the party shall go on record pledging itself for this protection and relief?

Why did he not declare to the convention that his statement to the workingmen of the United States was made in good faith, that he refused to play the role of a hypocrite, that he would not be a party to duplicity in the matter, that the Republican national convention must declare in its platform for the re-enactment of the old law regulating the issuance of writs of injunction and temporary restraining orders, and unless the convention would do so he could not accept the nomination for President at its hands?

RECORD AGAINST HIM.

These questions are not difficult to answer. Mr. Taft knew that his past record as a federal judge was not in accord with such legislation. He knew he had entered into a conspiracy with

the "system" to get delegates, and that in the end he was to yield to the demands of the "interests" led by Mr. Perkins and the Manufacturers' Association, represented by Speaker Cannon, both of whom were on the ground insisting that there be no expression on the injunction question, and who, when the anti-injunction plank was adopted in its present form, expressed their entire satisfaction with it.

He knew that in response to the demands of the reactionaries and of Wall street he was to surrender and abandon his public declaration that the original law should be restored which prevented the granting of restraining orders and injunctions without notice, and which contained no exception.

He knew that he was to consent to the adoption of a plank which, by reason of the exception, permits the issuance of a restraining order without notice, upon a showing of irreparable injury, which in effect nullifies and destroys the general provision requiring notice, for the reason that such averment will be made in every case, whether true or not, and hence the workingman who asked for bread received a stone. To illustrate how true this is, it is only necessary to quote once more from Secretary Taft in his recent communication to the President of the Ohio Federation of Labor justifying his attitude favoring a restoration of the old law.

WHAT THE SECRETARY SAID.

In this communication Secretary Taft said:

"Men leave employment on a strike, counsel for the employer applies to a judge and presents an affidavit averring fear of threatened violence and making such a case of the ex parte statement that the judge feels called upon to issue a temporary restraining order. The temporary restraining order is served upon all the strikers; they are not lawyers; their fears are aroused by the process with which they are not acquainted, and, although their purpose may have been entirely

lawful, their common determination to carry through the strike is weakened by an order which they have never had an opportunity to question, and which is calculated to discourage their proceeding in their original purpose. To avoid this injustice, I believe, as I have already said, that the federal statute might well be made what it was originally, requiring notice and a hearing before an injunction issues."

It is a matter of common knowledge that Speaker Cannon operating through his Committee on Rules, has prevented not only the passage, but even the consideration on the floor of the House of bills introduced at every session for many years to restore the old law requiring notice. His ear has always been deaf to the appeals of labor on this subject. Why his sudden conversion if the plank affords labor the relief it has been demanding? Why the sudden interest of Wall street in labor's behalf?

Graft in Toothpicks.

The time-worn question of "What becomes of the pins?" has now given way to "What becomes of the toothpicks?" "It's a question that I've never been able to answer," said a restaurant keeper, "although I ask it every year when my toothpick bill comes in. I buy them cheap in huge quantities, but my bill is no unimportant item in my expenses. They vanish from the tables and counters as if by magic, for they do not go off one or two at a time, but by the handful. Why under the canopy a customer should help himself to a handful of toothpicks at the conclusion of his meal I can not understand. It seems as if he must feed them to the dog or use them for firewood, for the next day he is sure to show up for another handful. Time and time again I have seen a customer dump the entire contents of the toothpick holder into his pocket, and, although I was indignant, I could not protest over so small a thing as toothpicks. If you searched the pockets of nine men out of ten you'd find from ten to a dozen toothpicks tucked away in them. I can see why a man helps himself to a bunch of matches when he buys a cigar, but this toothpick graft is beyond me."—*New York Press*.

IS MACHINERY A CURSE?

REGINALD NEWTON WEEKES, in the Nineteenth Century Magazine, says:

"The application of man's genius to the invention of machinery has been fraught with loss, rather than gain, to the true moral and intellectual progress of the race." Machinery, he asserts, has destroyed our inherent love for beautiful forms, it has discouraged the use of local building materials, it has replaced beautiful and artistic constructions with ugly ones, it has displaced workers in thousands of educative employments. Our laborers, the writer thinks, are not the fine race that once were, and he lays it to the increase of machinery.

These conclusions are vigorously denied by a writer in Engineering (London), who sums up in pretty effective fashion machinery's blessings. He says:

"As a matter of fact, rural laborers were not always the fine upstanding race of giants that poetic pens would picture them. Their 'lean, old, toil-worn faces' were too often made prematurely old by the pinch of poverty; their forms bent, their chests hollowed and shoulders rounded by the nature of their toil. So far as actual operations are concerned, we should back the manufacture of machinery to produce the finer men. We must however, allow to the former the advantage of open air and sunshine; but against this, again, must be set damp and rheumatics—the curse of rural populations, since their dwellings were 'sprinkled along the water-courses in the bottoms,' or 'straggled up the little stream,' and had 'the vegetable thatch the wall of local stone, clay or mud,' and often floors of the latter material also. No! Thank God! we say—and the rural laborer will say also—that machinery has made good cheap bricks for walls; has sawn those monotonously straight boards for floors; has given us glass for windows and Portland cement for damp-resisting concrete foundations; has even rolled the

galvanized sheets for roofs; has spun wool, flax and cotton, and woven them into fabrics; has reaped the crops and ground corn; and, finally, has brought all these and a thousand other corporeal blessings to our very doors by the aid of those ultimate triumphs of machinery—the locomotive and the steamship; upon both of which Mr. Weekes pours out the vials of his wrath."

How would the poetic and artistic admirer of the old-style laborer's cottage like to live in one? asks the writer, and he answers the question with the following picture:

"To eat and sleep in its dark and damp little rooms, to feel the 'rheumatiz' growing on him year by year; to drink the polluted water of its shallow well; to see his children stricken by diphtheria, and no train or motor car to bring the one doctor who administers the widely spread district; or to have scarlet fever in the room, with the one little window, where the whole family—man, woman and children—sleep. We wonder if Mr. Weekes ever read any of the old parish records of the era that preceded the introduction of machinery, when 'England was Merrie England then'—according to the poetic and picturesque legend. How the rural laborers, of whose enviable lot he speaks so enthusiastically, passed their lives almost on the verge of famine; how a very considerable part of the rural population were in receipt of parish relief; and how hand-spun, hand-woven and hand-sewn clothing was so dear that all but a very few—the squire and the parson and some others—looked forward to the fabled season of feasting and good cheer with dread of the frost and snow that would be torture to starved bodies."

That the work of the mechanical inventor has taken something from the rural picturesqueness, the writer acknowledges. This, he says, has been inevitable, and the right-minded engineer regrets it, but he may find consolation in the thought that without "the curse of machinery," as ap-

plied to printing, he would not have the opportunity of reading Mr. Weekes' article in the Nineteenth Century. To quote his conclusion:

"Indeed, when one comes to think deeper, had it not been Mr. Weekes' lot to wander very far from the 'nature from when he came,' he, or his equivalent contemporary, might, instead of writing philosophic dissertations on the crumbling rose-leaves, have been searching, in a state of nature, the hedges and ditches for a dinner of frogs and caterpillars; while the corporal embodiment of some potential engineer, proud in the possession of a flint ax, might have been waiting on the other side of the hedge, intent on a more substantial meal."

—*Labor World.*

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE TRADE UNIONIST.

ORGANIZED labor, by reason of its constantly increasing power and complexity, has assumed an importance that vividly reminds the wage worker that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." In its constituent parts there are so many defects that must be remedied before it can fully accomplish its mission that it is difficult at random to determine which should be given precedence; but I feel sure the average, unionist will agree that the member who absents himself from the meetings and takes but little or no interest in its affairs is capable of much harm and greatly retards the progress of the movement.

The absent member falls an easy prey to the wiles of the hothead and the demagogue, and seems ever ready to lend his support to wildcat schemes, conceived in ignorance and born of inexperience, that always threaten the stability and many times the existence of the union.

The absent member considers himself the smartest man in his local, and he is sure to have at his finger ends any part of labor's history that treats of disaster and defeat. He can give you day and date for every mistake that was ever committed; he knows

just where the worst routs occurred, the precise court that launched a death-dealing injunction, the names of the men who suffered imprisonment for failing to obey the legal writ, the exact sum in damages mulcted from trade unions at various times, and he is sure to point out to you why the whole labor movement is doomed to destruction.

He feels convinced that most labor leaders are corrupt, and if the policy of local officers or general officers of his union does not coincide with his views, he immediately advertises his brother union men as "grafters," and in the event of an election no chicanery is too despicable for him to resort to, to accomplish their defeat.

His morbid reasoning is never satisfied until with jealous eye he goes through the whole catalogue of unions and voices his condemnatory opinion of every man therein who in the past or the present has taken any active part in the work.

The absent member is, also, as well as a critic, a veritable Solomon; so profound, so wise, so far-seeing is he; and if, when he occasionally visits his local union, his views on union regulations are not adopted, he is overwhelmed with surprise, and gives this sometimes as a reason for not taking more interest in his organization.

The absent member unfortunately does not confine his carpings to things generally, but applies them directly to the policy that tried leaders by experience have found to be correct. There is not a single thing done that suits him, every rule that is passed is wrong, every one defeated is right, every plan adopted faulty, and his prediction of swift and sudden disaster sufficient to alarm all except those who know the pessimist at his worst.

The absent member is never satisfied with the officers his union selects, and if it should chance he accidentally attended a meeting on election night and his name was proposed and defeated, his lugubrious prophecies are all the more nauseating.

He is not a pleasant or encouraging person for a non-union man to meet; there is nothing in his philosophy calculated to encourage a fellow workman to join a trade union; and he carries such a settled air of melancholia that it takes a courageous man to go into the same organization with him. If Providence, in perfecting the grand scheme of creation, left a niche for this kind of a union man, it has never been discovered, but until it is we must suffer patiently.

The inattention and neglect of the absentee has operated most forcibly to shatter the faith of the thoughtful union man in the initiative and referendum, and in many instances he has made of this mighty lever of democracy a howling farce. Sometimes a handful of members alter or entirely change the policy of a local union, or a small percentage of an entire organization, impulsively and unwisely embark on madcap innovations that spell ruin to years of patient effort, national in its scope.

The fire-eater appealing to the passions and prejudices of men has his innings when but a small number transact affairs that affect many, and his false pandering to envy and suspicion has in the past sown the seed of disintegration in the ranks of many a labor union.

In a labor meeting it is much more attractive and popular for the ambitious spellbinder to inflame his hearers with a woeful recital of their wrongs, denounce the employer, and demand immediate redress of grievances, than it is to discuss calmly and rationally business measures calculated to so strengthen the organization that may acquire the power to right wrongs long endured.

The preacher of conservatism who believes in careful, patient effort—an inch gained today, another next week or next year—is never a popular idol; while verbal pyrotechnics illuminate the horizon and seduce the clear reasoning of men who have their bread and butter, their homes and babies in the

balance. The tide of humanity in its ceaseless ebb and flow has cast up many a wreck on the shores of time that was caused by the blind folly of the imprudent and impatient would-be reformers.

The hardest lesson we have to learn is that mere denunciation or the passage of a resolution will have no more power to correct economic abuses than a presidential proclamation would to temporarily suspend the law of gravitation.

The rapid transit reformer who burns with impatience to cut the Gordian knot of poverty and misery that binds the limbs of so many millions of earth's wage earners, is not an innovation; he has been with us from may be necessary if only that a contrast shall be made.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, many people in the Northern States had a most erroneous idea of the combative strength of the South. It was quite generally believed that ninety days would settle the whole question, and that a campaign South would be a good deal of a lark. Thousands of ninety-day soldiers, who, as subsequent events proved, had only thirty seconds courage, enlisted thirsting for a share of easily secured glory. A few skirmishes, and especially at the conclusion of the Bull Run fracas, and the ninety-day men were rudely awakened to the stern truth that they were in a grim struggle that would try men's souls. Those who enlisted for cheap glory and an easy time were as anxious to quit as they had been to begin, and led by the great heart of Lincoln, true patriotism, inflexible in victory or defeat, bore the brunt of the struggle that saved the Union.

The absentee of the local union has many of the characteristics of the "tin soldier." He has deceived himself as to the character of the struggle; he imagined he saw a nice, pleasant, easy way to distinguish himself in the eyes of his fellow men. But gradually as the magnitude of the struggle unfolds itself to him, as the intensity of the

conflict becomes apparent, his heart palpitates, his knees grow weak, and his enthusiasm shrinks as a pin-stuck toy balloon.

It is at this stage of his life that he becomes invested with the character of an absentee, and sometimes he joins that cringing pack of moral jackals who snap on the ranks of the organized workers and deride every effort for amelioration that sober reflection has made.

But the great conflict between labor and capital continues on unabated, and is neither lost nor won in one campaign. The conduct of the absentee in failing to shoulder his share of the responsibility of conducting the affairs of the union is harmful but not necessarily fatal. Bitter experience has taught the union men that the leader who promises much and will hazard the whole fabric of his organization in a strike, has become a leader not by reason of his fidelity to labor, but because of the honor and emoluments that attend the place, and that his appeals to their sense of suffered wrongs was inspired by selfish and personal motives.

The leader born of experience and with all the dross burned away is he who will advise only after careful reflection, basing his opinion on his experience, and delivering it without regard as to the way it will sound to his constituents. It is men of his caliber that have made a united labor movement possible, that have brought the wrongs suffered by the working people to the attention of the public, that have permeated the press with the spirit of unrest, planted the germ of agitation in the soil, compelled the legislatures to act, enlisted the sympathetic co-operation of the pulpit, and imbued the manual workers with a sense of confidence in their own efforts as well as in the justice of their cause.

True trade unionists are those who have learned that not only are they who have rights "who dare maintain them," but that patience and sacrifice are more essential than turbulence and

brute force. Some light has been brought into the life of every worker, however sodden it may have been, and thinking men cannot contemplate with composure the possible destruction of the organized labor movement. If its progress of permanence depended on carping critics, absentees, stay-at-homes, or the blundering policy of the nervous impatient, the path to economic betterment would not be blazed as plain as it is today. The trade unionist preaches a doctrine of cheerfulness and encouragement; if he points to starving women in hellish sweat-shops, or fatigue-stricken babies in Southern cotton mills, he also outlines a plan for the relief of the sufferers. The men and women in the labor movement are patient, courageous and willing to sacrifice, and they remember the beautiful words of the Battle Hymn:

In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was
born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom to trans-
figure you and me,
As He died to make men holy, let us
die to make men free.

—John Roach, General Secretary
*Amalgamated Leather Workers'
Union.*

John Mitchell to Start a Paper.

John Mitchell, retiring president of the United Mine Workers of America, recently declined an appointment by President Roosevelt as commissioner to investigate labor conditions in the Panama canal zone. Mr. Mitchell declined the appointment for the reason that he expects to establish a weekly paper at Indianapolis in a few weeks or as soon as his health permits, which will be devoted to the joint interests of miners and operators. Mr. Mitchell has been selected by the president as one of the five special guests to be present at the conference of the State and Territorial Governors called to meet in the east room of the White House on May 13. The other special guests invited are former President Grover Cleveland, William J. Bryan, Andrew Carnegie and James J. Hill.

BUILD UP THE UNION LABEL.

It is not upon the boycott that Organized Labor needs to rely for its weapon in future conflicts, except in exceptional cases.

In the past the public was not informed upon Labor's side of the industrial discussion, and often not in sympathy with its demands.

Things are very different now. Whether from a motive of self-preservation or as a result of the persistent campaign of education waged for a decade by the leaders of Labor, the public at large is disposed to concede that Labor has rights in the premises. It is seen that it is better for the community at large to harmonize Labor and Capital than it is to aid and abet Capital in crushing Labor. The public temper, in a great measure, is disposed to insist that Labor and Capital shall work hand in hand, and that neither shall be permitted to dominate to the injury of the body politic.

When the public is disposed to accord Labor a square deal, Labor should meet the advance half way. No matter if, in his heart, the toiler fancies the overtures are made as a matter of policy rather than from love of him, he should not hold his olive branch behind him.

Violence, either in physical action or in speech, should be frowned upon, and hot-heads repressed. Show the world that Labor men can govern themselves, that they are capable of holding their temper. Do not permit the calculating diplomatist in Capital's legal bureaus to provoke you into intemperance of living or speech.

To achieve results, patronizing of fair industries must be the rule as rigidly as refraining from purchase of unfair products. It avails the cause of the toilers naught if the unionist refuses to purchase Smellem's unfair cigars, but is contented with Stinkem's equally unfair cigars. To accomplish the full meed of good, he must insist upon square-deal union-label cigars. If the union man wishes unionism to prevail

he must ask for and refuse to accept no product which does not bear the union label, be it broom, stove, clothing, lamp chimney, suspenders, hats, shoes printing, any old thing for which use is had.

Trade unionism, to achieve anything, must be positive as well as negative.
—*Rochester Labor Journal.*

GOOD NEWS.

DANVILLE, VA., March 17.—Three hundred delegates of the Bright Tobacco Growers' Association of Virginia and North Carolina met here today and adopted plans and raised funds to continue the battle against the American Tobacco Company.

The association will form a pool and do away with the selling of tobacco at auction on the warehouse floors. The product will be held and prices fixed by a special committee.

President H. O. Kerns and the Interstate Organizer S. G. Adams delivered eloquent speeches, in which the valiant stand of the Kentucky growers was highly commended, but they deplored the "night riding" there. They urged a united front by the farmers, and told them that only would bring success.

The convention charged and proved that the American Tobacco Company fixed what prices it saw fit to pay for tobacco.

The action taken to-day will result in changing this autocratic dictation of prices and bring good profits and corresponding cheer and comforts.—*Ex.*

A Cold Fact.

Boy—"Is three dollars a week all I'm to get?"

Superintendent—"Oh, no; besides your salary, you will learn the business."

Boy—"And when I learn the business do I get more pay?"

Superintendent—"Oh, dear, no. When you are worth more we shall let you go, and take another boy and let him learn the business."

STEALING OF FAMOUS LETTERS.

Letters, stolen or forged, have played a discreditable large part in recent American political history. Through the theft and publication of the "Mulligan Letters" the enemies of Blaine succeeded in defeating him for nomination in 1876 and for election in 1884. Through the forgery of the "Morey letter" in 1880, in which Gen. Garfield was made to oppose Chinese exclusion, the Democrats sought to promote the election of Hancock.

Through the faked "Murchison letter," in 1888, in which the British minister, Sackville-West, was decoyed into saying that the re-election of Cleveland would be favorable to British interests, the Republicans materially assisted the election of Harrison. Through the theft from the mails by a Cuban sympathizer of the letter addressed by the Spanish minister at Washington, Dupuy de Lome, to a Spanish editor at Havana, his ill-timed reference to McKinley as a "cheap politician" was given to the country in 1898 and aggravated a situation which made war inevitable.—*New York Mail.*

Clocks Kept Always Right.

Telephone companies are now furnishing their subscribers at a small annual rental self-winding electric clocks that give absolutely accurate time.

The clocks can be placed anywhere in the house, says *Poplar Mechanics*, and are connected to the telephone wires by means of concealed wires.

The telephone clock never stops, for it never runs down, and should it vary a second or two in the course of the 24 hours it will be correct again within a few hours, for each day all the telephone clocks in the city are synchronized or set.

This setting is done from the central office at some hour when the telephone is least likely to be in use, say three o'clock a. m. The setting requires only a moment.

The system is said to be absolutely safe. The rental of a clock is about the same price as people pay for having clocks cleaned each year.

The Bee's Trowel.

It is not generally known that the bee's sting is a trowel, not a rapier. It is an exquisitely delicate little trowee with which the bee finishes off the honey cell, injects a little preservative inside and seals it up. With this trowel-like sting the bee puts the final touches on the dainty and wonderful work. With the sting it pats and shapes the honey cell as a mason pats and shapes a row of bricks. Before sealing up the cell it drops a little bit of poison into the honey. This is formic acid. Without it the honey would spoil. Most of us think the bee's sting, with its poison, is a weapon only. It is a weapon secondarily, but primarily it is a magic trowel, a trowel from whose end, as the honey cells are built up, a wonderful preserving fluid drips.

Trade Unionism Growing.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Michigan bureau of labor shows a healthy growth of the organized labor movement throughout the state. In Detroit, the metropolis of the state, the number of local labor unions has increased 100 per cent during the past four years. And this in the face of the bitter fight made upon the organized workers by the Employers' Association of Detroit.

Demand union labeled products always
A union man's pride is his clear card.



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving Tobacco. Made by Union Labor, every bag bearing BLUE LABEL. • • • • •

The man who smokes

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

has a joy, a comfort, the man who does not, knows nothing about.

OUR CHEWING BRANDS:

Ripe Peach

Hatchet

Blue Ribbon, 16 oz. White Burley

Railroad Twist

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Natural Leaf

Capital—Burley

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Best

Willie Harris

World Beater

Farmer's Delight

Each the Best Thing in its Class.

ROBT. HARRIS & BRO.
Reidsville, N. C.

Old Established Brands

 **INDEX**

KISMET ON THE SQUARE **G. T. W.**
DRUMSTICK CUP **DAY'S WORK**

NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky

Jobson Printing & Mfg. Co.

Incorporated

PRINTERS OF THE
 TOBACCO WORKER

Hill St. and L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

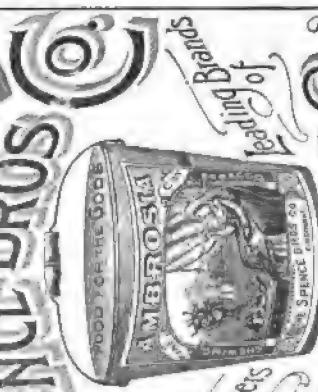
UNION MADE.

AMBROSIA TOBACCO WORKS



THE

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Brands
of

Manufactures of



TOBACCO

86-96
Sycamore
-St.

CINCINNATI, O.

J U S T
A
W O R D
—
REMEMBER
THE
LITTLE
BLUE
LABEL

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling **PLUG TWIST** *in America*

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Prudential Tobacco Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
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Little CIGARS and CIGARETTES

A. SCHRIER
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The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

INDEPENDENT
MANUFACTURERS

"BLUE HEN"

"HIGH CARD"

"REX" and "Z"



Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN
and WILL give you WHAT
YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers
in the interest of Union Shoemakers.

Visit your dealers and take no expense.
No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp.
Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoemaker
so cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 484 ALBANY BUILDING. - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



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UNION MADE

TOBACCO, SNUFF

==== AND ===

CIGARETTES

Always Bear the

BLUE LABEL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

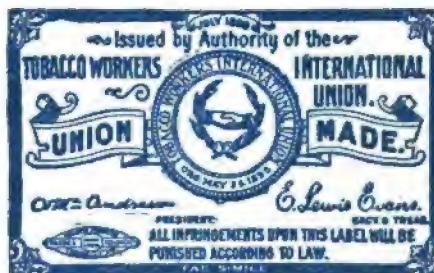
The

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Vol. 12

August, 1908.

No. 8

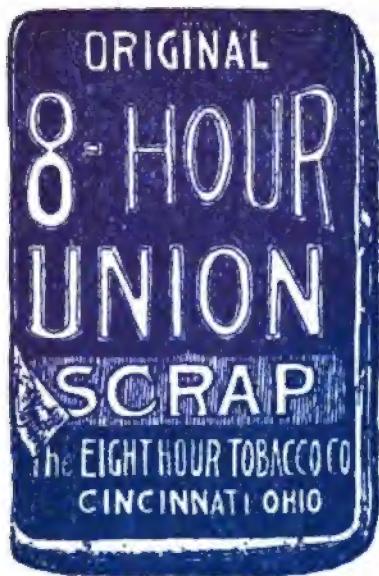


Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' Internat'l Union



Rooms 50, 51, 52 and 53
American National Bank Building

Louisville, Ky.



NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only
factory in the country which has
adopted the eight-hour working day.

— THE —
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

CHEW
BLUE MOON
and
TEDDY BEAR
Union Tobaccos

With Presents.



The
UNION LABEL

induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands
equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

I

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

SMOKINGS SCRAPS.

Globe

Wolverine

Navy Clippings

Jack Pot

LONG CUTS.

Duke of York

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Fame

Globe

Ali Leaf

Sweet Rose

Hope

Adam

Bismarck

Oronoco

Standard Time

Tige

Now or Never

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGOESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

—SMOKE—

“WHITE ROLLS”
CIGARETTES

THEY ARE

UNION MADE

ENOUGH SAID

WARE-KRAMER
TOBACCO CO.

NORFOLK, VA.

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 12.

August, 1908.

No. 7

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

REPORT OF SECOND VICE PRESIDENT FOR MONTH OF JUNE.

Last report left me at Peterboro, at which city I was visiting the different local unions in the interest of the Union Label, and doing other label agitation work.

My next stop was Guelph, where I addressed meetings of the Molders, Carpenters, Printers and Painters' Unions, also the Trades and Labor Council, and informed them of the methods the Trust are using at the present time to kill off the union brands of tobacco and substitute their non-union products on the public. Also placed our calendars and large label cards around the stores in town, and distributed our small cards wherever I thought they would be of use.

Berlin was the next point I made, and found Blue Label Tobaccos were fairly well patronized there. There was a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council the evening I arrived, which I addressed on the benefits to be derived from boosting the Union Labels and purchasing only union made articles. As there were no other meeting in Berlin for several days, I proceeded to Galt, a busy manufacturing town some twelve miles distant, but a town where labor organization has not made much progress. Blue Label tobaccos are just about holding their own here, and there was much room for improvement in the de-

Labor Council. The lack of attendance mand for same. I addressed meetings of the Trades and Labor Council, Molders, Barbers and Carpenters' Unions at this place, and was promised by the members that they would give more attention to encouraging the sale of label tobaccos in the future.

From Galt, I proceeded to Brantford, at which place, I am pleased to say good support is being given to the Tobacco Workers' and Cigarmakers' Labels. A good variety of Blue Label brands of tobacco are on sale in every store in town, and there is a good demand for same. The Tobacco Trust who are making most determined efforts at the present time to get their brands of chewing tobacco to the front all over the country, and who are giving away a shaving mug free with their "Black Watch" chewing, which they are advertising through means of large display cards in the windows of tobacconists, met with poor success in Brantford, as the boys there got wise to their game and had committees wait upon all the dealers and acquainted them with the fact that "Black Watch" was non-union tobacco, and they would not use it. The agitation also resulted in all the dealers refusing to display in their windows the large cards advertising the free shaving mug with every purchase of "Black Watch." I attended a large meeting of the Iron Molders whose members were on strike at the time. Also addressed meetings of the Trades and Labor Council, the Barbers, Bricklayers and Carpenters Unions. Also placed calendars and label cards in the different cigar stores and barber shops in town.

My next stop was Stratford, where the large shops of the Grand Trunk Railway are located, and which is considered quite a railroad center. I spent two days there and addressed a poorly attended meeting of the Trades and

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

being, no doubt, due to the fact that it was a very wet night. However, the delegates present promised to make good use of the circulars and label literature I left with them, and bring the grievance of the Tobacco Workers' Union with the Trust and McDonald factories before the attention of their respective local unions.

Going to London, where I finished the month and also ended this label agitation trip, I was disappointed to find that it was a stronghold for Trust goods. This, no doubt, is due largely to the fact that London is a poorly organized town as far as labor is concerned. There is little, if any, improvement in the demand for Blue Label tobaccos over what there was when I last visited London over four years ago. But, without a doubt, if more agitation was carried on for the label in that city organized labor and the label would wield a greater influence than it at present does in London, and the dealers and merchants would not be advertising and pushing to the front near the amount of non-union and trust Tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes as they are at present doing.

I immediately, upon my arrival there, got busy distributing our label literature around and visiting the local unions, of which there are about twenty-eight. Of course I was only able to meet those that held their meetings during the six days I was in London. I also addressed a well-attended special meeting of the Trades and Labor Council; and while not being able to spend as long in London as I would have desired, as there is much work to be done there, still I feel hopeful that the work done will result in getting better support for label tobaccos and other label goods in the future.

Fraternally yours,
CHARLES LAVOIE.

Everywhere trade unionists are awakening to the fact that the union label should be pushed, as it forms the most effective weapon against unfair manufacturers and dealers. Once let the union laborers and their sympathizers become acquainted with the various labels, and the demand for label goods will mean a great boost for every union.

**HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF
LABOR.**
423-425 G Street, Washington, D. C.

AUGUST 1, 1908.

To All Organized Labor:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS—In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor we, its officers, desire to call to your attention the attitude—as expressed in their platforms—of the two great political parties in regard to Labor's demands.

The president and members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor attended both the Republican and Democratic conventions for the purpose of presenting Labor's demands and asking their incorporation in the platforms in a manner which should clearly affirm the position of the workers, especially in relation to the abuse of the injunction and the right of the workers to organize and carry on the legitimate business of organization without being classed as trusts under the Supreme Court interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The two great parties have nominated their candidates for President, for Congress, and other places. They are appealing to *you* for support. It is most important that you should know at first hand and officially what treatment was accorded Labor in their great conventions where their official policy was formulated.

The national convention of the Republican party, at Chicago, refused to incorporate the demands of Labor in its platform, and instead inserted a plank on injunctions which endorses the existing abuse of the injunction as applied to labor disputes.

The Democratic convention, at Denver, on the other hand, made Labor's demands a part of its platform.

The members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor acting as your representatives formulated Labor's demands and (with the exception of the preamble) offered them in exactly the same phraseology to both the Republican and Democratic conventions, as follows:

We therefore pledge the party to the enactment of a law by Congress, guaranteeing to the wage-earners, agriculturalists and horticulturalists of our country, the right of organized effort to the end that such associations or their members shall not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes, when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed; and that, in no case shall an injunction be issued when there exists a remedy by the ordinary process of law, and which act shall provide that in the procedure for the punishment of contempt of court, the party cited for contempt shall, when such contempt was not committed in the presence of the court, be entitled to a trial by jury.

We pledge the party to the enactment of an amendment extending the existing eight hour law to all government employes, and to all workers, whether employed by contractors or subcontractors doing work for or on behalf of the federal government.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act for injury to body or loss of life of employes.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law to the extent of federal jurisdiction granting women's suffrage, and to submit a constitutional amendment for ratification to the states for the absolute suffrage of women coequal with men.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, separate from any existing department, with a secretary at its head having a seat in the President's cabinet.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law for the creation of a federal bureau of mines and mining, preferably under the proposed department of labor, and the appropriation of sufficient funds to thoroughly investigate the cause of mine disasters, so that laws and regulations may be recommended and enacted which will prevent the terrible maiming and loss of life in the mines.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law for the establishment of United States Government postal savings banks.

In response to Labor's demands the Republican convention adopted the following alleged injunction plank:

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty, and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction, or temporary restraining, order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

At a glance, the plank adopted will be seen to be an evasion of the issue. It is an endorsement of the very abuse against which labor has justly protested, and would, if enacted by Congress, give the authority of law for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, an authority which does not now exist. It is a pro-injunction, not an anti-injunction, declaration. It would make more acute the wrongs by which the toilers are forced to bear the unjust, judicial burden of injunction discrimination.

The Democratic convention placed the following planks in its platform in response to Labor's demands:

LABOR PLANKS ADOPTED BY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished judges who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create,

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty, and property. If judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in case of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial disputes were involved.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We favor the eight hour day on all government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life to employees.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, represented separately in the President's cabinet, which department shall include the subject of mines and mining.

Compare these planks with those submitted by the A. F. of L. for adoption. They are substantially all that we asked.

On the question of the injunction abuse the Democratic platform declares for the *principle* which the workers have maintained, viz:

That injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial disputes were involved.

Equally clear and satisfactory is the declaration in favor of exempting Labor from the operation of the Supreme Court decision (*Danbury Hatters' Case*) under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

The other declarations in the Democratic platform include things which the workers have demanded for many years.

We earnestly urge the workers and all good citizens to consider most carefully and thoughtfully the attitude of the two great political parties toward the fundamental rights and principles embodied in Labor's demands. *Study their respective platforms, and then vote as your conscience dictates.*

On the one hand we have a Republican Congress absolutely refusing to enact the demands of the workers for right and equitable legislation and boasting that it is willing to take the consequences. Following this action of Congress we have the convention of the Republican party scorning Labor's demands and adopting a so-called "injunction" plank which is an insult to the intelligence of every voter in the land. A plank which declares for the continuance and perpetuation of the abuse of the injunction process in its arbitrary application to labor disputes.

The Republican party definitely lines up with the corporate interests of the country and defies the people to help themselves.

The Democratic party endorses Labor's demands and pledges itself to carry them into effect if it is put into power.

We earnestly ask you to make the choice which is in accordance with the best interests of yourselves and of all the people. If the men of Labor and our friends fail to do their duty, they will have to reckon with even a worse condition of affairs than now obtains.

We feel that we need not do more than state the facts above outlined. The workers and their friends have had experience in the past year of what the party now in power can do and intends to do. The very feeling of outrage and indignation which prompted the decision of the workers to use their political power to protect themselves will guide you as to how to cast your vote.

ELECT YOUR FRIENDS AND DEFEAT YOUR ENEMIES.

We urge the workers to take up this campaign with the utmost enthusiasm and energy. Scan every candidate's record; study his party platform. Be not deceived by vague, unofficial, plausible assurances of friendship. Let partisan affiliations be cast aside in the great struggle to preserve the rights and the freedom, not only of the working people, but of all the people.

Already the campaign of lying and misrepresentation is in full swing. Labor's attitude and that of its representatives is falsely stated. Wrong conclusions are purposely drawn in order to mislead Labor and its friends from the concerted action which will tend to protect and preserve our industrial and civic rights.

Wherever a man decries and discourages the effort of the workers to unite and use their political power, scan his motives—they will not be difficult to discover.

We trust that the perception of the motive behind such statements and the application of ordinary common sense on the part of the people will be sufficient to render harmless the lying attacks from any quarter.

Conscious of an unwavering purpose to serve our fellow-workers, our fellow-men, in all things which will safeguard and protect their just rights and interests, which will promote their constitutional liberties and freedom, we shall

in the future, as in the past, endeavor to do our duty and render service to the best of our ability without regard to flattery on the one hand or browbeating and bulldozing tactics on the other. We shall rely on the earnestness, honesty, and intelligence of our fellow-workers and count upon their loyalty to the great cause of Labor, which, in the last analysis, is loyalty to themselves and their country.

We now call upon the workers of our common country to

Stand faithfully by our friends,
Oppose and defeat our enemies,
whether they be
Candidates for President,
For Congress, or other offices, whether
Executive, legislative, or judicial.

Stand by your Unions; let the spirit of unity, fraternity, justice, and love of freedom guide you.

By order of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,
SAM'L. GOMPERS, President, A. F. of L.

ATTEST:

FRANK MORRISON, Sec'y, A. F. of L.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

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DANIEL J. KEEFE, Sixth Vice Pres.

W.M. D. HUBER, Seventh Vice Pres.

Jos. F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice Pres.

The schools of our country, of which every one is proud, are largely in answer to the demands created through the advanced conditions secured by the laboring men as represented in their various labor organizations.

Organized labor has lifted the toiling masses from the depths of poverty and degradation to the plane of comfort and respectability. To do this it has cost those engaged in the struggle an amount in time and money sufficient to pay our great national debt.

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.
Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 13, 1908.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—We, the Canvassing Committee appointed from the International Executive Board, to canvass the vote returned by Local Unions on the second balloting for Sixth Vice President of the International Union, beg to submit the following detailed report:

No.	Alder	Reed	Spoiled
1	31	...	...
2	....	445	....
11	157	119	....

No.	Alder	Reed	Spoiled
12	...	359	....
13	1,118	...	...
16	190	10	1
18	12	8	....
19	27	...	....
22	30	1	....
24	53	...	....
25	70	33	....
29	7	6	....
37	26	72	....
38	...	17	....
44	171	...	....
45	5	73	....
48	118	17	....
59	26	35	....
63	15	1	....
69	20	1	....
72	20	67	....
74	14	4	....
75	...	8	....
81	8	...	....
83	13	4	....
84	21	...	....
86	7	...	....
87	62	76	....
94	20	...	....
98	86	20	....
100	14	...	....
102	12	3	....
108	...	76	....
124	40	...	....
125	...	20	1
126	...	4	....
128	8	2	....
M.A.L.	22	27	....
Total	2,423	1,508	2

The following Local Unions failed to vote: Nos. 23, 41, 71, 97, 101, 120 and 123.

Bro. Charles P. Adler having received a majority of the votes cast, we therefore declare him elected.

W. R. WALDEN,
CHARLES LAVOIE,
ROBT. H. FOX,
W. S. THOMAS,
Committee.

HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1908.
To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—I herewith submit for your consideration the following amendments offered by Local Union No. 13, of Detroit:

Section No. 34.

Strike out all of Section No. 34 except first twelve lines, and insert the following:

"All receipts coming to the International Office shall be divided into three separate funds, to be known as follows: 45 per cent. to General Expense Fund; 45 per cent. to the Sick and Death Benefit Fund, and 10 per cent. to Strike and Lockout Fund. None of these shall be transferable one to the other."

Section No. 40 to be amended.

Strike out on line three the word "ten" and insert "fifteen." Section to read:

"Every member shall pay into the funds of the Union to which he or she belongs the sum of 15 cents per week, and no assessment to be levied except in accordance with Section No. 95."

Section No. 95.

Strike out all of Section No. 95 and substitute the following, section to read:

"The International Executive Board shall have power when strike fund is depleted to levy 10 cents per week assessment in case of strike or lockout."

Please find also blank for the return of your endorsement or rejection.

You are requested to return your endorsement or rejection not later than September 1st, as on that date the period for return will have closed, and the returns made up for submitting the amendment for a vote of the membership; provided, however, the amendments receive a sufficient number of endorsements.

Fraternally yours,
A. MCANDREW, *Int. Pres.*

A wage reduction averaging 10 per cent went into effect a few days ago in the cotton cloth, yarn and thread mills in New England and New York state, employing a total of 43,500 operatives. Since the beginning of the general wage reduction movement in March the pay of 153,000 mill hands in the Northern states have been cut. Of this number 144,000 are employed by New England mills and 9,500 in New York state factories.—*The Labor Argus.*

The business man owes his success to the elevation and better conditions of the laboring class which is all due to the sacrifices and untiring labor of the industrial unions of our country.

HEADQUARTERS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

428-425 Q Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

AUGUST 1, 1908.

To Organized Labor and Friends in the United States:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS—Accompanying this you will find an address of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to you and all friends of labor, justice, and human liberty. It recounts the situation in which the toilers of our country today find themselves; it recites past and present events and the necessary action taken to protect and advance the rights and interests of the toiling masses of our country. You are urgently requested to read the accompanying address and to read it to the officers and members of your organization before proceeding further with this.

The working people of our country are confronted by a condition unparalleled in the history of labor in the past century. The courts have interpreted the Sherman Anti-Trust Law so as to make all our labor organizations come under its provisions, declaring that our unions are illegal combinations and conspiracies in unlawful restraint of trade. Under that decision every man of the great rank and file of labor may be sued for three-fold damages and each member prosecuted, fined to the extent of five thousand dollars or imprisoned for one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

We take it that it is not necessary to recount the abuses of the injunction writ by which the workers are made the special class to be discriminated against and denied the constitutional guarantee of equality before the law; by which men are fined and sent to jail for the doing of things which are perfectly lawful, but which they are unjustly enjoined from doing by the abuse of the injunction writ.

We do not address you as partisans, but as fellow-workers; to us you may be Republicans, Democrats, or you may owe fealty to some other political party,

but as fellow-workmen it is our bounden duty to stand manfully in defense of our rights as wealth producers and as citizens of our common country without regard to party affiliation.

In the effort to secure justice for labor and to safeguard it to all our fellow-citizens, and to be able to hand down to our children our republic unimpaired, where equality of opportunity and equality before the law may be there safeguarded, we must be up and doing and perform our whole duty. No man can fail to bear the responsibility towards himself and his fellows today and for generations to follow, without being recreant to his own conscience and the moral obligation devolving upon him.

The working people of our country have placed upon us the duty of seeing to it that the demands which labor makes upon modern society for right and justice shall be carried to their legitimate conclusion. This involves the activities of all so that our efforts shall be crowned with success.

It is expected that every man in this crisis shall do his duty.

You can readily understand that we shall have to depend almost entirely upon such financial contributions in the present crisis as our union men and friends can give. To secure tangible results not only members of organized labor but all the workers must be informed through the medium of speakers and by the distribution of literature and large quantities of printed matter as to the issues involved. The real issues in which the vital interests and rights of the toiling masses are involved must be set forth so that the men in the ranks of labor and all others will neither be confused nor divided.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has authorized the issuance of an appeal for funds to carry on the campaign for labor's rights to a successful issue. In the name of the Executive Council and in the name of all labor and of our common people, we appeal to you to contribute something to a fund which shall make it possible to wage a campaign of the most intense interest for the establishment of labor's rights.

Every union is in a position to make some financial contribution, and it is hoped that the contributions may be as large as the means of the union will afford. In addition to this, unions are urgently requested to appoint committees to appeal for and collect funds and to forward them to this office.

We cannot expect "the Interests" and those who are hostile to labor to aid us in our just contentions.

The forces of corporate power and the Van Cleavites are sinking their differences and concentrating their fight against labor. An opportunity is now presented to the wage-earners of our country to administer a stinging, effective and lasting rebuke to our antagonists and to secure the justice and the rights which are ours by every constitutional guarantee and by the principles upon which our republic is founded.

From your previous experience you know that every dollar received by the American Federation of Labor has been accounted for to the last cent. In the campaign of 1906 the American Federation of Labor printed and distributed an itemized account of every penny received and from which source received, every penny expended and for what purpose. We, the Executive Council, assure all our fellow-workers and friends that not one penny received from this appeal will be expended for any purpose other than that which will bring the very best results to the toiling masses and the people generally of our common country, and at the close of the campaign a similar financial accounting will be given as heretofore.

You are therefore again urged to contribute as promptly and as generously as possible, and to forward the contribution of your organization and its members, and such funds as the committees of your union can gather, to enable the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to take up the work immediately and with vigor.

Let us stand by our friends and elect them. Let us oppose our enemies and defeat them, whether these be candidates for President, Congress, Governor, State Legislatures, or for the Judiciary. Let all unite with the determination to

see that labor's wrongs are righted and labor's rights secured.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, 423-425 G street Northwest, Washington, D. C., who will promptly receipt for the same.

By authority of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,
SAM'L GOMPERS, President, A. F. of L.

ATTEST:

FRANK MORRISON, Sec'y, A. F. of L.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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WM. D. HUBER, Seventh Vice Pres.

Jos. F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice Pres.

OUR LABEL ADVERTISING.

OUR Latest method of advertising the Label, through the medium of a traveling moving picture show, is a decided success. Over 75,000 people have had presented before them, in an entertaining way, the Union Stamp and all other labels. Women were in the majority at all the lectures, many of whom received their first impression of the label factor in the construction of Organized Labor.

The performances were held in large auditoriums and theaters in most instances, the local trade councils paying the expense of the house and advertising. It is our ambition to receive the co-operation of the other unions next season so that a common fund may be created sufficient to place a number of such outfits upon the road.

No union can promote, under the auspices of the labor movement, the interests of its label alone. It must pursue a broad course of merging its interests with those of the others to the end that labor shall grow in power in a solid general way. There is no other way to add to the permanent growth of

Organized Labor than to persist in the endeavor to secure an ever-increasing number of the people to demand the goods bearing the labels, which prove that they were made by union men and women.

There is no other way to bring about permanent peace between employers and employes than to force a recognition by each of the rights of the other to consider and arrange collectively in their respective associations the matters which pertain to their business and to arbitrate the differences. The labels are emblems of industrial peace as their use by an employer proves that he has entered into an agreement with the Union for his employes recognizing the cardinal principle of trade unionism, collective bargaining, which has been and is today the chief bone of contention between Organized Labor and employers.

When the people understand that in the purchase of the product of Union Labor lies the power to establish harmony and peace permanently in the industries, they will make the demand for Union Label goods and strikes will end forever. When they know that the Union Label is a sign to prove that children were not worked upon the goods, the schools will gain and the mills will lose the children; when the great public realize fully that the Union Labels distinguish the labor of free, honest Union men and women from that of incarcerated criminals, convict competition with free labor will cease, the workers will be united for higher wages and shorter workdays and a great part of the problem of capital and labor will be solved.

Nor are the ultimate benefits to be derived by popularizing the Union Labels to inure alone to the factory employes, for the same preponderance of trade union sentiment which compels the organization of the factory, will carry upon the wave into the union the workers of every description, assisted materially by that great organization of tillers of the soil, the Farmers' Union, which has adopted a label and whose reciprocal action will further the

cause of trade unionism as never before.

A decided indication that the labor movement is beginning to conceive that to concentrate upon the purchase of the Union Label goods is the only method by which to attain organized power, was manifested during the tour of our label show by the active co-operation of the United Mine Workers and carpenters, which organizations in many instances met the expenses of opera houses and the local advertising to assist in promoting Union Label demand. No court will deprive the people of the right to select the kind of goods which they buy, and the education which is best calculated to build Organized Labor is that which teaches that the Union Label stands for justice and peace, an education for the children, a higher plane of citizenship and morality and a truer type of Christianity, and that firms that use the label merit the patronage of all who would have a brighter future for the workers and that the absence of the Union Label indicates either indifference to or open antagonism to the cause of labor and such firms do not merit the patronage of any man or woman who desires to do something toward the well-being of the masses.

Union Label goods are fair and all others are unfair to Organized Labor. Our organization is proud of its position in being the first to inaugurate a system to place directly before the people the principles of trade unionism and ask for their co-operation. We recognize the absolute necessity of introducing the Union Stamp to the people persistently. We want it to be known and what it stands for in every home in this country, and we are convinced that our departure is the very best medium to make known to the public the aims and desires of Organized Labor.—*Shoe Worker.*

Transport workers to the number of 82,000 are affiliated with the General Federation of Trade Unions in Germany.

One of the wealthiest trade unions in England is the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, with a bank account of \$3,600,000.

THE FRIENDLY HAMMER.

The Labor Movement is Receiving More Attention From All Classes of People.

ALMOST every man one meets nowadays has something to say about the Union, and almost invariably they preface their remarks this way: "Now, I'm a firm believer in Labor Organizations—but"—

Many who read this can fill out what generally follows this eternal reservation, "but—." "But" we will enumerate some of them and ask our readers if they do not sound familiar.

"The leaders are crooked." "The Unions force the employers to pay as much to a poor mechanic as to a good one." "They go too far." "The leaders are too radical." "The workers won't stick together," etc.

And so goes the song of the critic, and he is in all walks of life, the mechanic, the farmer, the professor, the clergyman, the banker, the author and almost everybody believes in the Union, "but."

The man with his Union card believes in the Union and belongs to it, may attend its meetings and be active in his local, "but;" his epicurean taste has been developed to an appreciation of a certain brand of non-union tobacco which he buys regularly.

The advocates of Trades Unionism from college and church endorses heartily the ethics of organized labor, "but," they get better "fits" from a non-union tailor.

The woman who is in accord with the Unions' effort to abolish child labor, raise wages, and wipe out the sweatshops speaks a good word for it on every opportunity and maybe a member; "but," Union shoes hurt her feet.

The man with the high brow who discusses labor matters fluently, speaks his piece constantly in favor of organization of the workers, "but," he works in a factory where he does not have to belong to the Union, so has not thought of joining yet.

We could go on indefinitely pointing out the various forms of Trade Union

Hypocrisy, and it is to be regretted that the number of those who fail to practice what they preach greatly exceeds those who do.

The most damning witness against you on the witness stand in court is the one who professes to be your friend who has known you many years and who says you are a good fellow but:—

Those critics who profess to support the Union cause but find fault because at some point it does not quite measure up to their standard of perfection are reminded that none of us and not even they themselves are perfect.

The labor movement is as good or better than the average goodness of the average worker and the average goodness of the average worker is as high or higher than the grand average of all walks of life.

Surely no one will deny that the moral life of the working class is of a higher standard than that of the idle rich.

The wage earner often sees his dear ones in want of common necessities and he struggles on hoping against hope depending upon his Union for his standard of living for himself and his family.

The Union movement represents the life struggle of the toiling men and women who lead honest lives, and who are rearing the vast majority of the citizens of the coming generation, who are likely to make the laws governing the lives and property of the sons and daughters of the wealthy classes of the present day.

If a person believes in the Union movement let that belief be manifested by some act instead of mere words.

An advocate of Trades Unionism, who is sincere, will help in the actual construction of it, and the best channel open to him to practically do so every day is through the purchase of Union made goods.

A man who is a member of a total abstinence society and drinks intoxicants, is no greater hypocrite than a member of a Union who buys Non-union goods.

The critic outside the Union, who dwells upon what seems to him an objectionable detail and elaborates upon it,

almost always in error as to the facts of the point in question, is a hypocrite when he proclaims he believes in Trades Unionism because it is his continual endeavor to find a flaw by which to denounce the whole fabric of Organized Labor.

The hammer is no less effective because it is wielded by hands that profess to be friendly.

The universal interest taken in Trade Union affairs is not strange, the Union is endeavoring to deal with the greatest subject of the ages, the magnitude of the undertaking of Organized Labor is unparalleled, and it has made more headway toward the accomplishment of its object, has added more to the happiness, independence and well-being of mankind, than have all the other institutions of the world, put together.

Every man and woman should be interested in the Union, it stands and works for a better living for the whole people, and should receive the first attention of everybody.

Organized Labor's greatest need is the whole-hearted support of the people toward its accumulation of power, it has "right" on its side but cannot execute to make the much-needed reforms without "might."

No man who proclaims himself to be in accord with the objects of the labor movement, be he advocate in the field of literature, in the pulpit, in the college, or a leader in the movement itself, is great enough to be exempted from the detail duties making for the practical up-building of the Union.

Words; purveyors of thought, in all their myriad changes have been uttered upon this subject, until it seems that all we hear today is but the echo of those of the distant past.

Action; plain every-day action in extending the power of the Union, is worth more than all the words in the dictionary.

Honest, since action in living up to your belief, in Trades Unionism. Purchase only the product of Union Labor!

If you pose as a Trade Unionist and patronize the sweat-shops, if you deplore child labor and buy the product

of the labor of children, if you know that convict competition with free labor lowers wages and you nourish that system with your purchases, if you say you believe in the Union and employ Non-unionists, if you are a Union man or woman and spend your Union wages in support of Non-unionism by buying goods without the Union label, if doing any of these things you are a member of the Union you are a traitor to it, and if doing any of these things you are not a member but claim to believe in Unions "but"—you are aiding and abetting its enemies—you are talking for our cause and working against it. You mean well but you are doing more damage to the interests of the toilers than you can ever repair.

If you are really sincere in wishing success to the efforts of the Unions do something yourself—at least buy Union Label goods—and stop wielding the friendly hammer.—*The Shoe Workers' Journal.*

A VISION OF MONEY AND MAN.

ERNEST CROSBY.

I passed the plate in the church.

There was a little silver; but the crisp bank notes heaped themselves up high before me.

And ever as the pile grew the plate became warmer and warmer, until it fairly burned my fingers, and a smell of scorching flesh rose from it, and I perceived that some of the notes were beginning to smoulder and curl, half-browned at the edges.

And then I saw through the smoke into the very substance of the money, and beheld what it really was.

I saw the stolen earnings of the poor, the wide margin of wages pared down to starvation;

I saw the underpaid female eking out her living on the street, and the over-worked child, and the suicide of the discharged miner;

I saw the poisonous gases from the great manufactories spreading disease and death;

I saw despair and drudgery filling the dram-shop;

I saw rents screwed out from brother men for permission to live on God's land;

I saw men shut out from the bosom of the earth and begging for the poor privilege to work in vain, and becoming tramps and paupers and lunatics, and crowding almshouses, insane asylums and prisons;

I saw ignorance and vice and crime growing rank in stifling, filthy slums;

I saw usury spring from usury, itself again born of unjust and legalized violence;

I saw the shoddy cloth and adulterated food and lying goods of all kinds, cheapening men and women and vulgarizing the world;

I saw hideousness extending itself from mine and foundry, over forest and river and field;

I saw money grabbed from fellow grabbers and swindled from fellow swindlers, and underneath them the workman forever spinning it out of its vitals;

I saw the laboring world, thin and pale and bent and careworn and driven, pouring out this tribute from its toil and sweat into the lap of the richly dressed men and women in the pews, who only glanced at them to shrink from them in disgust;

I saw the gifts of wealthy and well-to-do given grudgingly from hoards so great that they could not be missed, as a bribe from superstition to a dishonest judge in the expectation of escaping hell;

I saw all this, and the plate burned my fingers so that I had to hold it first in one hand and then in the other; and I was glad when the parson in his official robes took the smoking pile from me and turning about, lifted it up and laid it on the altar.

It was an old-time altar; indeed, for it bore a burnt offering of flesh and blood—a sweet savour unto the Moloch whom these people worship with their daily round of human sacrifices.

The shambles are in the temples as of yore, and the tables of the money-changers waiting to be overturned.

BEING ON THE SQUARE.

By being *on the square* and always trying to do the right thing, men add to reputation and make character count. The fear of offending a friend and the desire for selfish personal gain has made many men little less than moral cowards. A lack of real *backbone*, when backbone was required, has made supposed men cringing, fawning creatures. Every man should have a mission in life, and he can not be *square* with himself by sacrificing his manhood. He can not allow himself to be the tool of others and retain his manhood.

Many *men* have made enemies by doing their duty. Many *men* have sacrificed the friendship of years by doing the right thing and by being *on the square*; but no *man* has ever lost his own self-respect or the respect of other *men* by being a *man*.

In the struggle of life each one of us has had some experience, and real obstacles have been met.

Some have fought the good, hard fight against wrong and trickery—have fought for *right* and for *manhood*, and have won.

Others have sacrificed the principles of right for selfish gain. But what was the gain? Was it worth the sacrifice? No; a hundred times *No*. Gain at the expense of self-respect is a severe handicap in life, and a load that makes peace of mind impossible. Their sacrifice of *character* gave them the whining cry and the fear of being marked by their fellow men.

Manhood is a *quality* of real men, and character is the asset and the foundation upon which manhood is built. By being *on the square*, by doing your duty honestly, without fear or favor, you are building the structure of manhood on the foundation of *Character*.

There are many who will try to use you for their selfish ends, and will endeavor to gain your confidence, so that they can accomplish their purpose.

This type is many and varied, and we find them in all walks of life. They are ever awake to the realization that your influence counts, and if they can succeed in directing that influence for their own

profit, they are satisfied with their job.

If you revolt and spurn them, they attack your character and try to injure your good name. By standing firm against such creatures, by showing your independence and manhood, you defeat their designs.

In the Labor Movement we have this type, but we can thank God that (for the future of the movement) their influence is small.

Let us keep a sharp watch for such schemers and drive them from the movement. Their place is not among honorable men, for they sow the seed of dishonor by their presence therein.—*The Electrical Worker*.

THE MODERN ROBBER CHIEF.

Gone from the grove has the bandit bold,

The pirate from the foam;
The baron fierce from his feudal hold;
Our thieves are nearer home.

No lance or broadsword in their hand,
No blunderbuss they bear;
They seize the water and the land;
They are reaching for the air.

With bribes and bonds and penned de-
ceits,

With charters and with codes
They grab the crowded city streets;
They grab the country roads.

In factory hive or field of wheat,
In mart or thoroughfare,
Their toils and profits wear and eat
Through all we eat and wear.

The toilers' pay they shave and clip;
The price to all they quote;
They have the merchant on the hip,
The wage slave by the throat.

When nations feel their human worth
And lose their craven awe,
These lawmade robbers of the earth
Will perish by the law.

—*Anon.*

The coal miners' strike at Blackball, New Zealand, notwithstanding the threats of legal proceedings against the miners, and the other unions that assisted them financially, has been settled.

UNIONS MUST APPEAL TO PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

HOW can a man be expected to join a labor union of which he has not heard, excepting in a manner which is repelling, and how can he be attracted to the union unless he feels that the union can give him that which he really needs.

There is no doubt that the average workingman is honestly trying to better his condition. But to whom shall he turn? On all sides there are individuals and agencies and organizations which are making bids to him. To which of these shall he listen? Each of them declare that they are the best, and in some cases, the only enterprise which can satisfy all the longings which live men possess. It is up to the labor union to prove what it can accomplish for him.

It must be assumed that the average man is sincere. He must be given credit for common honesty. In that case, if he has not been won to the labor union, it must be largely the labor union's fault. It has not made its proposition attractive enough. It has failed to appeal to the man's best judgment. It is folly to denounce the man in such a case, because he has not joined the labor union.

It must never be forgotten that there is no law, and there will never be such a law, which will compel men to join the labor union. The trades union can have nothing but its merits upon which to depend in seeking to secure a greater membership. It is thus placed in the position of a solicitor—an advertiser—who must so attractively and so convincingly present his proposition, that it will appeal to those who have a perfect right to buy or not to buy.

It is largely because some unions have failed to appreciate their position in this matter, that they have either failed to grow, or they have in their ranks many dissatisfied individuals who were literally forced into the organization under peculiar circumstances, which may have been perfectly legitimate, but which did not include an argument which rested the mind of the candidate, nor convinced him of the entire wisdom of the step.

It's the business of the trades union, then, to prove that it actually expresses, better than any other organization, the hopes and the aspirations of the toilers.

It will be agreed that the labor union is not being given the credit to which it is entitled, by outsiders with reference to its history and its present achievements. It is plainly the business of the labor union to make these known to the world. This involves an advertising campaign which must be worthy of the importance of the situation.

The labor union should be so advertised that the world may know that its adherents are not ashamed of its work. To engage whole heartedly in a movement which shall reveal the fact that its membership actually believes in the labor union, will do much toward making the outsider take more stock in it.

The labor union should advertise, because men must be reached where they are. If they will not come to the labor union, the labor union must be brought to them. There is no other way.

The labor union should advertise, because the method is successful in legitimate business enterprise. To narrate the story of modern business advertising would seem like a fairy tale. The trades union may be similarly advertised, and with even greater success, because it already has at command, in its membership, millions of advertising agents, who, if properly trained might become centers of influence in behalf of organized labor. —*Labor World*.

OUR DUMB FRIENDS.

Oh, man, looking up to the Father!

With trust in His infinite grace,
Look down, in your turn, on His creatures

That know but the light of your face,
That know but the warmth of your loving,

That wince at a word or a blow;
Ah, all the depth of their anguish
No mortal may know.

The wages of the American workman is the mainstay of the American home. Any act to lower that wage is an act of hostility to that home and all it stands for.

THE ANTI-INJUNCTION AGITATION.

The agitation against the abuse of the injunction by the Federal and State courts has reached national dimensions. It has become the liveliest issue of the day, and is bound to overshadow all political issues which are placed before the American people within the next three months.

The trades unions of America, regardless of political affiliation, are deeply interested in this issue. In every strike of any magnitude employers have resorted to the injunction as a means of intimidation and as a means to deprive labor of rights guaranteed to every other citizen. Against this inequality before the law the trades unions have protested and will continue to protest, and use all legitimate means at their command to remove.

The judges and courts, however, both Federal and State, are not infallible; neither are they divine. They are human and liable to err. Some have graduated from the school of the political ward heeler and trickster; others have been in the pay of corporations and trusts. They are now endeavoring to impress the public by wearing a silk gown and the mask of dignity. In some respects they are only ordinary lawyers, having paid more attention to politics than to the practice of law.

The attempt of the shyster politicians and the Van Cleave bunch to cloud the minds of the people concerning the honesty and fairness of all the courts and judges is mere buncombe, calculated to deceive the unthinking and imbecile.

In the matter of issuing injunctions in labor disputes the courts, both Federal and State, with a few honorable exceptions, have been absolutely unfair, disregarding the bill of rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Against this flagrant usurpation of power of some of the judges the trades unions are determined to fight until Congress and the State legislatures pass remedial legislation, which will be effective and simple justice.—*Cigarmakers' Journal*.

CO-OPERATION IN BRITAIN.

Growing Movement to Nationalize Local Societies.

A few weeks ago about 1,500 delegates, representing 2,500,000 members of co-operative organizations through the United Kingdom, met in annual congress in Monmouthshire. The co-operative societies of Great Britain attract little attention in other countries, yet these members, with their families, include nearly 10,000,000 men, women and children, almost one-fourth the total population of England and Ireland. Leaders of the co-operative movement, which is strongest in the north of England, are working for the welding together of all co-operative societies and associations into one great national co-operative society. This would mean the nationalization of manufacturing, buying and selling among 10,000,000 people.

The sales of these co-operative associations total nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year, and yield a profit annually of about \$100,000,000. This is largely distributed among the members in dividends, in the provision of libraries, educational classes, lectures on social, economic and industrial subjects and entertainments of an amusing and instructive character. Retail societies, which have a membership of over 2,000,000, devote 2½ per cent of their profits to the maintenance of educational facilities for their members and their children.

While local co-operative societies, reluctant as yet to give up their autonomy, are not quite at one with the notion of nationalization, there is an undercurrent of opinion at work toward that gigantic end.

Reports just issued, show that Uncle Sam is this country's greatest employer of labor, with 1,623,518 names on his payroll divided as follows:

In the executive civil service, 286,902; in the postal service, 75,577; postmasters, 62,663; army, 60,000; navy, yards, 38,000; mechanics and laborers in navy yards, 18,376; Panama canal, 30,000; reclamation service, 10,000; miscellaneous, 25,000; pensioners, 1,017,000.

PINKERTON'S BLOW UP HOUSE.

An important witness for the prosecution in the graft cases now on trial in San Francisco is ex-Supervisor James H. Gallagher. An attempt was recently made to destroy the house in which Gallagher was living in Oakland by an explosive. One wall of the house was torn away and one of the rooms was completely wrecked. The inmates, however, escaped with their lives. In connection with the incident, the Oakland police have arrested Fred Wilhelm, an alleged dynamiter, and of Pinkerton detective fame. That which is of interest to the members of this association with the incident is the admissions made by Wilhelm to qualify himself as a dynamiter in seeking employment with the United Railways during the early part of the graft prosecution. It appears in the San Francisco Examiner where this Pinkerton detective Wilhelm sought employment to "put Heney, Burns, Spreckles and the whole lot out of commission." To quote the Examiner, "he confided to one J. W. Macey, a detective for the United Railways and later for the graft prosecution, that he was employed in St. Louis during the strike of the street car men seven years ago," and continued with the following language: "I have handled bombs before; I can make them easily. I handled them during the car strike in St. Louis to blow up rickety cars after the people had quit riding. These rickety cars were trailers. I used to place a bomb under a seat and set it off and make it appear that the strikers were blowing up the cars. I blew up railroad tracks. While doing these things I made it appear that I was looking for dynamiters, to avoid suspicion. The blowing up of the tracks was to make it appear that the union men were responsible for the acts. Wilhelm said that he wanted to do some of those things for the United Railways. To demonstrate his dynamiting qualification, by making specimen bombs and exploding them in the presence of Macey and another gentleman in a strip of timber back of Berkeley. The sample bomb proved effective, tearing up the ground and hurling rocks

and debris into the tree tops. Wilhelm's confession is in direct line with the dynamite explosions that took place during the St. Louis strike. The Wilhelm confession positively places the blame for the St. Louis explosions where it belongs, at the door of company agents. He was in the employ of the St. Louis company at the time undoubtedly as a Pinkerton detective, he having been connected with that agency.—*Motorman and Conductor.*

BUILD UP, DON'T TEAR DOWN.

The Labor Movement, like every other great progressive movement, has its enemies and its critics—enemies and critics who are ever ready to harp on its shortcomings and never ready to acknowledge its achievements and its work for the common good.

From the beginning the road has been far from rosy, and each foot gained has been by constant aggressive action; by careful, far-seeing, diligent effort; by harmonious, united service. The movement of Labor is a great constructive movement, sound in principle and universal in the good accomplished. It is a great human movement of men and women of the common humanity; of men and women who are ever striving to inculcate into the hearts and minds of their fellows the real truths of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God.

It is a movement that has had its ups and downs, its persecutions and its successes. It embraces within its ranks real men, and, unfortunately—in its very humanity—there are many who do not deserve to be called men. There are those who invade the Labor Movement for gain—selfish, personal gain.

There are those within the ranks who would sacrifice the cause for political preferment. There are others who would destroy the work of years that their personal ambitions might triumph. While the enemies without the ranks are working to impede its progress, the enemies within are a positive menace. They strive to create dissension by innuendo and untruth, and they seek to destroy when they can not rule. Those old in

the movement know this kind of men and the methods that they use. The younger men of the movement, however, are not as well acquainted with the species, and are inclined to be discouraged when they see men trying to tear down. The movement owes it to itself to eliminate this species and present a solid and united front.

It is work enough to fight enemies from outside without having to fight enemies within.

Let us remember, therefore, that the permanency of the work depends upon the builders, and that in the building of Labor's future the enemies within must be kicked out, bag and baggage.—*Electrical Worker.*

LABOR IN ENGLAND.

Steady Increase in Membership Among the British Unions.

From a report on British trade unions, recently issued by the chief registrar of the Friendly Societies, it is shown that this form of labor organization is steadily increasing in membership and strength. Returns were received for 1906 from 645 unions, with membership of 1,719,031, an increase of 151,512 over the report of the previous year. Their income for the same period was approximately \$13,500,000, an increase of \$760,000. Their expenditures aggregated \$11,400,000, or \$1,100,000 less than the year previous.

At the present time the funds of these unions total about \$29,000,000, some of the leading ones being the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, whose funds are stated to be \$3,600,000; the Amalgamated Cotton Spinners, with \$2,400,000, and the Durham Miners' union, with \$1,850,000.

Taking the returns for the decennial periods since 1886, the growth of British trades unionism is found to be even more remarkable. In that year the membership was 340,893; in 1896, 1,106,507, and in 1907, 1,719,031, the corresponding income being \$3,350,000, \$8,940,000 and \$13,500,000 respectively. The funds on hand at each period totaled \$2,800,000, \$11,200,000 and \$29,000,000, as before stated.

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

From The Public (Ind.)

The address of Miss Jean M. Gordon, factory inspector at New Orleans, made at the charities conference at Richmond last week, is a revelation of race tendencies under capitalistic injustice which should arouse the South to the presence in its midst of a white problem infinitely more menacing than its traditional black problem. In her experience as a factory inspector, Miss Gordon says she has never found a Jew or a negro child in a mill, factory, or department store in Louisiana. They are at school, she explains, being well nourished, playing out in the glorious Southern sunlight, waxing strong and fat. "It is only your little white-faced, shrunken chested, curved back white Christians," she goes on, "who are in the mills and department stores at New Orleans." Of negro children Miss Gordon's observations could probably be repeated throughout the factory regions of the South. The race prejudice which excludes them from association with white children in the babies' hell of factory life, is evidently working for their good as individuals and as a race. But terrible is the price the whites will have to pay. Their exclusive opportunities for grinding the bones of their children into capitalistic dividends are, with bitter irony, reducing their race in the South to a worse slavery than that in which they once held the blacks.

Judge Hardy, of Brantford, has given an important decision in the cases of about a hundred striking workmen who were accused of "besetting" the factory of the Buck stove works. These men were engaged in "picket" duty. It was not charged that they resorted to force or intimidation against any of the non-union men employed by the firm. The sole offense charged that they stood near the factory and watched it, thus committing the awful crime of "besetting."

Judge Hardy dismissed all the cases. In so doing he acted in conformity with decisions given in similar cases by Chief Justice Sir William Meredith and other eminent judges.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

THE brotherhood of man is more clearly and perfectly demonstrated in the labor union than in any other organization in existence today. It can be proven, beyond the question of a doubt, that the trade union movement has done more to bring men closer together than any other movement ever started in this country up to the present time. And why not? Are not men fighting for their homes, their families and for an honorable and manly existence? Is it any wonder that men cling together when, as has been demonstrated lately by everything that represents capital, men and yes, women, are almost made to believe they are no better than white slaves. And the toilers of this country are going to become in a short time, far closer than ever before, for the other people are becoming more bitter in their attacks every day.

Who would imagine a few years ago that labor unions would become interested in politics? Why, for years past labor has fought against politics in the organization. What has made this change? Simply this, the persecution of the working people and the absolute indifference of our lawmakers to grant relief, the open disregard of the rights and feelings of the working masses, as exemplified by our late Congress, when they adjourned, without even as much as considering the sufferings of the people. And speaking from the experience other countries have had, the action of Congress and the decisions of the courts are the best things that have happened to labor for a number of years, for this reason, that only for those things happening labor would continue along in the same old rut and do nothing toward helping to elect honest men that would enact laws for the betterment of the people, and consequently the other hirelings of corporations and trusts, who only look to their own selfish ends, would remain in power. So the branding of labor as a trust, after all, may be for the best.

Oh, if working men will only cling together there is no power on earth that can defeat them. Very true, they may

be set back, once in a while, but those set-backs should only serve to strengthen them. After once the labor movement gets started properly nothing can stop it from getting laws that will grant freedom and justice to the working masses. If a man elected to office, no matter whether it be Congress or the Senate, if he proves untrue to his trust remove him next time. Very soon you will have these people realize they must do right.

Labor is only in its infancy yet, but even though not full grown, it can prove this year it has a power that can make itself felt by its enemies. Mr. Littlefield of Maine has resigned from Congress. He surely felt the effect of the power of the working people. He does not dare be a candidate again. We understand Van Cleave, owner of the Buck Stove and Range Co., is going to give him a job as counsel for the Manufacturers' Association. Well, if he does not do better in the law business than he did in politics, we really must feel for him, but Van Cleave may have Joe Cannon and a few more of them to take care after the next election; looking for something to do.

Let us hope that the time has come when the workers of this country, whether organized or unorganized will put their shoulder to the wheel and do something, not only for themselves, but for their children and the generations to come. Until you, the workers, show your strength you can get nothing. Now you have begged and craved for justice for years past. They have given you nothing. Put it up to them. Get what belongs to you by right of your American citizenship—justice.—Ex.

Reptile Under Spell of Baby Hypnotizes Woman and Then Dies.

Captain Silas Winterbottom, who keeps a small orchard eight miles from Port Jervis, N. J., vouches for the truth of a peculiar tale, in which the lives of Mrs. Ansel Sherman and her daughter, Florrie, two and one-half years old, were saved after being in danger of a rattlesnake's fangs for nearly a half hour.

Mrs. Sherman and her daughter were seated under an apple tree, gaining

respite from the heat, when Mrs. Sherman bethought herself to bring a magazine from the house that she might pass the moments more pleasantly. She went for the magazine and upon her return was horrified to find a rattlesnake coiled for a spring directly in front of her little daughter.

The girl, evidently thinking it jolly fun, was singing in a low, childish tone, repeating over and over "peeka-boo." The snake, though the mother did not at the time know it, was hypnotized and completely in the control of the child. So suddenly was the mother made aware of the snake's presence she seemed to lose action and stood petrified and apparently hypnotized. Her eyes were fixed on the glittering little eyes of the snake, and her gaze followed the sinuous, weaving movement of the reptile until she was completely enrapt.

Then a sensational thing occurred. The snake's eyes suddenly lost their glitter, and it fell writhing from its coil. In a few moments it was apparently dead. An examination showed that the snake was sloughing off its last year's coat and in so doing, being under the hypnotic influence of the child and therefore unable to aid nature, had choked to death.

The mother, released from the spell, fainted.—*Ex.*

Arbitration in the Antipodes.

An agreement was recently reached between the New South Wales Typographical association and the employing printers and publishers of Sydney through the mediation of the court of arbitration of New South Wales. The secretary of the Sydney union is authority for the statement that the award is working to the advantage of all composing room employees; that more men are employed and all receive a little more for fewer hours than formerly. All machine composition is on a piece basis. A clause was inserted in the scale at the request of the employers which provides for a slightly reduced wage for those men who, from old age or other causes, cannot do the work required of the younger and more active employees. The publishers did not wish

to discharge their old employees, men who had grown old in their service, so in this manner sought to provide for their continued employment.—*Ex.*

Will Union Men Support Taft.

In William Taft, candidate for the presidency, we behold an ex-injunction judge, the father of anti-labor injunctions.

Organized labor is requested to support him. Will organized labor comply?

The time has arrived when organized labor should put its stamp of disapproval, and in an emphatic manner, upon the aspirations of any candidate for political honors who has shown partiality to labor's enemy.

To approve or indorse the candidacy of William Taft would mean to indorse the recent decisions of the United States supreme court to vote for and elect him would mean to seal labor's doom.

Judge Taft as an injunction president, will be placed in a position to inflict even greater injury to organized labor.

Let the man or party who will rob labor of its rights feel the sting of our displeasure at the ballot box. In vain has nature provided any beast or insect with means of defense if he fail to use the weapon given him. And utterly useless is the priceless ballot in the hands of workingmen if they are too lavish to employ it in their own defense.—*Industrial Weekly.*



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is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving Tobacco. Made by Union Labor, every bag bearing BLUE LABEL. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

The man who smokes

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

has a joy, a comfort, the man who does not, knows nothing about.

OUR CHEWING BRANDS:

Ripe Peach

Hatchet

Blue Ribbon, 16 oz. White Burley

Railroad Twist

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Natural Leaf

Capital—Burley

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Best

Willie Harris

World Beater

Farmer's Delight

Each the Best Thing in its Class.

ROBT. HARRIS & BRO.

Reidsville, N. C.

Old Established Brands

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DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK
NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking
HARPOON Long Cut Chew and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.
 Incorporated 1891
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Jobson Printing & Mfg. Co.

Incorporated

PRINTERS OF THE
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Hill St. and L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.



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is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving Tobacco. Made by Union Labor, every bag bearing BLUE LABEL. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

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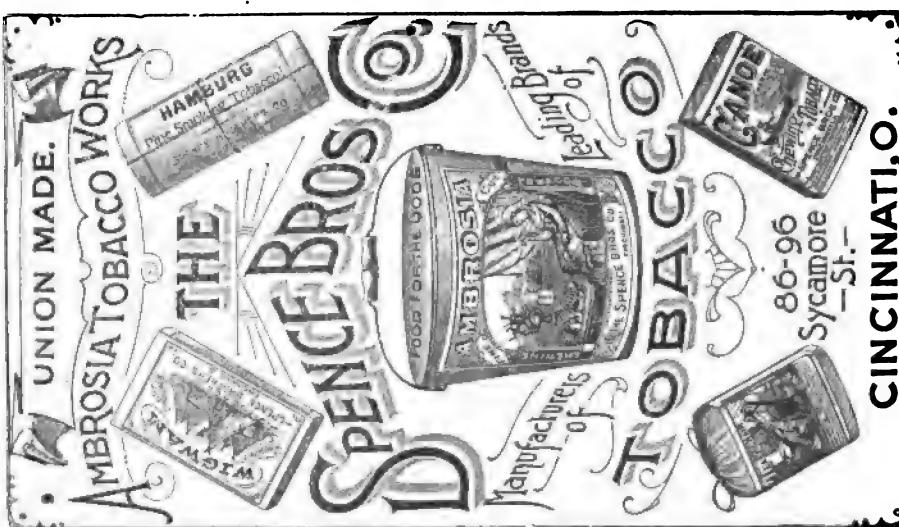
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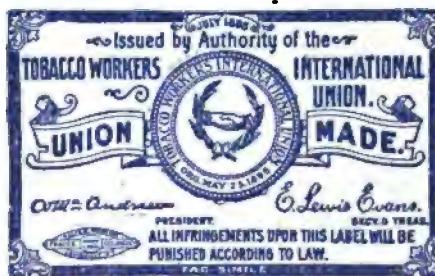
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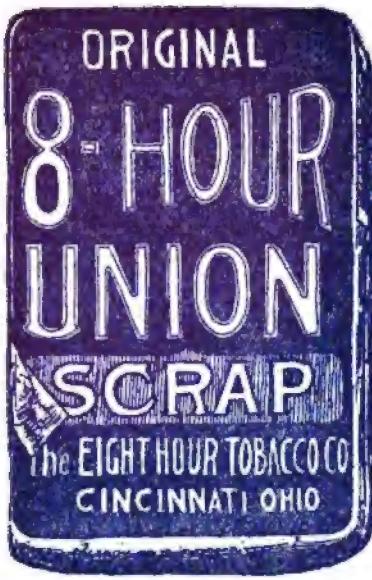


Official Magazine of the
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PLUGS

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CIGARETTES
THEY ARE
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WARE-KRAMER
TOBACCO CO.

NORFOLK, VA.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
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SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Arriving in Louisville to take up the routine business of the office, I received a communication from Boonville, Ind., in regard to a grievance existing between the members of No. 124 and the Fluhrer Tobacco Company, and on my way there stopped in the city of Indianapolis, where I found the necessity of label agitation, and placarded the town with large and small-size cards, distributing them among summer resorts and local unions. Also called on Mr. F. Lewis, of the Mine Workers; Mr. Huber, of Carpenters, and Messrs. Tobin and Hughes, of the Teamsters, and Mr. Lynch, of the Typographical Union. All assured me that they would, in every way possible, advance the interest of union labeled tobacco.

In Boonville I called a special meeting of No. 124, and with a committee appointed that evening, met with the manufacturer and adjusted grievance satisfactory to both parties concerned.

In returning, stopped at Indianapolis and found that the Billers' Union had more than fulfilled their duty in tacking Tobacco Workers' signs in every conspicuous place in the city.

On returning to the office was informed of a meeting of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union Convention, to be held in Paducah, Ky., and proceeded thence, where I found speakers from the Cigarmakers' Union,

notably, George French, the International Organizer; Mr. Mohlenkamp, president of local union of cigarmakers of Louisville. Brother Barnett, the president, gave us the privilege of the floor, and we addressed the convention on the necessity of the Farmers' Union, and the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., working in harmony, each looking to the advancement of the principle of organized labor, and above all, the demand for union labeled articles. Also introduced resolutions of the Tobacco Workers' International Union and Cigarmakers' International Union, which were unanimously indorsed.

Was more than pleased with the enthusiastic reception we received after our addresses to the convention. Distributed cards and blotters throughout this city also. The following evening being the regular meeting of the Central body, I addressed them in regard to the condition under which union labeled tobacco was manufactured, and the unanimous opinion of the delegates was, that in the future organized labor in Paducah would see that the label would surely be on all tobacco they purchased.

Before leaving Paducah I received a telegram from Mr. Evans, secretary-treasurer, informing me of the opportunity of organizing a factory in Hopkinsville, Ky., and arrived there in time to confer with Mr. R. C. West, president of the firm.

After giving him the necessary information and having the privilege of speaking to the employes of said firm, it is needless to say I organized them into the International Union.

From Hopkinsville I proceeded to Mt. Vernon, Ill. In this town I distributed cards and circulars in all stores, and reached almost every male inhabitant. While the city is not well organized, the barbers are active workers for the cause of the union label. Arriving in St.

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

Louis I conferred with Albert Weisert, of the Weisert Brothers, who informed me that while business could be much better, there was no complaint to be had considering the present disturbed conditions of the country. Brother Weber, the financial secretary of Local No. 1, accompanied me to the Central Body's headquarters, and there met Brother Kreiling, the secretary, who informed me that there was need for a great deal of education necessary for the Tobacco Workers' Label in St. Louis, and Brother Weber assured me that No. 1 in the future would do more than their share of the agitation for our label in that city.

Arriving in Covington I met with No. 44 of that city, and addressed them on their apathy in pushing the label to the front, and I sincerely look for more hard and earnest work by the members of No. 44 in pushing and advocating union labeled goods than formerly, as there seems to be some active and progressive members among the membership of that Local. Also settled satisfactorily a little misunderstanding that existed between the Local and a manufacturer operating in that city. Over the river, in Cincinnati, the Pinkerton branch of the American Tobacco Company must surely have been given special privileges by Mr. Duke, or the directors of the A. T. Co., as the city is placarded with all the scab brands manufactured by them. They also give to the retailers a premium of eight packages to every six pounds of tobacco they purchase. In some parts of the city, where unorganized labor reside, they have made some increase, but the campaign has not resulted satisfactory to the Czar, or the Director of the Tobacco Trust located at 111 Fifth Avenue, Broadway, for the simple reason that the margin of profit is so small in manufacturing scrap tobacco and to expend \$35,000 for advertising and not reaping result, the ultimate will be another new manager to take the place of Mr. J. Pinkerton, who has found, to his folly, that the Union Label means the life of any brand of tobacco irrespective of his statements to the contrary, and also that the union

label increased the sales of his tobacco to such an extent that he assumed the hypocrite by selling his concern to the American Tobacco Company, and has found that the union label means more than advertising.

In connection with the Pinkerton Branch, I regret to say that this branch of the American Tobacco Company has bought outright the stock, machinery and raw material of the Zahm Tobacco Company, of Toledo, Ohio, and are now dismantling the factory preparatory to the manufacturing of the brands of the Zahm Tobacco Company in the Cincinnati branch of the American Tobacco Company, throwing out of employment eighty-five union employes, whom subsidiary companies of the American Tobacco Company will not employ under any consideration. Organized labor will now know that the brands of the Zahm Tobacco Company, principally their staple articles, namely, Blue Hen, Big Mitt Scrap, do not bear the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, and should not be purchased.

In conclusion, the Tobacco Workers' International Union desires to say through our Journal, to thank organized labor for their consistency in demanding union labeled tobacco, and hope that in the future they will push and advocate in their regular meetings, not only the label of the Tobacco Workers', but all labels of all organizations as well.

Yours fraternally,
A. McANDREWS.

The Michigan Supreme Court has rendered the following decision of importance to all trades unions: "Workingmen have the right to fix a price upon their labor and refuse to work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in the newspapers or circulars in a peaceable way and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer, there is no redress, for they have only exercised their legal rights."

A WORD TO UNIONISTS.

United Effort Is the Force Needed to Advance Labor's Cause.

TRIM the wick in the lamp of reason so that you will be able to see the way that you and your fellow trades unionists must travel to secure success. The labor movement, generally speaking, has been the sufferer from inattention. It has been staggering under a fearful load of indifference, saddled on its back by those who should be up and doing all the time. The action of the Supreme Court at Washington and its decisions are as pebbles on the path of progress compared with the hordes of indifferent card men and women who either will not or can not see the need of getting together and sticking together for their advancement and future welfare.

The courts can and do offer impediments of a character that mean much, but the real, live, up-to-date trades union member knows full well that courts can not force you to purchase non-union labeled goods, nor can they compel you to patronize those establishments where union labor is barred by reason of its non-employment therein. If we would but agitate "full meetings room" as we do other things that are allegedly full, there would be little reason to fear for the future of union labor.

We must get over the habit of just paying our dues alone. We must attend the conference of our fellows. We need all the energy and brains in our union to overcome obstacles, and these can be best obliterated by active participation in labor's cause, the purchasing of nothing that does not bear the union label, the bearing of our share of the burden and our general co-operation to the end of fully emancipating all those who toil by the sweat of their brow.

Remember that "he serves well who dares to be true," and the trade unionist that can not see the wisdom of doing his share in the work needs the services of something besides an oculist. He requires an injection of good, hard common sense, and the only way he will seemingly get what's coming to him is

the route prepared by the opponents of human progress. The court was never organized that can force labor to quit its mission of protecting the frail and aiding the distressed. All that we as members need to do is our duty to ourselves.—*Mixer and Server.*

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Leader: Philadelphia Methodist ministers passed a vote of censure upon the late congress. But several people beat the preachers to that stunt.

Baltimore American: An Atlanta minister declares that John D. Rockefeller is going to heaven, but the announcement need cause no general alarm, as that is something in which everybody can organize a trust.

Chicago Chronicle: Dr. Parkhurst declares spitefully that modern newspapers devote more space to freaks than to anything else. Obviously he has been employing a press clipping bureau to send him personal mention.

Minneapolis Journal: Dowie was a swindle. Nothing that he did stands. Even his industrial schemes were poorly thought out. The capital he got without interest he wasted, partly on chimeras, partly upon riotous personal expenses. He has gone and left to other men the dismal task of restoring order and saving the miserable remains of the princely patrimony his followers showered upon him so freely.

Baltimore News: The death of Dowie will be followed by increased bitterness in the fight waged for the control of the money interests he created. The closing years of Mrs. Eddy's life are marked with a battle over the pecuniary profits of the faith she founded. There is significance in the trend of the creeds founded by the self-styled apostles and prophets toward the commercial in life, and in their practical attitude toward the spiritual life as a good earthly investment. Holy poverty is no part of the scheme of the modern inventions in religion. Their inventors have realized vast fortunes from the credulity of their followers.

LABOR'S FRIENDS SHOULD BE SUPPORTED AT THE POLLS.

THE sovereignty of labor must not be obscured or belittled. The great humanitarian impulses of the new national life tend to protect and foster the principle of labor's sovereignty. It is unfortunate that there is leveled against our humane movement the bitterest antagonism, but being in it we become a part of the great struggle to overcome it and make the principles underlying organized labor indivisible and indissoluble.

It is this bitter and ignorant antagonism that forces opposition to organized labor in the framework of our laws, federal, state and municipal. But when we become unified on the all powerful sovereignty of labor and amalgamate our forces wholly apart from the doctrine of separateness and with a single purpose in view we shall lay the foundation for that decent respect which is inherent in all rational minds touching labor's great and grave crisis.

Notwithstanding sinister criticism aimed at labor by vested interests and their political affiliations and influences, the right and the duty of organized labor lie in alignment with those humanitarian impulses wholly in sympathy with the toilers' wise and prudent efforts which will sustain the cause of human liberty in any policy which may be set forth respecting the necessities of all our activities, whether as workers or as citizens, as the weapons to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of the workers, of the great masses of the people.

In view of labor's broad, comprehensive and humanitarian purposes we must confess to the people's dereliction of duty when lawmakers having to do with industrial issues and questions draft laws inimical to these safeguards —laws that when passed upon by the supreme court, itself composed of minds in part or wholly unaware of labor's prime interests, are interpreted and ruled upon adversely to labor unless congressional relief shall come, backed by the people's insistent demand.

The issues confronting the new na-

tional life are labor issues primarily and fundamentally.

Organized labor cannot, if it would, shirk its responsibility here.

The toilers should not be on the defensive with respect to vital issues affecting them. They should and must devise an offensive movement looking to a firmer and more stable establishment of their inalienable rights.

Nothing is voluntarily contributed to the interests of labor on the part of the wealth possessors or of partisan politicians.

It is a paradox second to none in the line of human evolution and progress that labor, the sovereign, should plead for safeguards at the hands of its own creatures.

Congress and other law-making bodies must be made to feel that labor is entitled to its just share in enactments particularly affecting its own rights and interests.

Labor has little to expect at the hands of those in responsible charge of the last session of congress.

We have much to look for in policies outlined and sought to be carried forward that have their initiative in the organized labor movement.

In improving the condition of the workers, in securing for them their rights, liberty and sovereignty, there is not involved the tearing down or the destruction of any one or of anything. The labor movement and its results encompass the well being of every man, woman and child the country over. Organized labor is not destructive, but constructive.

It devolves upon organized labor by organization, agitation and education to shape the next executive and the next congress to ends that will justify the maximum efforts which may be put forth in behalf of the great cause of the rights of the workers, which in its essence is the cause of human liberty.

We call upon the workers of our common country to stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for president, for congress or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial.—*American Federationist.*

NOBLE WORDS FOR LABEL.

IT IS A pleasure to reproduce the following noble tribute to the union label by a Baltimore clergyman. Here is what he said:

"What can be more sacred, more holy or more deserving of the reverence of men or of the angels than the union label, which signifies that human life has been more highly valued in the production of human commodities than the mere profits sought for by greed?

"The label is an emblem of justice, of fraternity, of humanity. When you find a label on a garment, or box of cigars, or loaf of bread, or a piece of printing, you can be sure that neither was made in a sweatshop; that no little children's fingers were compelled to sew, or sort the tobacco in the hours of night intended for childish sleep. When you see this label on any commodity you can buy it with a clear conscience, knowing that, in doing so, you are not becoming partner in an institution that degrades humanity to private profit. You can sleep soundly and not be worried with thoughts of typhus fever, or smallpox or leprosy, which are so often scattered broadcast from Chinese opium joints, penitentiary convicts' cells and tenement sweatshops, where the most degraded specimens of humanity put their life's blood into marketable goods, from which the poor, unsuspecting public suffers all manner of foul and loathsome diseases.

"The union label is a religious emblem. It is a religious act to buy the goods to which this label is attached—an act blessed on earth and honored in heaven: while it is a sin to buy a cigar, a piece of clothing, a pair of shoes or a loaf of bread without this label, for then you do not know but you are building up the business of some heartless tyrant, who is extracting a fortune from the drudgery and degradation of his fellows, at the risk of public health.

"God bless the label! And I hope that all of you, as you leave this house tonight, will carry away indelibly impressed upon your minds the picture of the union label, surrounded by angels, and that you will always know that the

favorite banner in heaven represents justice to labor, fresh air and sunshine and healthful conditions to those who toil, and the truth that human life is of gold."

WHAT MAKES A GOOD PIPE.**Boost for the Humble Corncob, Taking Rank Near Head of the List.**

Pipes are smoked by millions, always have been, always will be, yet not one smoker in a thousand knows the elements of a good pipe. Engineers have been known to talk by the hour over the draft of their fireboxes and never once in half a lifetime think of the draft in their pipes which they smoke hourly.

Sage attention is paid to the pipe material, all of which has little if anything to do with the qualities of a pipe, and generally nothing whatever is thought of shape and proportion, the two things that make a pipe good or bad. A 2-cent postage stamp spent with intelligence will buy as good a pipe as there is in the world; everything added to that price is for ornament, vanity and especially for ignorance.

The corncob holds a high place among pipe smokers and deserves this place—usually—for the best of scientific reasons. When a pipe is built on right principles the bowl is as narrow and deep as is convenient to fill; the hole in the stem meets the bowl at the very bottom and in the center, thus insuring a perfect and even draft, hence a complete and even burning of the tobacco. The cake prevents the fire from burning the bowl, thus prevents making its bore larger or uneven, which would in proportion spoil the draft. The sides of the bowl are thick to keep in the heat, thus making the burning at the same temperature at the edges of the tobacco as at the center. In this way a clean, sweet smoke is assured.—*Technical World Magazine*.

"Did Charlie Gilder propose to you last night?"

"Well, it was a near proposal. He said he'd marry me if he could get his father's consent."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

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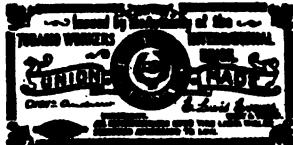
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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

When the injunction issues look out, what we want is to take away the means used, and usurped power that has been used by those who have issued this instrument for the robbing of labor of their constitutional right of liberty. To do this, let us stand by those who are our friends and relegate our enemies to oblivion.

There is nothing like an iron spike on the end of a stick to arouse the sleepy lion from his slumbers and make him ready to fight. Labor has had this spike in the shape of the injunction poked into his ribs, and, in fact, every other part of his anatomy until he has been aroused to the sense of duty he

owes to himself and those dependent upon him, and as a result the rattling of dry bones this fall will make cold streams run down the backs of some of those advocates of government by injunction.

The men who deliver labor's vote this fall have just one vote to give, and these individuals are thinking as never before of the past of who "Have" been in the past, and who they will pass up this year. It requires a few good, hard knocks to wake some people to the realization of the state of affairs that surround them, knocks have been coming so close upon one another during the past year in labor circles that there is now a thoroughly awakened mass of workers who are going to do something, and it will be with hard gloves, some surprises are in store for some of the would-be so-called friends of labor once in four years.

Our friends of convenience, that is those who profess friendship to us, when it is convenient and profitable for them to do so have shown the rough side of their felt of late, they seem now to be trying to show how much venom they can inject into their utterances when discussing labor's determination to have a voice in the election of the people's representatives in the coming election.

With a view of turning the rank against the leaders they have endeavored to spread the implication that labor has handed their vote to their leaders to vote for them, assuming that labor itself in units is incapable of voting its own vote for whom it believes best. Insult is added to injury by insulting the intelligence of the American toiler by circulating reports that the President of the American Federation of Labor is carrying the labor vote in his vest pocket and using it to drive hard bargains with political heads, or heelers, as they may be styled.

Never was a greater insult offered to the intelligence of the American workingman than to presume, and assert, that they are incapable of comprehension when it comes to affairs political.

There is no one individual charged with the duty of delivering the "labor" vote of this country to any party. American labor will go to the polls this fall and cast his vote for the respective candidates that his own judgment dictates and upon him, and him alone, will rest the responsibility of the result; he will not be able to hold any other human being responsible for result of what his own act may bring upon him, the American workman is broad-shouldered and has been endowed with an intellect, and that will enable him to carry any mistake he may be responsible for.

MACHIAVELLIAN BUSINESS.

Honor and Truthfulness Cut from the Lexicon of Trusts.

Take the matter of bribing clerks in railroad freight offices to turn over information concerning the shipments of rival concerns. In at least one great trust this practice is so extensive as to have become a matter of elaborate book-keeping. No clerk can be so stupid as not to know he is doing a wrong and harmful act when he betrays private information. He knows the money paid him for the information is a bribe, yet the money comes from a great and powerful corporation. Even if he wants to refuse it he dares not lest he lose his position. His honor is sullied—his manhood shaken—his soul corrupted. There can be no estimation of the corruption of manliness which this practice alone has caused. There can be no condemnation too bitter of the men who have devised the system. They are corrupters of youth.

Think again of what must be the effect on a great body of young men employed by a trust, when they know their president has lied deliberately on the witness stand, has lied for the good of the business. There are plenty of such cases revealed in our commercial investigations. The young man loyal to his employer and yet trained to honor the truth must almost inevitably come to the conclusion that lying is one of the necessary implements in successful business—and as time goes on he probably will

conclude that it is all right if it will aid in getting you anything you want. If the good of the business justifies lying, it justifies all other things—lawbreaking, cruelty, treachery; unconsciously the young man becomes a Machiavellian in his theory of the relation of honor to business.—*McClure's Magazine*.

WHAT UNIONISM HAS DONE.

Every improvement in the working condition of the masses and in the direction of increased wages, shorter hours, freedom of contract, individual liberty, child-labor laws, weekly pay days, better homes, better food, more and better clothing and everything that we now enjoy politically, socially, and economically, is the direct and sole result of trades-union methods and trades-union activities.

In the beginning and down to the advent of trades unionism the workers possessed no rights that the employers were bound to respect.

The Worker originally was appropriated by the land owner, who looked upon him as so much collateral, and inventoried him just the same as he would the buildings, stock and other fixtures associated with the land, with positively no more rights than those possessed by the dogs and other animals. Families were parted and sold with as little regard for their feelings as so many cattle. People were brought to this country as late as 1818 and sold to the highest bidder for their passage money, and were compelled to serve from five to fifteen years, with no compensation except their board and clothing, for the purpose of paying off the debt. These intolerable conditions existed until the trades-union movement put a stop to them. And we again emphasize the fact that they would be the rule today were it not for trades unions.

Every advantage the workingman now enjoys, compared with former times, was obtained through the trades-union effort, and we assert were it not for trades unions the condition of the workers today would be precisely what it was one hundred or two hundred years ago.—*Duluth Labor World*.

THE CASE STATED.**The Essence of Labor's Contention on the Injunction Abuse.**

THE crass ignorance of corporation lawyers and of the hostile press is so rampant on the position and attitude of labor upon the abuse of the injunction process that we deem it a public service as plainly and concisely as possible to submit labor's attitude and contention. It will be seen that labor neither questions the integrity of nor desires to "shackle" the courts; that it stands for and insists upon absolute equality before the law—nothing more, nothing less. We believe we have the right to demand that the press, however hostile, shall not willfully misrepresent or misinterpret labor's position. We ask a careful consideration of labor's contention upon this all-important question of our time, and we challenge a discussion of the points here submitted.

Labor insists that:

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid must come into court with clean hands.

There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act.

It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing

things in violation of any law of state or nation.

We protest against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country, which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.

The injunctions which the courts issue against labor are supposed by them to be good enough law today, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law—in fact, is not law at all—tomorrow or next day, when no such dispute exists.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation, in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or criminal act. The doing of the lawful acts enjoined by the courts renders the workmen guilty of contempt of court, and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

Labor protests against the issuance of injunctions in disputes between workmen and employers, when no such injunctions would be issued when no such dispute exists. Such injunctions have no warrant in law and are result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of congressional legislation.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those acts are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime.

No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful; hence, it follows that:

No act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission; and it further follows that:

An injunction never was intended to apply and never should be applied, and in fact never is applied, in cases other than in disputes which arise between workmen and their employers.

It is agreed by all, friends and opponents alike, that the injunction process, beneficent in its inception and general practice, never should apply, and legally can not be applied, where there is another ample remedy at law.

We assert that labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any criminal or unlawful act.

It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases.

The injunction process, as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers, includes the allegation of criminal or unlawful acts as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves, despite the injunction, renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order, which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In itself the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent character. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended, and never should be invoked, for the purpose of depriving free men of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do those things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in contravention of the law of our land.

We re-assert that we ask no immunity for ourselves or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act; but we have a right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right, be apprehended, charged and tried by the same process of law as any other citizen of our country.

With our position so often emphasized and so generally known, it is nothing less than willful untruth and misrepresentation for any one to declare that it is our purpose to obtain any special privilege, particularly the undesirable and envious liberty of creating a privileged class of wrongdoers.

When the real purposes and high aspirations of our movement and the legislation it seeks at the hands of the law-making power of our country shall be better understood by all our people, and the great uplifting work which we have already achieved shall find a better appreciation among those who now so unjustly attack and antagonize us, our opponents will be remembered for their ignoble work and course.

The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some section of our country and are violative of the fundamental rights of man. When better understood, they will shock the conscience of our people, the spirit and genius of our republic.

We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to secure the relief and redress to which we are so justly entitled.

Not only in our own interest, but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
A. F. of L.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.

Label in your hat?
 Label in your shoes?
 Label in your clothes?
 Label on your cigars?
 Label on your tobacco?
 Label on your printing?
 Union barber shave you?
 Union waiter attend you?
 Union bartender serve you?
 Are you a union man at all? Or do you only carry a card?

ARBITRARY RULING DISCUSSED AND ANALYZED.

Question Involved Is Right of Organized Workingmen to Free Selection in Matter of Patronage.

EX-President Mitchell has issued an important statement in regard to the so-called contempt proceedings now pending against himself and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Mitchell begins by stating that this statement has been called out by the publication of certain press dispatches calling attention to the near approach of the hearing of the case in which he and the gentlemen named have been summoned to appear before Judge Anderson and show cause why they should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of court, the charge being that they violated an injunction restraining them from interfering in any way with the sale of the product of a certain manufacturing company, the name of which it would be alleged a further offense to mention in this communication.

Mr. Mitchell says:

"Since the dispatch above referred to was printed, I have received many communications from members of our organization asking for specific information as to the status of this case, and much solicitude is expressed as to the possibility of my conviction. There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the nature of the offense with which I am charged and a general desire for information upon the subject; therefore, I take this means of communicating with *our* members, explaining as fully as the brevity of this letter will permit, the causes which have involved me in these legal complications.

In doing so it will be necessary to explain that I purposely omit mentioning the name of the firm making this complaint, for the reason that to do so would serve no useful end and would probably involve me in greater difficulties.

At the last convention of the United Mine Workers of America—the complaint alleges—and while president of

our organization and chairman of the convention, I entertained a motion to declare unfair the products of this particular factory and to punish any of our members who should purchase them. The further charge is made that I permitted the United Mine Workers' Journal to publish the proceedings of that convention, which, of course, included the resolution referred to above.

The citation in this case requires that answer be made on or before September 8, and as a decision involves in no small measure the interests of every labor organization in America, I assume that the outcome will be awaited with some anxiety.

While, of course, the question of my own liberty or imprisonment is a matter of concern to me, it is of less importance than is the question of whether or not workingmen shall have the right to bestow their patronage wherever they choose. If I may be sent to prison because, as chairman of our convention I received, stated and announced as carried a resolution unanimously voted for by our delegates, then it follows as a matter of course that every delegate who voted for the resolution would be in danger of losing his liberty or his property.

As to the course I shall pursue in the premises, I am unable to say at this time. If, as indicated above, the offense involved alone my personal liberty or my property, I could with propriety accept whatever penalty might be imposed without incurring the expense necessary to make a proper defense, but as a decision adverse to me would establish a precedent upon which officers and members of other organizations might be punished, I feel that it is incumbent upon me to contest the suit by the assistance of the most competent attorneys a reasonable expenditure of money can secure.

"Apropos of all this, the question again arises as to the power of the court and the liberty of the citizen. I do not feel disposed to offer unjust criticism, or precipitately to condemn the judiciary. As a class I believe our judges to be men of high honor and integrity, but

among them are some whose conceptions of property rights impel them to disregard the fundamental and constitutional rights of the people.

"Mr. Compers sums up the whole idea upon which this injunction was sought and secured; it is that a merchant or a manufacturer has a property right in the patronage of the consumer; that it is a crime for a body of men to make an agreement to withdraw patronage or to withhold patronage from a merchant or a manufacturer with whom labor may be involved in a dispute. On the other hand, the trade unions hold that what it is legal and moral for one man to do it is legal and moral for a thousand or more men to do. And if these rights are invaded either by legislation or by judicial interpretation, the unions will be deprived of those functions which have proved helpful to the material and intellectual development of our people."

OHIO'S NEW LABEL LAW.

The amended label law passed at the last session of the general assembly of Ohio is considered a model of its kind. The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. That sections 4364-53a and 4364-53b of the revised statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4364-53a. Any person or persons, partnership or corporation who shall use or display the genuine label, trademark, term, design, device or form of advertisement of any such association or union in any manner, not being authorized so to do by such union or association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200). In all such cases where such association or union is not incorporated suits under this act may be commenced and prosecuted by an officer or member of such association or union on behalf of and for the use of such association or union.

Sec. 4364-53b. Any person or persons, partnership or corporation who shall in any way use the genuine label, trademark, design, device or form of advertisement or the name or seal of any

such association or union or officer thereof in and about the sale of goods or otherwise, not being authorized to so use the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200).

Cause of Every Ill.

At the bottom of every ill, of every moral wrong, of all graft, robbery, crime and disease lies poverty. Unless poverty and the fear is forever gone from human thought great progress is impossible. Poverty exists solely because of its antithesis, affluence. If there were no exploitation there would be no poverty, but plenty of riches for all. The underlying cause of poverty is exploitation. To remove poverty exploitation must cease. The power to exploit lies in ownership—private ownership. Legislation against exploitation is helpless and hopeless—the thing to be removed is private ownership for gain. When this is no more then, and then only, will universal and stinging poverty be forever at an end. Only an intelligent people can discuss and solve so complex yet so simple a problem.—*Dallas Laborer.*

The Writ of Injunction.

While discussing "paramount" issues in the coming campaign, it should not be forgotten that as early as 1793 it was provided by congress that "no writ of injunction or temporary restraining order should be granted in any case without reasonable previous notice to the adverse party or his attorney of the time and place of moving for the same." In the act of 1793 it was also provided by congress that notice should be given by federal judges before the issuance of temporary restraining orders and injunctions. Under this law our national judges administered justice for more than three-quarters of a century. In 1872 it was changed by omitting the requirement of notice, and since then the abuses of the writ have crept in which have really caused all the trouble and, indeed, has shaken the faith of many people in the integrity of the federal courts.—*Typographical Journal.*

A PRACTICAL WAY.

A man who toils for his daily bread
And is "only a working man,"
Must strive to obtain the best results
And learn all he possibly can;
He sells his skill to the highest bid
To the man with the cash to pay,
But he g'ves his best of brain and brawn
And works in a practical way.

A workman skillful in his chosen craft
Finds industrial life a school,
While using the mitre, plane and saw
His is also the "Golden Rule;"
He wears the badge of a union man,
For he gives and demands fair play;
He reads the papers and studies
And works in a practical way.

The bargain lies in an honest job
From the man with the labor to sell,
The world depends on this sort of man
For the work that must be done well;
The law of kindness is in his heart,
He believes in an eight-hour day,
But of earnest toil he gives his best,
And works in a practical way.

And the world respects a union man,
For it finds his plans are good
And the Union respects himself
As a Unionist always should
He knows he is right and goes ahead
His principles true to obey,
Honest to others, just to himself,
He works in a practical way.

—*Exchange.*

Be Loyal to the Union.

Regardless of any matter which may arise in connection with the labor movement of our country, all wage earners should bear in mind that their first and most important duty is to be faithful and loyal to the trades unions, the organizations which have done so much to protect and advance their material, moral and social conditions; the organizations which have secured for the toilers their brighter and better homes, the opportunities and the development of independence of character and manhood; that have dispelled the gloom and made the home better and brighter.—*Exchange.*

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

No man finds salvation until he finds himself.

The worst of all faults is never to see lack of sand.

A little ancient faith may be worth a lot of modern fog.

Winds of passion do not blow to harbors of high purposes.

A sanctified look does not make up for any of your own.

Many a man means his desires when he talks of his duty.

Breaking your mirror does not remove the spots on your face.

Do your duty and your delights will take care of themselves.

You do not obtain sanctity by subtracting sense from spirituality.

The man who figures on everything never cuts much of a figure in anything.

It's no use fussing about keeping the faith if you cannot keep your friends.

Piety often seems like pretense to those who have not felt the impulse of principle.

All the failures are sure they would be successful if only they could start at the top.

The world does not want to hear of a golden heaven; it waits for the golden heart.

The man with a headlight growing on his face is pretty sure to be on the wrong track.

The religion that cannot mix with business has no business to meddle with anything.

You can tell a good deal about a man by the things that appeal to his sense of humor.

Set this day's work first and you shall not be ashamed if it should prove to be your last.

The gates of heaven come a little nearer every time a man stoops to sympathize with a child.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Say!"

"Huh?"

"If—if you wanted to kiss a girl and wasn't sure of your ground, what would you ask her first?"

"If she thought anyone was looking."—*Cleveland Leader.*

PENNSY MAKING WAR ON UNIONS.

(Special to Progress.)

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6.—It is stated on reliable authority that the executive officers of the Pennsylvania railroad, determined to prevent the formation of new unions among its employes has sent out the following "confidential" circular letter to the superintendents on all the divisions of the great system:

"It is expected that employees of the Pennsylvania Railway system outside of the classified service should not be connected with labor organizations, such as the following:

"National Union of Railway Trackmen. Order of Railway Clerks of America, Brotherhood of Railroad Freight and Baggage-men, National Car Inspectors and Car Repairers' Association of America, International Association of Machinists, which includes the boilermakers.

"It is ordered that superintendents will through their organization inform themselves concerning such employees in these various classes as may be members of these unions, and remove at the earliest possible moment the leaders in our employ; and that they will follow this side up with the removal of all other employees members of the above named unions that have not severed their connection with the unions.

"This is altogether proper under recent ruling of the Court; and it is thought that the present is an opportune time to clean out these unions, so far as our own system is concerned. While it should be done in a discreet way, that will involve no publicity, yet it is strictly enjoined that it be effective."

A representative of Progress yesterday sought confirmation or denial of the foregoing statement at the office of General Superintendent O'Donnell, in the Brisbane building. A gentleman who said that his position enabled him to speak for that official professed to know nothing about the circular in question: but his declaration was rather evasive than convincing. This fact, of course, is not strange, since the letter itself

admonishes those to whom it is alleged to have been sent to 'act discreetly and avoid publicity.'

The court ruling which the management says enables the company to dismiss its employes because they become members of trades unions, is the decision of the Supreme Court a few months ago in the case of a discharged telegraph operator against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The court declared that the Erdman law, which made it a misdemeanor to dismiss an employe because of his or her affiliation with a union, was unconstitutional.

An officer of one of the large international organizations of railroad men, with headquarters in Buffalo, is in possession of information which proves the Lackawanna system to be taking just such steps as the Pennsylvania is alleged to have adopted.

The Gentle Cynic.

Only the poor, it seems, can afford to marry for love.

Opportunity only makes the man who knows what to do with it.

An enemy's criticism is often more helpful than a friend's approval.

When it comes to our ancestors we find that most of them are up a tree.

All things come to those who wait, especially if no one else wants them.

Blind beggars are not the only people who have no visible means of support.

Generally it is not until a man can afford to marry that he doesn't want to.

It isn't alone the dependent lover who loses heart. The successful one must lose his, too.

We would much rather have our enemies fill our bins than heap coals of fire on our heads.—*New York Times*.

To Unite For the Label.

Perhaps one of the most important steps ever undertaken by a labor organization in this country is planned in an effort of the union cigarmakers of Minneapolis, Minn., to enlist the aid and co-operation of the manufacturers of label cigars in a joint advertising plan.

An Eight-Hour Law Upheld.

Judge Dobler in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, recently delivered a decision upholding the constitutionality of the eight-hour law of that State and city. M. A. Talbot & Co., contractors on public works, violated the law by requiring employes to work longer than eight hours for a day's employment and were required to answer in court for violation of the law. Their lawyer demurred against the operation and constitutionality of the law. Judge Dobler, in deciding against the firm, said in part:

The constitutional questions arising under the demurrer in this case have been decided against the contention of the traverser by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Atkin vs. Kansas*, 191 U. S., 207, wherein it was held there can be "no possible ground to dispute the power of the State to declare that no one undertaking to work for it or for one of its municipal agencies should permit or require an employe on such work to labor in excess of eight hours a day, and to inflict punishment upon those who are embraced by such regulations and yet disregard them."

Having accepted office under the city or having successfully competed for public work and having been awarded a public contract under the authority of the charter granted by the State, one section whereof imposes a fine for requiring mechanics or laborers employed thereunder to work more than eight hours for a day's labor, the officer or contractor cannot with impunity violate the law. The demurrer is therefore overruled.—*Exchange*.

WHAT A TRADE UNION OWES.

A great many union mechanics are possessed of the idea that their respective trade union is a paternal organization, existing for the purpose of supplying them with funds for the various distresses which come to nearly every mechanic sooner or later, viz.: strikes, sickness, lack of work, etc. Now, the original intention of unionism was to keep the competent mechanics together, so that by standing up for their rights

they could obtain a fair amount of money for their skilled work. Dues were required of union members to pay hall rent, secretary's salary, printing, and a few other necessary expenses. All committee work was voluntary and no pay was asked. We can remember when dues were collected quarterly, and then were merely nominal. Any charitable outside act was voluntary. In some unions there was a death benefit by assessment, but the union's treasury was not touched to bury a member. Those days have gone by, and they tell us conditions of trade have changed, so that we have to spend our money to do the business of trades unions, until there seems to be no limit to it. In our opinion, the local union in any city does not owe any member a dollar in reality; the benefit is derived from the higher rate of wages as compared with non-union men; but from motives of generosity it hands out its funds to nearly every deserving and distressed member who can show a plausible reason for asking aid.—*Exchange*.

Governor Haskell Cancelled Contracts**Because the Label Was Missing.**

The laws of Oklahoma provide that all printing for the State shall bear the Allied Printing Trades label. Governor Haskell, as chairman of the State Textbook Commission, has cancelled the contracts of two of the large book companies which fared well in the recent State adoption, because of their refusal to agree to the union labor provision of the contracts. The governor also threatened to cancel the contract for spellers published by a San Francisco firm.

It is related that a New York woman, who was suffering from an aggravating attack of toothache, was advised to take a "chaw" of tobacco. This she did, and kept it up. In a few days they say she had a well-developed case of dementia Americana. The alienists called in to pass upon her sanity think that she will recover. The chances are that the poor woman did not ask for the Tobacco Workers' label, and was given "scab" goods. We have known of some people suffer worse than she did, and they chewed that kind.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Jack, have you spoken to papa yet?"

"Yep. Spoke to him at his office this morning."

"I hope he ended your suspense."

"He didn't, Mayme. He made it worse. He said, 'Great Scott! Is that what you have been hanging around my house for?'" —*Chicago Tribune*.

Mrs. Housekeep—Why did you leave your last place?

Pretty Maid—The master kissed me.

Mrs. Housekeep—And your mistress found it out?

Pretty Maid—No, but me "steady company" did and he made me quit.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

"I hope, George, dear, your feelings were not hurt by papa's objection when you went to ask for my hand?"

"No, dear, I wasn't hurt; I saw in time that he had a kick coming."—*Baltimore American*.

"Did you hear that the daughter of that r'ch man in the next block had been driven from home!"

"No. When did it happen?"

"Just after she got into the carriage."—*Baltimore American*.

"So that foreign nobleman has ceased his attentions to that girl?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "She told him her face was her fortune, and he said that under the circumstances he declined to be classed as a fortune hunter."—*Washington Star*.

Miss Flurtie—What are you turning the gas down for?

Jack Nervey—I'm going to kiss you.

Miss Flurtie—I'd just like to see you!

Jack Nervey—Oh! in that case I'll just leave the light up.—*Philadelphia Press*.

The Doctor—The railroads are complaining that whenever a carload of coal is looted by some suffering community in the northwest the loss falls on them alone.

The Professor—Yes, I have heard before of the coal losses of roads.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

The National Women's Trade Union League, last July, held the first assemblage of the women of organized labor ever gathered together in the United States. It met simultaneously in three conventions, in Boston, New York and Chicago; was largely attended, and gave a great impulse to the industrial movement among women, as well as a stimulus to public interest and sympathy. A second and similar set of meetings is announced to take place shortly.

The President, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and the members of the National Executive Board, have issued a call for a conference of women unionists, to be held concurrently in Boston, New York and Chicago, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 25, 26 and 27, to discuss the question of prime importance to women in all gainful occupations:

"How May Women's Unions Best be Strengthened?"

The Chicago meeting last year drew its delegates from six States of the Middle West—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri and Wisconsin. They represented twenty-three cities and thirty trades. It is anticipated that even a wider field will be covered this year, especially as a new league, that of St. Louis, has come into existence this summer.

Italy's New Labor Law.

Under the law promulgated this year by Italy persons of either sex under twelve years of age cannot engage in building operations, outside work of any kind, in mines or tunnels nor in industrial establishments.

Persons from twelve to fifteen cannot be employed in any labor more than eleven hours a day, while females of any age are limited to twelve hours.

In addition, the labor of women and children must be interrupted daily by one or several hours of repose.

Appliances are also insisted upon in the way of proper safeguards in eating rooms, dormitories, lavatories, toilet rooms, etc., and night work is forbidden for all females and all males under fifteen years.

WORK AND WAGES.

(By George Burba.)

The people who work for work's sake are not hungry people. There are any number of people who love to work, and who would work whether they received pay for it or not. But the bread question is the great question, and the average man works for bread—to live—and not because he loves the particular work in which he is engaged. If he happens to be enamored of his work, well and good—he is the happy man; but the majority of men are doing their present work because they are hungry or know that they or those dependent upon them would become hungry if they did not work.

Work is pleasant only when it does not have to be done—that is to say, when a man can feel that whether he works or not he will be fed he may enjoy his work. But when he arises in the morning and realizes that he must toil all day in order to subsist, then the pleasure of that work is removed. An illustration of this point may be found in the factories every day. Here is a man who puts in the usual number of hours at a trade. Evening comes, and he is exhausted. But upon returning home he takes up another line of work which he is not compelled to do—work upon some plaything, or some improvement about his home—and in that work he finds pleasure, although he is almost physically exhausted from the day's work for bread.

Then, modern methods are rendering work less pleasant than it ever was before. It was unquestionably pleasant for the shoemaker to finish a pair of boots, to look at them after they were finished, and to contemplate what he had wrought. Or a wagon—how the wagon-maker used to stand off and look at his product and admire it! He had daily watched it develop beneath his hand. He had cut and carved it, and hammered it into shape, and perhaps daubed the paint upon it. It was all his work, and in building the wagon he unquestionably took keen delight. But what pleasure can now come from making the heel of a boot?—for one man

makes only the smallest part of an article. What pride can a workman take in a wagon when all he has to do with it is to hammer nails into a particular shaped piece of timber and pass it on to another, or to weld one kind of tire in one way day after day, and by the aid of a triphammer?

Modern methods are reducing all work to drudgery. Only the organizer of the force can take any special pride in the product. If his thousands of employes work together in harmony, and he is able to look over a column of figures and find a big profit for the company, he can pride himself upon his executive ability. He can find consolation in the fact that he has directed wisely. The output is his, the sales are due to his energy in securing competent salesmen. But the individuals—what interest have they in the work save the wages they receive? How is a man going to find pleasure and exultation in his work when it consists only of cutting a groove in the head of a screw, or rather in feeding bits of metal into a machine that cuts the groove? Is the wage not a more important thing to him than the work?

This lessening of the individuality has a good deal to do with strikes, too. The average workman takes no pride in working for any certain concern. The fact that the firm has been in business for fifty years; that its product has a reputation from one end of the earth to the other, does not appeal to him. If he can get a few cents more a day, he had as soon work for the concern whose product is known to be shoddy. You can hire men to work for a company whose business methods are not above suspicion if only they are paid the wage. He stands as well in the community if he is working for one firm as another; it all depends upon the salary he receives, this social standing, and not upon the quality of the work done by the company that pays him.

We are not prepared to say that it is not for the better either. It may be that this lessening of the individuality of men is going to work out the millennium. We do not know. So far in

the world's history everything has been for the better; there is no reason to doubt it now. It may be that society will come to take the place of the individual; that in time a man will be considered a man whether he makes the hinges of the doors or plans the house. It is barely possible that we shall some day see the human beehive, each depositing a little honey in the cell and all partaking of it when the frosts of winter gather. Then, indeed, will it be the work and not the wage that is considered. But at this time such is not the case, beautiful as the writers make the theory.—*Teamsters' Journal*.

The "blue label" on a box of cigars means much to the smoker. Principally, it means that they are made under sanitary conditions. The label acts as a guarantee in this respect, as under no consideration is the label granted to firms whose shops don't come up to the standard. There is absolutely no guarantee to the smoker who purchases non-union cigars that they are made under sanitary conditions. There's no telling but what they have been made in a dirty shop, in which poor conditions exist, or in the so-called sweat-shop. Moral—Don't smoke anything but a label cigar, thereby not only protecting your health, but also aiding in maintaining and improving the conditions of thousands of cigarmakers throughout the country.—Worcester (Mass.) *Labor News*.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE.

"For the first time in the history of the union labor movement the heads of the various organizations officially appeared at the national political conventions and presented labor's rights to those bodies," says Frank A. Kennedy, late candidate of the International Typographical union for delegate to the American Federation of Labor. "For half a century labor's right to organize has been conceded in this country, but in the last few years the courts have applied their rulings so that it is now apparently impossible for a union to exist without being in a certain sense in contempt.

"Now, organized labor has reached the point where it must first go out and fight for its right to exist before any great progress can be made. This accounts for the American Federation of Labor and the railroad organizations being forced to take an active part in politics; also it established why our labor leaders were at Chicago and Denver.

"The anti-trust law, instead of being applied to unlawful trusts, is being turned against labor, so there is nothing else for President Gompers and the other leaders to do but to go out and fight politically for the right to exist. The courts have forced labor into politics, and—the campaign promises to be intensely interesting."

OUR NATION REQUIRES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Speaking in favor of a bill to establish a department of labor in connection with the United States government, Henry B. Martin, secretary of the American Anti-Trust League, said:

"Why is there a need for this fuller and fairer recognition of labor in the affairs of the government of the United States? I think the reason is clear and plain. It is because the whole prosperity and progress of the United States is dependent upon the freedom and justice and equity with which we treat the laboring masses and because of the resulting increase of prosperity which always follows. The fairer and juster and more liberal conditions of labor in the country, the greater is the prosperity and welfare of the nation. One of the most important reasons why labor should have this fuller recognition in our government is the fact that we need a more thorough and accurate knowledge by the government and the people as a whole, through the instrumentality of the government, of the condition of labor in the country."—*Exchange*.

GUESSING AT IT.

"William Jones, the patient who came in a little while ago," said the hospital attendant, "didn't give his occupation."

"What is the nature of his trouble?" asked the resident physician.

"Injury at the base of the spine."
"Put him down as a book agent."

AN INJUNCTION REMEDY WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Discussing the recent supreme court decisions in the American Federationist, Professor John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, says:

"I do not see that there is any way of meeting the situation that is more effective and at the same time more just to all parties than to adopt essentially the terms of the British trades disputes act of 1906. It is a most significant fact that this act was drafted by the present lord chancellor of England, corresponding to the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was aided by other leading lawyers, and it can be taken for granted that the act is both just and effective. The substance of the act lies in section 4, as follows: 'Any action against a trades union, whether workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trades union in respect to any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trades union shall not be entertained by any court.'

"It will be seen that this section avoids the charge of class legislation since it applies both to trades unions and employers' associations. On this ground no injunction or other action would lie against employers for maintaining a blacklist, and none could lie against the union for supporting a boycott. It applies also, of course, to strikes and lockouts."

SETS GOOD EXAMPLE.

(Special to *Progress*.)

Pittsburg, Aug. 5.—The H. C. Frick Company of this city is setting an example which seems to meet with general commendation in labor circles. The company is advertising for help, and also has placed orders for help with various employment agencies. There is one important stipulation, however. It is that the men to be employed shall be Americans, or, at least, that they shall have lived in this country for a certain number of years.

Steamship companies doing business in the Pittsburg district have sent word re-

cently to Europe instructing foreigners who went home during the recent financial trouble that they should not return, that their places were being filled with English-speaking workmen for whom homes are being built by their employers.

It is estimated that 10,000 foreigners went home from the Pittsburg district alone.—*Progress*.

ENGLISH BISHOP SPEAKS FOR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

We are passing through a great crisis. The whole industrial and social fabric is in process of change. The movement that is becoming dominant is what is more or less vaguely called socialist. At the heart of it is a great cry for justice; for a more equitable division of the proceeds of industry; for a better life for the masses of the people; for a greater regard for each individual life, and especially for those who are too weak to help themselves. Now this is a movement with which the Christian church ought to have at heart the profoundest sympathy. The Bible is full of the cry for justice, full of resentment at the oppression of the poor. It cannot tolerate the exploiting of the weak by the strong. It is indisputably in the age long struggle of rich and poor, on the side of the poor.

The unions of labor aim to improve the standard of life; to uproot ignorance and foster education; to instill character, manhood and an independent spirit among our people; to bring about a recognition of the interdependence of man upon his fellow man. We aim to establish a normal work day; to take the children from the factory and workshop and give them the opportunity of the schools, the home and the playground. In a word, our unions strive to lighten toil, educate their members, make their homes more cheerful and in every way contribute an earnest effort toward making life the better worth living. To achieve these praiseworthy ends we believe that all honorable and lawful means are justifiable and commendable, and should receive the sympathetic support of every right-thinking American.—*Chronicle*.

How the Eight-Hour Day Was Inaugurated.

The agitation for an eight-hour day began in this country soon after its inauguration in Austria in 1856. In 1857 Connecticut made it a legal day in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, and during the same year congress established the eight-hour day for its mechanics and per diem employees. In 1866 there were 286 strikes in New York for the reduction of hours. Many were successful in securing the eight or nine-hour day without a strike. In 1890 the Brotherhood of Carpenters, backed by the American Federation of Labor, won their demand for an eight-hour day in New York and in thirty-five other cities throughout the United States. The Brotherhood also obtained the nine-hour day in 240 other cities and towns.

The establishment of the eight-hour day in many of the industries has been one continuous struggle against adverse conditions that at times discouraged and disheartened the leaders in the fight. It has not been secured in many trades, but those who do not enjoy it must remember that it was not until 1825 that strikes were begun for a ten-hour day by the building trades in the shipyards. In 1835 the ten-hour day was established in Baltimore, and a presidential order in 1840 made it a rule in the government navy yards. In 1851 the masons and carpenters won their fight for the ten-hour day in many cities throughout the country.

Hospital For Union Men.

Chicago is to have a workingmen's hospital. It is to be an institution managed co-operatively by the labor unions, in which free treatment and medicine will be given the families of workingmen in time of sickness.

The plans for the hospital have been drawn, and negotiations for the purchase of a site are already under way. Through the sale of annual memberships at \$3 each it is planned to raise a fund of \$95,000, which will cover the establishment of the institution and the first year's work.

For the \$3 a year that a person will pay as a member of what probably will

be called the Workingmen's Hospital Association the subscriber will be entitled to free treatment at the institution whenever he is ill. The treatment will include medicines, medical attendance, nursing and board.—*Ex.*

Labor Day's Origin.

It is conceded by most of the "old timers" in the labor movement that the credit for first advancing the idea of celebrating on a day especially set apart as Labor's day belongs to the late Peter J. McGuire, for many years national secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and first vice president of the American Federation of Labor. He first broached the question in the old Central Labor Union in New York.

As to making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Day, the State of Oregon was the first to take such action. On February 21, 1887, the governor of Oregon affixed his signature to a bill passed by the legislature establishing Labor Day in that State. Colorado came second on March 15, 1887. New Jersey was third on April 8, 1887, and New York was fourth on May 6, 1887.

Thirty-four States have adopted legislation setting aside the first Monday in September as a holiday to be known as Labor Day. And the congress of the United States has adopted such an act covering all the States and territories.



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No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

UNION MADE

TOBACCO, SNUFF

AND

CIGARETTES

Always Bear the

BLUE LABEL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

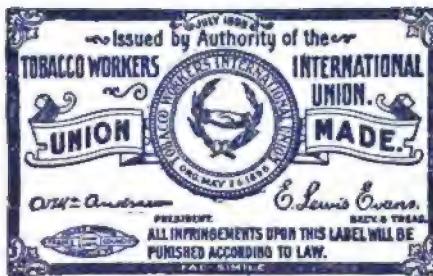
The

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Vol. 12

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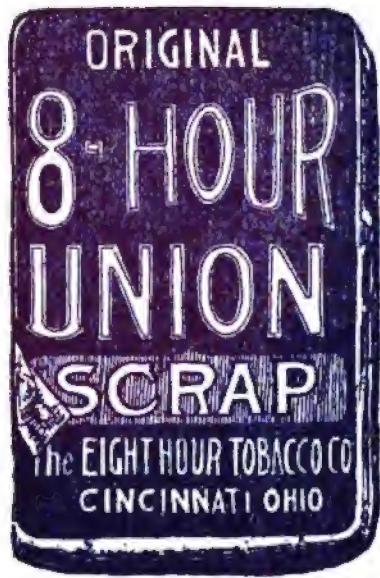
No. 10



Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' Internat'l Union

Rooms 50, 51, 52 and 53
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Louisville, Ky.



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For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only
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EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

CHEW
BLUE MOON
and
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Union Tobaccos

CENTRAL
UNION



CUT PLUG.

THE UNITED STATES TOBACCO CO.
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

PRICE 5 CENTS

The
UNION LABEL

induced a trial
MERIT made it
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We make many other Brands
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Ask for Samples

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

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Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

FLAKE CUT. Hand Made

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Roman Mixture
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Hope
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Sam and John
K. of L.
Pickaninny
Canada Royal Navy
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Police
SLICED PLUG.
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And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

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Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

—SMOKE—
“WHITE ROLLS”
CIGARETTES
THEY ARE
UNION MADE
ENOUGH SAID

WARE-KRAMER
TOBACCO CO.

NORFOLK, VA.

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 12.

October, 1908.

No. 10

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as
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SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

The Tobacco Worker.

SEPTEMBER REPORT OF SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

I left Toronto on September 14th for the eastern provinces, where I was to attend the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and also spend two weeks in label agitation and organization work.

My first stop was Moncton, N. B., a town which is fairly well organized in comparison with other towns in the far east, but, like many other eastern localities, there is much room for plenty of label agitation for all the different union labels. Union labeled tobaccos are on sale in nearly all the stores, but the trust and non-union brands are the best sellers in that town. I was only able to spend a day in Moncton, but I made good use of our label literature while in the town. Went through the different departments of the big railway shops and distributed cards and circulars to the men, and also to the officers of the several unions, many of whose members worked in the shops. Also addressed a meeting in the evening of the Carmen's Union, and informed them of the conditions existing in the McDonald and trust factories, and of how, through means of organization and the Union Label, the tobacco workers were endeavoring to better the condition of the workers, and point out to them the

means by which they could very materially assist us in our struggle and also help better the conditions of workers in many other trades by insisting upon getting goods bearing the Union Label. They promised that in future they would encourage the sale of union labeled goods as much as lay in their power.

At Charlottetown, P. E. Island, I succeeded in getting a meeting of the employees of the Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co., and after explaining to them the advantages of organization and what organization had accomplished for the workers in other towns, it was decided by them to apply for a charter. Some twenty tobacco workers put down their names as charter members. After the election of temporary officers I left to attend the Congress Convention, promising to return upon arrival of charter.

On September 21st the convention opened in Halifax, N. S., with about eighty-five delegates present, representing organized labor from Victoria on the Pacific Coast to Sydney, Cape Breton on the Atlantic Coast. Many of the delegates traveling over 3,000 miles to take part in the proceedings of the Congress.

The Convention just closed was one of the most important ever held in the history of organized labor in Canada. One of the most interesting and important reports submitted to the convention was the report of Mr. W. R. Tratter, the Trade Congress representative to Great Britain. In view of the gross misrepresentation made in Great Britain by immigration agents and agents of the Employers' Associations, who were stationed there for the purpose of enticing the workers of the British Isles to immigrate to Canada, thereby flooding the country with a great army of unemployed mechanics and trades men, which naturally would have a tendency to lower wages, and, no doubt, in flooding

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

the labor market with surplus labor, the Manufacturers and Employers' Associations hoped to more easily force the "open shop" upon the workers and also aid them in the purpose of disrupting the unions. However, if they figure upon accomplishing this, they will find they have a bigger task on their hands than they bargained for. In order to check this immigration brought in by misrepresentation, the Trade Congress, at their convention last year in Winnipeg, decided to send a representative to Great Britain to get in touch with the workers there in order to acquaint them with the true state of affairs in Canada. The report of this representative was a most interesting one, and brought to light the tactics employed to bring these people to the country and the results of his work were so satisfactory that it was decided to again keep this representative in England this winter. The reports of the Executive Council and also the Provincial Executives showed among other matters what progress had been made in securing labor legislation for the workers during the past year. During the sessions of the convention, which lasted a week, a resolution was brought in endorsing the Union Label, which gave me an opportunity to address the convention upon the struggle of the Tobacco Workers International Union with the Tobacco Trust, and to appeal to the delegates for their support in having the members of their unions purchase only Union Labeled tobaccos and cigarettes. I also supplied the delegates during the week with union label literature, which in many cases will reach people in towns which we are never able to visit. It was decided that the next convention of the Congress should be in Quebec, P. Q. The following officers were re-elected for the coming year: Alphonse Verville, M. P., President; James Simpson, Vice President; P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer.

During the week in Halifax I addressed meetings of the Street Railway Men's Union, also Bricklayers and Masons' Union, also visited all the tobaccoconists with a view of having them

encourage the sale of union labeled tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes.

Returning to Charlottetown, I initiated the members of the new Local No. 130, and installed the officers, who, I am pleased to say are a capable set of men and in whose care the affairs of the union are, I am confident, sure to prosper. Bro. R. B. Rattray, the president, makes a most efficient chairman, while Bro. Jas. Doherty promises to make good as secretary-treasurer. Before leaving the label agreement was signed by the firm and a committee of the union, and the union label will in future be placed upon the brands of smoking and chewing, also the black twist made by this firm.

While in Nova Scotia I also interviewed the firm of D. McKenna, of Pictou, but as the factory was closed down for that week I did not succeed in meeting the employes, as time did not permit me remaining long in the town.

Returning west, I finished up the month at Hamilton, spending a day with Local No. 48. I am pleased to report that the officers of that local have, through their good management, put the local upon a good financial basis again, and their finances at the present time are in a most satisfactory condition.

Fraternally yours,
CHARLES LAVOIE.

True Union Courage.

"If you are a union man at heart you will never say that you are going to quit the union because you have a grievance against some member or because you do not like the action of the union on some particular matter." This is good logic. The true unionism that is in you, if there be any, will be proved by your ability and willingness to accept in a manful way the will of the majority, and in accepting that will as your own. Grumbling and "knocking" will not serve your purpose in this world, nor will they accomplish your end if good results are desired, and most certainly those are the results for which we all must strive. Stand by your union in the midst of adversity as well as of prosperity. This is the true moral courage.
—*San Francisco Clarion.*

MITCHELL'S STATEMENT.

John Mitchell, ex-president of the United Mine Workers, issues the following statement with regard to the contempt proceedings now pending against himself, President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor:

"Since the dispatch above-referred to was printed, I have received many communications from members of our organization asking for specific information as to the status of this case, and much solicitude is expressed as to the possibility of my conviction. There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the nature of the offense with which I am charged and a general desire for information upon the subject; therefore I take this means of communicating with our members, explaining as fully as the brevity of this letter will permit, the causes which have involved me in these legal complications.

"In doing so, it will be necessary to explain that I purposely omit mentioning the name of the firm making this complaint, for the reason that to do so would serve no useful end and would probably involve me in greater difficulties.

"At the last convention of the United Mine Workers of America—the complaint alleges—and while president of our organization and chairman of the convention, I entertained a motion to declare unfair the products of this particular factory and to punish any of our members who should purchase them. The further charge is made that I permitted the United Mine Workers' journal to publish the proceedings of that convention, which, of course, included the resolution referred to above.

"The citation in this case requires that answers be made on or before September 8 and as a decision involves in no small measure, the interests of every labor organization in America, I assume that the outcome will be awaited with some anxiety.

"While, of course, the question of my own liberty or imprisonment is a matter of concern to me, it is of less importance than is the question of whether or not working men shall have the right to be-

stow their patronage wherever they choose. If I may be sent to prison because, as chairman of our convention, I received, stated, and announced as carried a resolution unanimously voted for by our delegates, then it follows as a matter of course that every delegate who voted for the resolution would be in danger of losing his liberty or his property.

"As to the course I shall pursue in the premises, I am unable to say at this time. If, as indicated above, the offense involves alone my personal liberty or my property, I could with propriety accept whatever penalty might be imposed without incurring the expense necessary to make a proper defense, but as a decision adverse to me would establish a precedent upon which officers and members of other organizations might be punished; I feel that it is incumbent upon me to contest the suit by the assistance of the most competent attorneys a reasonable expenditure of money can secure.

"Apropos of all this, the question again arises as to the power of the court and the liberty of the citizen. I do not feel disposed to offer unjust criticisms, or precipitately to condemn the judiciary. As a class I believe our judges to be men of high honor and integrity, but among them are some whose conceptions of property rights impel them to disregard the fundamental and constitutional rights of the people.

"Mr. Gompers sums up the whole idea upon which this injunction was sought and secured; it is that a merchant or a manufacturer has a property right in the patronage of the consumer; that it is a crime for a body of men to make an agreement to withdraw patronage from a merchant or a manufacturer with whom labor may be involved in a dispute. On the other hand, the trade unions hold that what it is legal and moral for one man to do it is legal and moral for a thousand or more men to do. And if these rights are invaded either by legislation or by judicial interpretation, the unions will be deprived of those functions which have proven helpful to the material and intellectual development of our people."

LABOR'S PURCHASING POWER.

THE Labor Journal is not always in accord with Robert Hunter, but that gentleman is eminently correct in the following statement:

If trade unionists only understood the full meaning of unity and solidarity, their power would be invincible.

Today union men often spend forty dollars a month to destroy unionism, where they give up one dollar a month to build up unionism.

Union men as a body spend no less than \$1,500,000,000 a year to purchase the necessities of life.

Every dollar of that immense sum spent for non-union goods is spent to break down unionism!

If a strike is on in a shoe factory, union men all over the country send their contributions to support the strike. If the strike fails, and scabs are employed, union men often buy the product of that scab labor.

What with one hand they try to build up, with the other they try to tear down.

If a union man gives a dollar a month to support his union he thinks he has done a great deal. By paying these dues he expects to build up a powerful trade union movement. At the same time he often uses his immensely more powerful purchasing power to defeat the aims of unionism.

Suppose every one of the three million trade unionists in this country considered it a crime to buy non-union products. Suppose the merchants and employers knew that and were trying to attract union buyers. Suppose they knew that every penny of this billion and a half dollars would be spent only for union made goods. What would you see?

Every store patronized by workingmen would have a union label sign at its door. The merchants themselves would advertise the union label; the employers would advertise that their shop is a closed shop. All the industries that produce products for working class consumption would employ union labor or go bankrupt.

This great lesson is constantly preached by union leaders. It is the lesson of unity and solidarity. It means instead

of a few million dollars going to the support of unionism that over a billion dollars every year would go to the support of unionism.

Back of every union fighter, back of every strike, back of every industrial battle, would be the power of this billion and a half.

The dues paid to your union are nothing compared with this immense purchasing power—power now often frittered away and wasted when it is not actually used to break down unionism itself.—*Rochester Labor Journal.*

STRIKES OF LONG AGO.**Shoemakers Among the Pioneers In the Labor Movement.**

Shoemakers were among the first of the trades to organize a union in this country; also among the first to engage in strikes. In the fall of 1792 the pioneer union of the shoe workers was organized in Philadelphia. It grew to be considered a power, and in 1796 a strike in all the shops of the city was ordered to enforce a demand for an increase of wages. It lasted but a few days, the employers recognizing the demand.

Two years later the union struck for a further increase and got it. But in 1799 the employers formed a manufacturers' association and began to systematically cut wages, resulting in a strike which was prolonged for ten weeks before a compromise was reached. In 1805 another strike over the wage question occurred. It continued throughout a period of seven weeks, with disastrous results. A feature of this scrimmage was the arrest and trial of the strikers for conspiracy. The court convicted the unionists and fined each of them \$8.00, with the alternative of going to jail until the amount of the fine was paid in confinement. It is said that several of the strikers actually spent several weeks in the Philadelphia jail by reason of lack of funds to meet the fine.

In the twentieth century the Boot and Shoe Workers' union does business on a higher plane. Now the strike is the last resort. Arbitration is the rule in all trade disputes.

FOR FREEDOM'S CAUSE.

Why Labor Opposes Abuse of the Injunction Power.

THE toilers do not, as Mr. Taft has declared, "desire to become a privileged class of wrongdoers."

Labor asks no right which is not accorded every other class of citizens.

The workers are just as patriotic and law abiding as any other citizen in any walk of life in the entire republic.

Labor in its opposition to the abuse of the injunction power is not acting alone for rights and protection of its own men, but in the interest of the freedom of all the people. It recognizes that rights and freedom of a people as a whole are never denied or invaded at one time.

It has always been the policy of reactionaries and oppressors to first deny or invade the rights and freedom of one set of people at one time, then another class at another time, and thus by a subtle procedure encompass the supreme domination of the greed, wealth and power of the few and practical slavery of the masses of the people.

Labor recognizes that our government, our republic, is one of law, not a government of whim, fancy or discrimination; that it is not, in theory at least, personal government. And yet the injunction process as used, or, rather, abused, established the government of whim, fancy, discrimination, personal government.

Labor contends that equity power and equity jurisdiction—that is, discretionary government by the judiciary for well defined purposes and within specific limitations granted by the constitution to the courts—has been so expanded and extended without statutory authority that it has usurped the functions of the legislative and executive branches of the government; that it has invaded the field of government by law and robbed the people of their personal rights and of their individual liberty.

Labor holds that in the same degree that government by equity (injunction)—personal, discretionary government—advances, republican government—government by the people, government by law—is forced back.

Labor in its campaign for legislation to restrict the abuse of the injunction power is acting for the good of all the people.

It proposes to be up and doing to accomplish this righteous purpose now.

For this reason we now call upon the workers of our common country to stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for president, for congress or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial.—*American Federationist.*

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.

In these days of injunctions and misrepresentations, when the courts seek to enjoin the rights of union labor to truthfully bring to public attention the products of union and non-union concerns, it would be well for all union men and sympathizers to bear in mind that this stand of the judiciary can be met to a great degree of success by boosting only union label goods. Under all conditions and circumstances demand the union label. It is the emblem of honest union labor for whose recognition men and women are struggling night and day. It means goods that have been produced under the best working conditions organizations of labor could obtain under the present capitalistic system. Union label goods are free from the stigma of the unsanitary foul sweatshop. By boosting the label of every trade you aid hundreds of thousands to maintain decent conditions and you are safe from supreme court injunctions.

The Democrats of Detroit have nominated William D. Mahon, president of the International Association of Street Railway Employees, for congress. The American Federation of Labor, it is said, will aid Mr. Mahon in his campaign.

Figures taken from the annual report for 1907 of the Missouri state labor commissioner indicate that in that state are 642 labor unions, of which 208 are in St. Louis, 86 in Kansas City, 39 in St. Joseph and 309 outside of these cities. In St. Louis there are 43,599 members of organized labor.—*Exchange.*

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.
Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

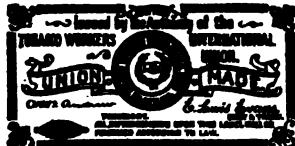
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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

The greatest weapon of defense in the hands of Organized Labor is the "Union Label." Through it all that Labor is seeking; demand it on all purchases you make.

The use of our purchasing power in the right direction will solve many of the problems we otherwise will have to spend nights of study and heaps of money to accomplish. Think this over, it's worth while.

Never in the history of our great movement has the necessity for organization among and of the workers been greater than it is today. The great aggregations of wealth are feeling the powers their position has afforded them, and the more power they get the more

they want, and if allowed to continue to acquire these powers over us, what may we expect? They have formed their organizations among themselves for the purpose of preventing the encroachment of other powers that they must resist. Capital has found that organization is necessary for its protection. How much more so is organization necessary to those who have no capital other than their power to work in the sale of their labor?

Capitalists have realized the necessity for an organization among themselves, and it is time for the workers to add completeness to the organizations that are now in existence for their protection. There are many gaps that must be filled up before completeness shall be an accomplished fact. The encroachment of capital through one influence or another, the injunctions and decisions handed down by the courts of our land, all assure us of the necessity for organization and the exercise of intelligence in the care and protection of our own interests and those dependent upon us. This is an era of organized effort for all, for Labor as well as for Capital. Labor only seeks that justice be done.

Injunctions and court decisions may make outlaws of labor organizations, but they cannot make outlaws of the members of the trade unions when it comes to political issues. Some day those who were instrumental in promoting the outlawing of labor organizations will be outwitted and ousted.

If C. W. Post, who is now using space in the daily papers to vent his spleen upon the labor movement, has cocked himself into the idea that his tirades and railings against organized labor will turn the scale in his favor, he will find himself grievously mistaken. He should remember an old adage which states that "more flies are caught with molasses than with vinegar." His vituperations are having the opposite effect. C. W. Post should remember also that it is possible to abuse a principal to such an extent that the sympathy of the public is turned toward the victim of the abuse.

Some heads who are opposed to the labor movement have been foolish enough to entertain the belief that there is no labor vote, that labor does not know how to vote for their own best interests. Wish is often father of the thought, but at times wishes are deceptive, and some of these mornings those who have these wishes and thoughts will wake up to find their treatment of the workers and toilers has wakened them up to the realization of the condition they have been driven to, and will have learned how to vote, and have voted in such a way as to bring chagrin to the minds of those who rested their case on false conclusions

A Remarkable Order.

The following is a copy of a temporary restraining order recently issued by the Republican Circuit Judge of the Twenty-sixth judicial district, in the case of the Coleman Mining Company vs. Local Union No. 1733 and its officers:

"Local Union No. 1733, Wash Spicer, president; Wash Spicer, Joe Rice, Green B. Reid and John Jeffries are each temporarily enjoined and restrained from interfering, meddling, advising, counseling any person from working in the mines of Coleman Mining Company, either by intimidation or force or any other interference, or meddling with any person engaged or offering to engage in working said mines, and by paying the expenses of mining persons to leave said mines and by paying said persons to desist from work by furnishing them food and rations for so desisting, and that they be enjoined from giving it out and causing it to be printed in the papers or otherwise that any miners are locked out of said mines for ten days, and until the 18th day of September, 1907, at which time a hearing will be had before me for the perpetuation of this restraining order, but before this order shall become effective the plaintiff shall execute a bond for the sum of \$250, as required by law.

Given under my hand as Judge of the Bell Circuit Court, this September 11, 1907.

M. J. MOSS, Judge,
"Bell Circuit Court."

This unique order was dissolved by Judge Nunn, of the Court of Appeals, the whole court sitting. The fact that it could ever have been issued is even more remarkable than the order itself. Politicians of both parties have been guilty of a vast amount of buncombe with regard to this matter of injunctions in labor disputes, but the principle that should govern is clear. It is absurd to attempt to declare illegal the "advising," "counselling," or peaceably inducing of workmen to quit work. That is a right which strikers have, along with all other citizens, and until they resort to violence or intimidation the court which attempts to restrain them perpetrates upon them an indefensible wrong.

KEEP UP THE AGITATION.

Just suppose that the 3,000,000 organized workmen of the country should resolve to purchase nothing but union made goods. Don't you know that the demand created for fair products would soon result in the unionizing of all industries throughout the country? Let our loyal trade unionists think this matter over, talk it in your weekly meetings, agitate it among the absentees, and make as much a demand for the label on all crafts as you do your own, and see what will be accomplished. Don't you know that if every union man asked for the label on everything he purchased the merchants would soon begin to sit up and take notice? Don't you believe that if this was kept up our merchants would soon begin to order nothing but union made goods? Just let the brothers create the demand, and it will surely be supplied. Keep up the agitation.—*Labor Clarion.*

Competition would be fair if the laborer had an equal advantage with the employer, but when he is under the lash of starvation, when it is impossible for him to move to a fairer market for lack of money, while his employer can import cheap labor over his head, competition becomes the most hideously unfair process that can be imagined.—*The Carpenter.*

Kind words and good deeds are investments that yield enormous dividends.

BUSINESS MAN SHOWS WHY HE USES UNION LABEL.

An opponent of the union label wrote a Philadelphia business man protesting against the appearance of the label on the business man's printed matter, and asked why the label was used, and this was the business man's reply.

RECOLLECTION OF OTHER DAYS.

Among other things, the business man said: "I can remember when, in my boyhood days, little boys and girls from six years of age upward trudged through the snow and mud, winter and summer, to twelve hours of toil in the mills of Lawrence, Lowell and Fall River, Mass. When women who were employed in the mills or factories were subjected to the grossest familiarity upon the part of sensual men; when there were no private dressing rooms and practically no separation of the sexes in any of the toilet arrangements; when all the influence of old and young were to promote immorality; when there was no protection to employees at dangerous occupations, for the safety of life and limb; when there was no mining inspection or factory inspection, and I have been associated in a practical way with the development of label legislation, so called, which has covered all the points referred to, as well as to the system of sweatshops and the employment of mere babies under unhealthy conditions at laborious toil, making the very cradle a part of the mechanism of profit to the employer.

BENEFITS OF UNIONISM.

"I desire to say, upon the evidence written in every line of remedial legislation, that union labor has been the great instrumentality of reform. I do not remember in my experience, which has covered much legislation in several states, that manufacturers' associations or associations of employers in any industry of general reform organizations have been prominent in their demands for the application of remedies. It has always been the labor unions that have knocked at the doors of legislative halls. They have imperatively demanded recognition; they have abolished to a great extent child labor; they have protected

the employees in every industry against injustice and brutality, and have almost transformed labor conditions throughout the country."—*Exchange*.

STATE SCORNS NON-UNION BOOKS.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 18.—Governor Haskell, as chairman of the state text book commission, has canceled the contracts of Scott, Foresman & Co. and Allen & Bacon, two of the large book companies which fared well in the recent state adoption, because of their refusal to agree to the union label provision of the contracts. The governor also threatened to cancel the contract for Doub's spellers, published by Doub & Co. of San Francisco, because of the fact that a part of the binding had been subtlet to a non-union concern by a union shop, to which the contract was given by the publishers, as their facilities were insufficient to get the books out in the required time. It is understood that an adjustment of that difficulty has been reached.—*San Antonio Dispatch*.

Street Railway President Invites Men to Organize.

William R. McKinley, president of the Illinois Traction System, has issued a bulletin to the employes of the various lines declaring for organized labor and for unions. The employes of the company have never organized into unions, and for this reason have been called "McKinley's family."

The bulletin says: It has been called to my attention by some of the interurban men, who are particular friends of mine, that there is a feeling among some of the men operating interurban cars that it would be better for the men and for the company if the men had organization and dealt with the company through the organization instead of individually.

"I desire it to be specifically understood that the officers of the company have no objection whatever to an organization of this kind. I desire to entirely remove from the minds of the men that I have the slightest objection to organized labor."—*Michigan Union Advocate*.

The Benefit of the Label.

Self-protection is an instinct in every living creature.

Man in his superior intellect has carried it beyond the mere physical and has applied it to property both personal and real. One of the results of this striving towards protection of personal property has been labor unions, which after many years of careful study and thought, has resulted in strong organizations of labor all over the civilized world.

In our country, these unions have their local, state and general lodges and in order to carry out their line of protection have adopted what are called union labels, which can be applied to the results of their labor in this way informing their fellow union laborers and their friends generally that these are union goods.

In this way one labor union gets the help and support of the others. It is really their only method of advising their fellow-laborers and friends.

The Tobacco Workers have their union and their label, and this label could not be used by the Tobacco trust.

The use of this union label by independent union factories was gradually educating union supporters and building up a trade that the trust could not sell, and how to stop it or get this trade for themselves caused them much anxiety.

Did they go at it openly and with fair competition? No, indeed! Trusts don't believe in giving any one who dares oppose them in any way a fair chance; if they did, there would be no trusts.

The American Tobacco Company is rich, it has plenty of money for every purpose; the plan was hatched and carried out of buying control in factories that were independent and already using the union label, these purchases were carefully concealed and the factories were unjust as if they were really independent. The very fact that they adopted this unprincipled method shows conclusively that they were afraid of the label. The tobacco trade, the public and union supporters were all completely fooled and the trust laughed in its sleeve, and was selling to the most violent and intense opponents its own goods

and was building up great outputs to these loyal union supporters on treachery and deceit.

When the exposure did come, caused by the government suit against the Tobacco trust, so well had union supporters been fooled that they would hardly believe it could be so, and when they realized there could be no mistake it made them jump too far the other way and to look with suspicion on every brand that carried the union label. A result which no doubt has pleased and delighted the trust beyond measure.

However, the atmosphere in the tobacco trade is gradually and quietly clearing up. The trust-owned companies are being better known every day for what they really are and will gradually take the place that such treachery and deceit entails upon itself.—*Exchange*.

THE TRADE AGREEMENT.

It Represents the Central Idea For Which Unionism Stands.

While the growth in numbers and conservatism of the trades unions will undoubtedly minimize friction, the hope of future peace in the industrial world lies in the trade agreement. The trade agreement is the very essence of trades unionism. It represents the central idea for which trades unionism stands—namely, the collective or joint bargain. It represents the highest form of co-operation in modern business life in that it secures to the workingman what various beneficent schemes in the past have failed to secure—a measure of control by workingmen over the conditions of industry.

The trade agreement is the clearest and most unmistakable recognition of the importance of labor to capital and capital to labor, and there is nothing so promising for the establishment of friendly relations between these forces as the growing tendency of their representatives to meet in friendly conference in order to adjust conditions of employment.—*John Mitchell*.

The Boston Cigarmakers' union has levied an assessment of \$5.00 on each member to advertise the blue label.

OUR MAINSTAY, THE FARMER.

Let trusts and corporations burst
 Like bubbles in the air,
 And every Bull in Wall Street's length
 Be swallowed by a Bear.
 The land is safe, while rising up
 At cock-crow in the morn
 The farmer drives his furrow straight
 And plants his golden corn.

Let banks close up their iron doors,
 And bank officials flee
 With all the trusting public's cash
 To lands across the sea.
 There's nothing in the world to fear,
 We'll have enough to eat,
 While in his broad and fertile fields
 The farmer sows his wheat.

Though railroads should forget to pay
 Their dividends when due,
 And men promoting wildcat schemes
 Look very glum and blue,
 There is no need to feel alarmed.
 (Remember what I say)
 Unless the farmer should forget
 To gather in his hay.

—*Leslie's Weekly.*

LABOR IN ENGLAND.**Growing Influence of the Toiler in British Politics.**

The labor movement in English politics, says a writer in the Forum, dates back over thirty years. In the general election of 1874 thirteen candidates contested constituencies as direct representatives of trades unionism. Two, Alexander Macdonald and Thomas Burt, were successful. But with the repeal in 1875 of the obnoxious criminal law amendment act of 1871 and the substitution of the employers and workmen's act of 1875 for the master and servant act of 1867 the movement appeared to subside, and, although Mr. Burt has sat continuously for Morpeth since his first election in 1874, he has been gradually absorbed into the Liberal party.

In 1892, with the Liberal successes at the polls, seventeen candidates directly representing labor were elected, but few of these labor members survived the Conservative victory of 1895. In the parliaments of 1895-1900 and 1900-1906 labor exercised but little influence, and

except for Keir Hardie, who was elected to represent the mining constituency of Merthyr Tydvil in 1900, there was not an openly avowed Socialist in parliament before 1906.

Alarm and panic seized the Conservative party and even affected the more moderate and old fashioned Liberals when in January, 1906, the various labor and Socialist organizations put eighty-nine candidates in the field and polled over half a million votes. Fifty of these candidates were elected, thirty belonging to the labor party, which is avowedly socialistic, and the other twenty forming the trades union group which in the first two sessions of the present parliament sat and voted with the government.

THE UNION LABEL.

The union label, symbolizing as it does the conditions which the union itself is established to secure and maintain in the making of the article upon it appears. Firm names, brands, trademarks and other devices by which products are advertised may lose their original significance through changes in the fortunes of those who own them. The union label, being owned by the union and subject exclusively to its control, represents the same things always, namely, fair wages and hours, clean workshops and good workmanship.—*Mobile Unionist.*

The Union Label is by far the most effective weapon in the hands of trade unionists today. If union men and their families would buy only such goods as show the label, the result would be far more helpful to the cause than any strike could ever hope to be. According to statistics, child labor has increased 33 1-3 per cent within the past ten years. This fact alone should inspire women to a determined effort to do their part to prevent the employment of children. They can do this by persistently demanding the Union Label. It will not be found on any article made wholly or in part by a child.—*Exchange.*

Is this a nation of freemen, or have we involuntary servitude imposed upon us by court decree?

**ALL UNIONS URGED TO FURTHER
MORE GENERAL DEMAND FOR
LABEL PRODUCTS.**

**Co-operation of the Labor Press of the
Country is also Invited.**

A communication just received by us from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, states that the union label committee, the appointment of which was authorized by the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor, recently held a second conference at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. The following resolutions were adopted by this committee:

"Resolved, That we urge upon the official and unofficial labor press of the country the publication of the union labels of all the organizations of the trade unions of America; that contributed articles and editorials upon the subject of union labeled products be published as often as possible.

"Resolved, That central bodies be urged to provide for committees on union labels to further the more general demand for union labeled products.

"Resolved, That business agents of the various trade unions and central bodies be urged to further the more general demand for union labeled products.

"Resolved, That the organizers of the A. F. of L. and affiliated organizations be urged to further the more general demand for union labeled products, and that a copy of the Union Label Bulletin be furnished to each organizer with a view of exhibiting the same in his official calls upon labor organizations.

"Resolved, That central bodies throughout the country be requested to consider the practicability of holding label fairs in their respective cities to the end that the labels of the various trades may receive special impetus and advertisement and the demand for label-bearing products be enhanced."

It is earnestly hoped that every central labor union, every organizer, and business agent of every trade union, will take immediate steps to comply with and carry out the recommendations as above indicated.

WILL HEED HIS ADVICE.

A great deal is being said just now by the partisan Republican press relative to President Gompers' statements in advocacy of the Denver platform, and he is being referred to as a "dictator." Men who have the principles of trades unionism at heart, are not affected by this silly twaddle; they realize that the "Grand Old Man" has taken the only course which it was proper for him to pursue, after the snub he received in Chicago and the great majority of the members of organized labor intend to follow his advice and give a stinging rebuke to the party whose platform meets with the hearty approbation of men of the Van Cleve—Post and Parry stamp who if they had it in their power would reduce the American workman to the standard of the Chink or Hindu.—*Labor Herald, Kansas City.*

The Unions Must Go!

As intimated herein a few weeks ago, the Pennsylvania Railroad company has apparently decided to make way with the unions on its system. A circular reciting this determination is alleged to have been sent out to the various superintendents ordering "that superintendents will, through their organization, inform themselves concerning such employees in the various classes as may be members of the unions and remove at the earliest possible moment the leaders in our employ and that they will follow this up with the removal of all other employees, members of the unions, that have not severed their connection with such unions."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Courts were established to enforce laws, but not to make laws; and judges are expected to protect citizens in the enjoyment of all rights which the laws confers upon them and not, by injunctive process, deprive them of their rights and then send them to jail for insisting upon exercising lawful rights.—*The Potters' Herald, East Liverpool, Ohio.*

A recent census of the unemployed in Providence, R. I., showed a total of 8,000 idle persons in the city.

THE TRADES UNION.**A Factor in Industry That Must Be Recognized.**

Trades unionism is rapidly becoming a matter of business, and that employer who fails to give the same careful attention to the question of his relation to his labor or his employees which he gives the other factors which enter into the conduct of his business makes a mistake which sooner or later he will be obliged to correct. In this, as in other things, it is much better to start right than to make mistakes in starting, which necessitate returning to correct them. Experience shows that the more full the recognition given to the trades union the more businesslike and responsible it becomes.

In order to be entitled to such recognition the labor organization or union must give the same recognition to the rights of the employer and of others which it demands for itself and for its members. The worker has the right to quit or to strike in conjunction with his fellows when by so doing he does not violate a contract made by or for him. He has neither right nor license to destroy or to damage the property of the employer; neither has he any right or license to intimidate or to use violence against the man who chooses to exercise his right to work nor to interfere with those who do not feel that the union offers the best method for adjusting grievances.—*Judge George Gray.*

Telling Character By Eyes.

If eyes are placed too close together the owner is jealous and critical.

If eyes are far apart the owner has a fine memory and broad intelligence.

Deep-set eyes show melancholy and moodiness.

Protruding eyes show self-indulgence.

Wide-open, round eyes mark a mind that is not developed, is credulous and serious about small gossip. The owners have no self-control.

If the eye is very oval, almost almond shape, with the outward droop shaped to a point, look out for a crafty and subtle nature.

Gray eyes are those of intellect and a

well-balanced character. They show unselfishness and a strict sense of justice. When they are put below a broad, high forehead they denote great talent.

Brown eyes, with a touch of hazel, show courage, intelligence and affection.

When the hazel eye has an arched eyebrow it shows a fickle temper.

Velvety brown eyes show intense feeling, and are not often to be trusted.

A glittering black eye expresses meager intelligence and often physical courage.

Very light blue eyes are said to always show deceit and cruelty.

Violet blue eyes are loving.

The Word "Strike."

The first use of the word "strike" in its present accepted sense occurred in the great London Chronicle in 1763. In September of that year are numerous references to a great suspension of labor in the northern coal fields, and colliers are stated to have "struck out" for higher wages.

About \$4,000,000 per day is earned by the trades unionists of this country. What would be the result if half of this amount were spent each day in the purchase of union made goods?

If the greater part of this union wage is spent for non-union goods, do not the unionists support the so-called open shop and the enemy of trades unionism, the Manufacturers' Association?

How can the labor movement as a business institution hope to succeed with the greater part of its capital directed against its progress?

Organize the yet unorganized, unite and federate the organized, and make fraternity, solidarity and emancipation the watchword of our time.

Results come from effort; and effort is application. The more of it, the greater the results.

Getting Results.

If a man earns \$3.00 a day in a union shop and spends it for non-union goods, if he loses his union and has his wages reduced, he gets the results he worked for.

INSULT TO INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Gompers made a bargain with the Democratic leaders to deliver the "labor" vote of the country in consideration of the insertion of one particular plank which he desired.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

The foregoing is the opening sentence of an editorial in the leading Republican newspaper on the Pacific Coast. To quote further from the Chronicle is unnecessary for our purpose, which is to demonstrate the weakness of the methods being used to discredit the anti-injunction plank in the Democratic national platform. We dislike to use "short and ugly" words, but we are nevertheless constrained to denounce the Chronicle's statement as a deliberate and bare-faced lie.

While it is true that no one man can "deliver the labor vote," it is also true that the laborers can deliver their own votes to the party that gives the best returns.—*Coast Seaman's Journal*.

MUST BE SETTLED RIGHT.

No movement can maintain its place in social and industrial life unless it is based upon a moral principle. In this day and generation might does not long continue to make right, either on the side of the boss or the workman. It may seem like good policy to force an issue because one has the whip-hand, but no question is ever settled until it is settled right. More and more men are insisting that social questions must be dealt with in absolute fairness. There can be no other way. In view of this, it is an easy matter to prophesy who is going to win out in the end.—*Railroad Telegrapher*.

Labor Stronger Than Ever.

No doubt there was a time when the short-sighted, bigoted employers thought unionism could and would be crushed by injunctions, damage suits, denunciation and similar weapons.

They ought to know better now.

What have they accomplished? Labor is stronger than ever.

The unions have not dissolved; the policy of labor has not changed.

Mistakes have been made, and they will be avoided.

But all the essential features of the unionist movement have remained unimpaired.

These assaults have failed; they have been repulsed.

Would it not be wiser and more profitable for employers to abandon futile methods and try the policy of fair play, honest dealing and friendly relations with their organized employes and the latter's duly elected representatives?

Sooner or later this course will have to be adopted by them, and our effort is to bring it into full and general operation at the earliest possible time, and thus avoid many unnecessary controversies and contests.—*Samuel Gompers*.

What Is Opium?

You hear a great deal about the habit the Chinese have of smoking opium, but do not know exactly what opium is? It is nothing but the dried juice of the white poppy, a flower that grows wild in many parts of Asia and is also cultivated there. A few days after the flowers have fallen off the plants men go through the fields, in the afternoon, and make little cuts in the poppy head. Out of these cuts a milky juice oozes, which dries into a brown, sticky paste. Every morning the men go through the fields again and scrape off this paste, which they put into jars. Later on it is made into half-pound balls and then packed for shipment. In China it is most used for smoking, either with tobacco or pure. In this country and in Europe it is used chiefly for making laudanum and paregoric. Laudanum is nothing but opium dissolved in alcohol, honey and some other things. Of course, you know that opium quiets the nerves and allays pain, and therefore it is a valuable drug, but it is also a very dangerous one, and should never be touched except as ordered or used by a physician.—*Chicago News*.

A merchant may refuse to sell a spool of thread at his option, but in the opinion of some courts a man may not lawfully refuse to sell his labor.

JUST PARAGRAPHS.

Are you purchasing goods bearing union labels? If not, why not?

The purchasing power of the wage earners when properly organized will be irresistible.

Now is the time that tries men's souls. Men of labor, men of broad American ideals, unite and stand together.

The trades unions, the American Federation of Labor, have broadened the minds and made brotherhood more than a meaningless term.

A union of hospital superintendents has been organized in Chicago. It is said it may be extended to take in medical and surgical workers.

The cost of living has advanced during the last ten years 40 per cent, while wages have increased not more than 15 or 20 per cent at the outside.

The interests not only of labor, but the freedom of all our people now and for the future, demand that every man shall do his duty and do it now.

Organize the workers, unite and federate the organizations, that solidarity, fraternity and humanity may be labor's watchword—the guiding star of hope.

The American Federation of Musicians is reported to be in unusually fine condition. Its membership is now approximately 40,000, and new unions are being formed everywhere.

Out of 7,248 cases settled by voluntary conciliation and arbitration boards in Great Britain during the past ten years only forty-two, or 1 per cent, of them were preceded by stoppage of work by strikes.

Applications for the organization of divisions in South America and in the canal zone have been received by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The applications from South America come chiefly from Brazil.

A central labor union has been formed at Battle Creek, Mich., hitherto known as a non-union center. The central body is composed of fourteen subordinate unions, with a combined membership of 1,200.

"You have a model husband," said a lady who was congratulating the bride. The next day the bride betooked her to look up the word "model" in the dictionary, and this is what she found: Model: A small imitation of the real thing.—*Exchange*.

Charles Taft, brother of W. H. Taft, is the street-car magnate of Cincinnati. He said Mr. Taft will not allow the street car men to organize. The detestation of labor unions is a family trait of the Tafts.—*Fort Smith Union Sentinel*.

"Freddy, you shouldn't laugh out loud in the schoolroom," exclaimed the teacher.

"I didn't mean to do it," apologized Freddy. "I was smiling, when all of a sudden the smile busted."—*Harper's Weekly*.

Boot and Shoe Workers' union international officers report that the union's moving picture show, advertising the union stamp and showing the progress of shoemaking, is being well received in the sections of the country it is now touring.

How would you like to forfeit your little home and go to jail for the heinous offense of refusing to work under intolerable conditions? Unless reversed, the supreme court decision in the Danbury hatters' case will lead to just that. Think a bit.—*Western Laborer*.

"Thou shalt not steal thy neighbor's job," proclaimed Mr. Gompers, and 3,000 men arose to their feet and cheered at Fort Worth. This adaption of the eighth commandment is well worth considering by those who are opposed to labor organizations and strikes. If it were permitted that one hungry man could underbid his ill-paid fellow craftsman and take away his job, it would lead very soon to the secret and cunning auction of all work to the lowest bidder, and hungry men pitted against hungry men in the shameful competition would at once reduce all labor, skilled or unskilled, to the condition of Russian serfs.—*Houston Labor Journal*.

UNIONISM'S CRITICS.

They Profess Friendship, But Wield the Hammer.

ALMOST every man one meets nowadays has something to say about the union, and almost invariably he prefaces his remarks this way: "Now, I'm a firm believer in labor organization, but"—

Many who read this can fill out what generally follows this eternal reservation "but." "But" we will enumerate some of them and ask our readers if they do not sound familiar.

"The leaders are crooked." "The unions force the employers to pay as much to a poor mechanic as to a good one." "They go too far." "The leaders are too radical." "The workers won't stick together," etc.

And so goes the song of the critic, and he is in all walks of life, the mechanician, the farmer, the professor, the clergyman, the banker, the author and almost everybody believes in the union, "but."

The man with his union card believes in the union and belongs to it, may attend its meetings and be active in his local, "but"—his epicurean taste has been developed to an appreciation of a certain brand of non-union tobacco which he buys regularly.

The advocates of trades unionism from college and church indorse heartily the ethics of organized labor, "but" they get better "fits" from a non-union tailor.

The woman who is in accord with the unions' effort to abolish child labor, raise wages and wipe out the sweat-shops speaks a good word for it on every opportunity and may be a member, "but" union shoes hurt her feet.

The man with the high brow who discusses labor matters fluently speaks his piece constantly in favor of organization of the workers, "but" he works in a factory where he does not have to belong to the union, so has not thought of joining yet.

We could go on indefinitely pointing out the various forms of trades union hypocrisy, and it is to be regretted that the number of those who fail to practice what they preach greatly exceeds those who do.

The most damning witness against you on the witness stand in court is the one who professes to be your friend, who has known you many years and who says you are a good fellow, "but."

Those cities who profess to support the union cause, but find fault because at some point it does not quite measure up to their standard of perfection, are reminded that none of us, and not even they themselves, are perfect.

The labor movement is as good as or better than the average goodness of the average worker, and the average goodness of the average worker is as high as or higher than the grand average of all walks of life.

Surely no one will deny that the moral life of the working class is of a higher standard than that of the idle rich.

The wage earner often sees his dear ones in want of common necessities, and he struggles on, hoping against hope, depending upon his union for his standard of living for himself and his family.

The union movement represents the life struggle of the toiling men and women who lead honest lives and who are rearing the vast majority of the citizens of the coming generation, who are likely to make the laws governing the lives and property of the sons and daughters of the wealthy classes of the present day.

If a person believes in the union movement, let that belief be manifested by some act instead of mere words.

An advocate of trades unionism who is sincere will help in the actual construction of it, and the best channel open to him to practically do so every day is through the purchase of union made goods.

A man who is a member of a total abstinence society and drinks intoxicants is no greater hypocrite than a member of a union who buys non-union goods.

The critic outside the union who dwells upon what seems to him an objectionable detail and elaborates upon it, almost always in error as to the facts of the point in question, is a hypocrite

when he proclaims he believes in trades unionism because it is his continual endeavor to find a flaw by which to denounce the whole fabric of organized labor.

The hammer is no less effective because it is wielded by hands that profess to be friendly.

The universal interest taken in trades union affairs is not strange. The union is endeavoring to deal with the greatest subject of the ages. The magnitude of the undertaking of organized labor is unparalleled, and it has made more headway toward the accomplishment of its object, has added more to the happiness, independence and well being of mankind, than have all the other institutions of the world put together.

Every man and woman should be interested in the union. It stands and works for a better living for the whole people and should receive the first attention of everybody.

Organized labor's greatest need is the whole-hearted support of the people toward its accumulation of power. It has "right" on its side, but cannot execute to make the much needed reforms without "might."

No man who proclaims himself to be in accord with the objects of the labor movement, be he advocate in the field of literature, in the pulpit, in the college or a leader in the movement itself, is great enough to be exempted from the detail duties making for the practical upbuilding of the union.

Words, purveyors of thought, in all their myriad changes have been uttered upon this subject until it seems that all we hear today is but the echo of those of the distant past.

Action, plain everyday action, in extending the power of the union is worth more than all the words in the dictionary.

Purchase only the product of union labor!

If you pose as a trades unionist and patronize the sweatshops, if you deplore child labor and buy the product of the labor of children, if you know that convict competition with free labor lowers wages and you nourish that sys-

tem with your purchases, if you say you believe in the union and employ non-unionists, if you are a union man or woman and spend your union wages in support of non-unionism by buying goods without the union label—if doing any of these things you are a member of the union, you are a traitor to it, and if doing any of these things you are not a member, but claim to believe in unions, "but"—you are aiding and abetting its enemies, you are talking for our cause and working against it. You may mean well, but you are doing more damage to the interests of the toilers than you can ever repair.

If you are really sincere in wishing success to the efforts of the unions, do something yourself—at least buy union label goods, and stop wielding the friendly hammer.—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

THE FIRST "SCAB."

Undoubtedly the devil was the first "scab." There is no disputing the fact that heaven has always been run according to union principles and as a closed shop. Satan rebelled against these conditions and started to agitate for an open institution, whereupon he was expelled from membership in the angels' union and fired to perdition. Ever since then harmony has reigned in Paradise, and the closed shop prevails. No "scab" is tolerated in the kingdom of heaven, and there is no room for Professor Eliot's hero strikebreakers there. Our advice to the man who is so low as to act the "scab" is to go to his father.—*Elevator Constructor*.

When Not to Smoke.

It is quite certain that much may be done to diminish the risk of tobacco amblyopia by paying attention to certain points of personal hygiene. For instance, a rule should be made never to smoke upon an empty stomach, but as far as possible only after meals. It is absolutely bad to smoke before dinner and equally bad to smoke late at night to keep awake at one's work. It should also be forbidden to chew the cigar between the teeth, as many smokers are wont to do.—*Hospital*.

LABOR'S BUSINESS.**The Worker's Right to a Share of the Fruits
of His Toil.**

THE Rev. Charles Stelzle, who is superintendent of the labor department of the Presbyterian church, is doing a great deal toward directing the attention of the clergy and the laymen of the church as well to a side of the labor question with which they have not hitherto been familiar. Mr. Stelzle was formerly a machinist by trade and knows by actual experience what is the lot of the workingman. But he goes deeper than his own experience in his studies and presentations of views on the labor question. In an article Mr. Stelzle says:

"The courts of law have decided that a man's market value is just about \$4,905 more than a sheep—unless the sheep has a fancy pedigree. He is worth, this human machine, \$5,000. We'll accept the figures, even though they may make us feel small and of little value.

"But here comes a man who wants a thousand of us, worth \$5,000,000. He wants us to become part of his great system of production. He needs us because without our trained movements his system will be worth just so much iron for the scrap pile. He had nothing to do with our development. A thousand factors have entered into our makeup for which he was not in any way responsible. We therefore advance him \$5,000,000 in the persons of ourselves, at a stated rate of interest, to be paid us in wages. Economically speaking, some of us are really worth more than a \$5,000 machine, but some of us may be worth less. Let us take it for granted, for the present, that we are receiving just what we are worth.

"But the thousand of us pay back in taxes of various kinds the money which helps establish the community in which his factory is located, and we help maintain the peace and prosperity of the town, supporting legislators and municipal officers who make the town a safe place in which to transact business. In the making of the laws we, as citizens, had a thousand times as much to do as the factory owner. We helped to make

the charter under which he runs his business. He cannot say, therefore, that 'this is my business, and I shall run it as I please.' 'It is our business, and we shall run it to our mutual interest,' must be the true sentiment which shall impel us to do our best to make it the finest business that we know how to make it.

"Both of us must seek each other's welfare. Everything that hinders the progress of 'our business' must be eliminated. There must be an absolutely square deal on both sides. We have together, let us say, a \$10,000,000 investment at stake. We should earnestly seek to avoid the usual hindrances to success—namely, strikes, lockouts, fire, flood and pestilence. Mostly should we guard against the human frailties which imperil every enterprise and which stand in the way of all progress.

"If either of us insists that this is 'my business' exclusively, acting as individuals and seeking only our individual interests, then we at once place ourselves outside the realm of mutual helpfulness and we become veritable anarchists, deserving the penalty which attaches to that position—to go it alone, without the privileges which come from the social forces that must make this world a comfortable, happy abiding place and which we have all had a hand in producing."

TO BE PITIED; NOT CENSURED.

The fellow who says that unions do not do any good and who bases his assertion on the old unsophisticated chestnut that every time we raise wages the capitalists raise the cost of living, is to be pitied more than censured. He evidently does not stop to think or does not realize that the fellow who is not organized and has not had his wages increased has to buy in the same market and pay the same prices that he does who is organized. It goes without saying among those capable of thinking that the union man is better paid, better conditioned and consequently can and does live better than the chap who is unorganized.—*Exchange.*

FROM JOHN MITCHELL.

SPRING VALLEY, ILL., Sept. 15, 1908.
To the Buffalo Republic,

Buffalo, N. Y.:

Answering your telegram of today, I have this to say:

I sincerely believe that all honest interests in this country, including those of the workingmen, would be greatly benefited by the election of Bryan. Legitimate business and honest wealth would have nothing to fear in such an event.

The platform on which Mr. Bryan stands, fully recognizes the rights of organized labor and gives specific assurances of legislation that will protect the rights and liberty of organized labor. The platform on which Mr. Taft stands, gives no such recognition and no such assurances. The issue, therefore, is clearly drawn and that is the reason Mr. Gompers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor advised trades unionists to vote for Bryan.

The predatory rich who are so zealous in their advocacy of Mr. Taft, clearly indicate where the rest of the people should stand in the fight.

JOHN MITCHELL,
 Second Vice President, A. F. of L.

Value of Perspiration.

He that getteth a good sweat getteth a good thing from the Lord. Dainty persons prefer the word "perspiration." All right. Sweat by any other name would be quite as healthful. Sweat all you can. Let all the little fountains of the skin gush forth. Few people understand the necessity of sweat. It has been calculated that there are 300,000,000 pores in the glands of the skin which covers the body of a middle-sized man! Through these more than one-half of what we eat and drink passes off by insensible perspiration.

Sweating is a most wonderful part of the animal economy, and is absolutely necessary to our health, and even to our very existence. If we consume eight pounds of food in a day, five pounds of it are insensibly discharged by perspiration. During a night of seven hours' sleep we perspire about two and one-half

pounds. At an average we may estimate the discharge from the surface of the body, by sensible and insensible perspiration, at from one-half an ounce to four ounces an hour.

Our sweat glands are situated in greatest numbers in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, and with a magnifying glass the pores may be seen in rows like atomic volcanoes occupying the summit of each ridge in the skin. Perspiration is most abundant in these regions. Different animals perspire in different regions; rabbits and rats do not sweat at all, oxen very little, pigs mostly on the snout, dogs and cats chiefly on the pads of the feet.—*New York Press.*

Photographing the Stomach.

An improved apparatus has been made by Dr. Fritz Lang of Munich, by which the inside of the stomach can be clearly photographed. The camera is actually swallowed by the patient, and no sooner does it reach his stomach than the walls thereof are illuminated by a small electric lamp attached to the apparatus. At the bottom of the camera is wound a photographic film twenty inches long and a quarter of an inch wide. All the surgeon has to do is to pull the cord and then run the film past the lens. The electric light is then turned on, and after the sensitive film has been impressed with the image the current is turned off and another section of the film is brought into play until the requisite number of pictures have been obtained. When this is done the entire apparatus is withdrawn from the stomach.—*Exchange.*

At the present time the constitution of the paving cutters provides for the nine hour day, but also contains a clause to the effect that after May 1, 1909, the hours of labor shall not exceed eight.—*Exchange.*

Prohibits Foreign Labor.

In Harrisburg, Pa., a city ordinance has been passed which prohibits the employment of foreign labor on any municipal work undertaken in the future.—*Exchange.*

HOW TO MAKE THE UNION WEAK.

An exchange publishes the following as to the manner in which a labor union can be rendered weak and helpless.

"Send your dues in by a brother.

"Speak evil of your union whenever there is an opportunity.

"Threaten to leave your union or disobey its laws if it doesn't do just as you would have it.

"Never attend meeting except when there is no other place to go or to save a fine.

"Be sure to tell everybody you meet that you oppose the action of your union.

"When you have a personal spite to a brother save up your wrath till meeting night, then tell him what you think of him.

"Always hint or insinuate that those who do the work for the union are seeking an office or some glory. At the same time be very careful that you do not do any work lest you are accused the same way.

"Be sure never to say anything good for labor agitators who work for the union when you are at the theater, the saloon or in bed.

"Never be guilty of going to labor mass meetings if you can find any excuse for not being present.

"Then after doing all these things boast of being a model union man.

"Then let this model union man write his epitaph in the family album thus: 'I have reaped where I have not sown. I have enjoyed benefits which I had no part in making. I have hung onto the coat-tail of the union and done all I could to retard its progress. I have smitten the hand that brought me blessing. I am an ungrateful coward.'

Shorthand By Machine.

Shorthand by machinery is a London idea, and is done by the stenopter, a device that can be worked on the operator's knee, and has just six keys. By changes and combinations of these six keys a complete alphabet is built up of dot and dash, similar in kind to that of the Morse code. The learner simply has to commit this alphabet to memory, and the machine will do the rest. With less diligence than is often devoted to the

acquisition of a mere parlor game, any ordinary person should be able to write stenotype at a serviceable speed. The new shorthand is based on syllables, many of which can be formed by one touch of the hand on the keyboard. As if playing the piano, the operator simply strikes a chord, and imprints a character decipherable to the trained eye at a glance. Unessential vowels and consonants can be dropped out, for the grouping of the symbols indicates how they are to be read. In this way the "note" is formed, is legible not only to the operator, but also to any one who has mastered the alphabet. In the old shorthand some cannot read their own notes rarely; few indeed, can read the notes of others. The notes are always accurate and legible to all stenotypists at any distance of time. They also are available for any language.—*Chicago Tribune*.

IT WON'T WORK.

Judging from the silence maintained by the republican press, it is all right for VanCleave to try to stampede the business man to Taft. We doubt very much if VanCleave can make the business man, who depends on the union man's wages for his support, see in the union man such a horned beast as VanCleave, Post, etc., are trying to make him appear.—*Springfield (Mo.) Tradesman*.

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Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Natural Leaf
Capital—Burley

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Willie Harris

World Beater

Farmer's Delight

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Old Established Brands

 **INDEX**

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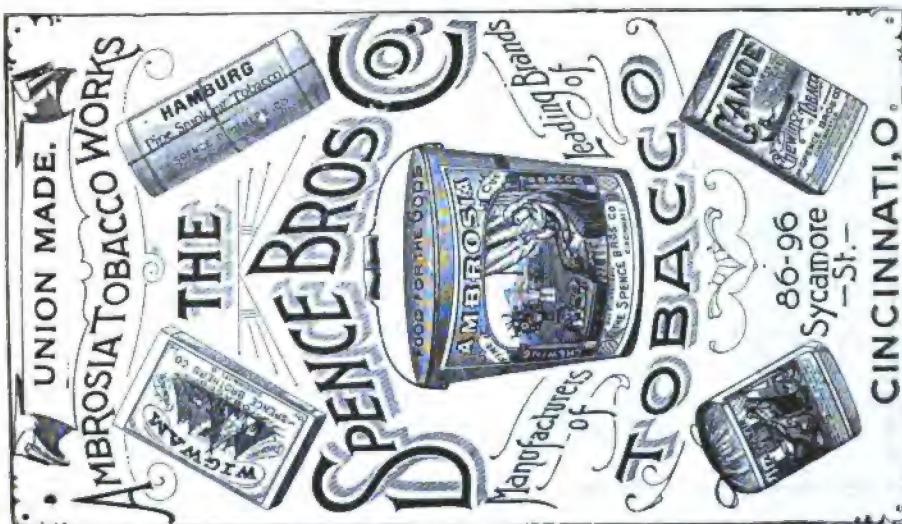
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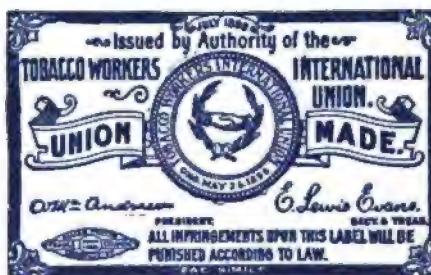
The

Tobacco Worker.

Vol. 12

November, 1908.

No. 11



Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' Internat'l Union



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American National Bank Building

Louisville, Ky.

—SMOKE—
“WHITE ROLLS”
CIGARETTES
THEY ARE
UNION MADE
ENOUGH SAID

WARE-KRAMER
TOBACCO CO.

NORFOLK, VA.

CAMDEN, N.J.

The Tobacco Worker.

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

On the recommendation of the International Executive Board, of July, 1908, I was instructed to attend the State Fair of Georgia, held in Atlanta, October 8th until the 24th. On my arriving in Atlanta, October 7th, I met with Mr. Jerome Jones, an organizer of the A. F. of L., who had charge of the Label Exhibit at the Fair, and discussed with him the advisability of making an exhibit of the Tobacco Workers' International Union's label. Having on hand only some small and large cards and calendars, I was at a loss to understand how to make an appropriate display. On thinking the matter over, I wrote to the United States Tobacco Co., of Richmond, Va., The Larus Bros. and Dill Tobacco Co., of Richmond; also the Ware-Kramer Tobacco Co., of Norfolk, Va., the Peoples Tobacco Co., of New Orleans, La., and the Robt. Harris Bros., of Reidsville, N. C., all of whom responded liberally with the exception of the Larus Bros. who had written me that time was too short to make an exhibit, and Dill Tobacco Co., who deemed it not worth while to answer my correspondence. Mr. Jones gave me wall space of 10 by 15 feet, and with the cartons of cigarettes and tobaccos, together with our advertising matter, made a very elaborate display; and I

might add that Mr. Wm. Turner, who has four or five different stores throughout the city selling independent union tobaccos and cigars, allowed me the privilege of a large glass show case filled with union tobacco and union labeled cigar boxes which made an attractive display of the Cigarmakers' International Union. Mr. Louis Scates, of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, came to the city representing that organization and the Walk-Over, Douglas, Beacon and Stewart stores to the extent of their contributing show cases filled with union shoes, representing products of that organization, together with show cards and mirrors. Mr. Jones and Mr. Scates and myself called on numerous merchants to make display of union made hats, but owing to the fact that none had show cases to spare they could not do so. Other organizations that made display in the city of Atlanta outside of the Tobacco Workers', Boot and Shoe Workers' and Garment Workers' were as follows: The Barbers, Typographical Union, Printing Pressmen, Journeymen Tailors, Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Glove Workers', Stove Mounters, Piano Workers, Leather Workers, Railway Telegraphers, Carpenters and Joiners, Boilermakers and Ship Builders, and the Atlanta Federation of Trades, also the Hatters by cards and literature. Mrs. Smith, of the Telegraphers' Union, who is a hard and earnest worker for the cause of trade union movement, had charge of the exhibits, promoting every label by explaining the advantages of the same to all the visitors at the Fair. The average attendance of the Fair was about ten thousand per day, and the interest shown by the visitors in viewing the trade unions' display was indeed a pleasure to every one concerned. I sincerely hope that at the next Fair the International Unions all over the country will lend their assistance by securing one of the

THE TOBACCO WORKER.

entire large buildings in which to make their exhibits. My candid opinion is that the farmers should be educated up to the principle of organized labor and union labeled products, thereby being a very valuable assistance to the Union Labor movement. Almost every visitor received blotters and cards and mirrors, and I feel positive that all that attended the Fair now know the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

On October 21st, that being Farmers' Union Day, addresses were made by several gentlemen of the Farmers' Union, principally the President, Brother Barrett, of the State of Georgia, who laid great stress on union labeled products, which was lively cheered by the audience. Everything that was possible was done to help us along with our work by Mr. Weldon, one of the directors of the State Fair, for which we were exceedingly thankful. I also desire to say in the concluding days of the Fair I distributed all the tobacco and cigarettes to the visitors, which was appreciated very much indeed. I would also like to say in this respect, that Mr. Jerome Jones, by his courteous treatment and hard earnest work, made the exhibit one of the successes of the Fair.

During the evenings I visited the following unions: The Leather Workers, Stonemasons, Bartenders, Bricklayers, white and colored, Horseshoers, Electrical Workers, Engineers, Barbers, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Nickel Workers, and the Federation of Trades, and instructed them of the withdrawal of the label from the F. R. Penn Tobacco Co., which company has a large demand in and around Atlanta for "Queen and Quality," a piece of granulated tobacco manufactured by them. All promised sincerely that in the future nothing but union labeled tobacco would be purchased by them. I also addressed the smoker and mass meeting of the Machinists, where about four hundred and fifty were in attendance, among the speakers being the Mayor-elect, Mr. Woodward, who held a card of the Typographical Union, of which he was very proud, also the City Attorney, Mas. Mason, and the Coroner, Mr. O'Donnell, who spoke generally on the objects and

the benefits obtained by organized labor. I also addressed the mass meeting of the Carpenters and Joiners', where about three hundred attended. The organizer of the Carpenters and Joiners for the southern district, Mr. Wilson, also addressed the meeting, and voiced my sentiments in regard to the Tobacco Workers' Union label. It appears to me that the unions of the city of Atlanta are as consistent and loyal to the members of the Trade Union movement as I ever met, and I would advise any factory using the union label on their products to send their salesmen to that city where good results would be obtained. I also addressed a meeting of the Pressmen's Union. This organization has been on a strike for the past ten months and in all that time have not lost one single member, which speaks well of the loyalty of their membership to their organization.

I would also like to say a few words in regard to Mr. Jerome Jones. The labor movement in that city should be and are proud of the representative of the A. F. of L., who not only says things but does them, and too much credit cannot be given to him for his consistent and earnest work for the labor movement in that vicinity. With him are Brother Barrett, of the Machinists, Brother Hobby, of the Typographical Union, and Brother Strauss, of the Journeymen Tailors, who are all hustlers. I would also like to add that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union ought to be congratulated on having such an energetic and efficient organizer and agitator as Brother Louis Scates, who is always hustling and working for union labeled goods. I desire to thank all those brothers for the valuable assistance they lent me while in that city.

From Atlanta I proceeded to Savannah, where I addressed a number of organizations in behalf of our label and labels of other organizations as well. My personal opinion is, it appears to me good work could be done in the Southern States for the union label products. I would suggest that International Unions who have labels, to devote more time to agitation in the South than heretofore, and especially among the farm-

ers. In the organization of the Farmers' Co-operative Educational Association, the word has been passed along the line among every local, "buy nothing but union labeled articles," and a little literature sent to them would be of very valuable assistance in educating them to the various labels of different organizations.

From Savannah I proceeded to Durham, N. C., in regard to organizing the proposed new independent factory to operate for the manufacture of smoking tobacco. The factory just now is being remodeled to meet the requirements of manufacturing, and will not be ready before the middle of November. I had an interview with Mr. Lee, the manager, and he informed me that Mr. Walker, the proprietor, was in New York, and would probably return about the 15th of November, and would then take up the matter of the organization of the factory under the banner of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, and would notify me by correspondence.

In conclusion, I have since learned that the Tobacco Workers International Union has received first premium for their display at the Georgia State Fair, and the ribbon has been sent to the International Office. Also in the issue of the Atlanta Constitution of October 25th, the photo of the exhibit has been published, showing the magnitude of the Federated Trades Unions' display.

Fraternally yours,
A. McANDREW, *International Pres't.*

AN ANECDOTE OF MOTHER JONES.

"Mother Jones" is full of interesting anecdotes, says the Erie Union Labor Journal, which if put into print would make capital reading for all people interested in the labor struggles of the times.

It will be remembered that Mother Jones was arrested in West Virginia by order of Judge Jackson, of the Federal Court, for violating the injunctions issued by him during the miners' strike, in which he attempted to restrain Mother Jones and her associates from feeding the striking miners.

The good little friend of the miners very naturally violated the iniquitous

order, and was very promptly notified of her arrest by the United States Marshal. The warrant was served while she was delivering an address. After reading the document she retorted in her characteristic manner: "Go and tell your judge that he is the worst scab I know of. He scabbed on his father."

During the trial one of the mine owners' attorneys asked the good woman if she had not said that Judge Jackson was a scab. Before Mother Jones could reply the aged jurist turned in his chair, and facing the prisoner asked with firmness what she meant by such a charge.

Mother Jones not be outdone, proved equal to the occasion.

"Well, you see, judge," she began, "it was the first thought that came to me when the warrant was served, and I had to let it out. It didn't occur to me in forty years. But away back in the sixties I read in one of the Philadelphia papers that President Lincoln had appointed a lawyer by name of Jackson on the Federal bench of West Virginia. I also remember the stir about the appointment, for the papers declared that the initials of yourself and your father were the same, and the commission failed to state whether the appointment was for Jackson, Sr., or Jackson, Jr. It was also stated that your father was out of the country temporarily, and you took the job. It was discovered later that the appointment was intended for your father. That is what I meant when I said, 'you had scabbed on your father.'"

This reply caused a general laugh in the court room in which the venerable judge participated most heartily.

When the trial was over and Mother Jones was acquitted, Judge Jackson sent for her, and in his typical Southern style greeted the kind old lady with, "Judge Jackson wishes to pay his compliments to Mother Jones, and at the same time desires to assure her that he did not scab on his father."

"I am glad of it," replied Mother Jones, "for it is pleasing to learn that I was not tried by a scab judge."

**TRADES UNIONS IN CONJUNCTION
WITH CLOSED SHOP.**

**Clarence S. Darrow Declares Constitutional
Right to Work Argument a Fallacy—
Individual Has Small Chance in
Life's Battle.**

In his Labor Day address in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Clarence S. Darrow spoke on "The Open Shop." He said in part:

"It is impossible for the union man and the non-union man to work amicably in one shop, because they differ on the fundamental proposition of whether there shall be a union or not. This question marks the line of cleavage in churches, in families and all society with which labor is allied. Men holding different views on this question cannot labor in the same factory and be friendly.

"I know of an instance which came out during the coal miners' strike. There was a religious meeting in a church attended by many union men. 'There is an unfair man in the house,' some one said, and every union man left the room.

"In every open shop the non-union man is favored by the employer, because the employer likes the non-union man. If there are reductions to be made in the force the union man is discharged. If wages are to be cut, the union man suffers, and the non-union man very likely is secretly paid the old rate. If there is an easy job to be given out, the non-union man gets it.

"So the union man supports his organization, which costs money, and he pays for the benefits which the non-union man derives in the improvement in conditions and the shorter hours secured by the union. The union man resents the idea that his fellow employee who contributes nothing should share in the advantages. So there is strife between these two.

"So I believe in the closed shop, because it is only by the closed shop that the workingman can maintain his rights and secure the protection of his life.

"One of the chief arguments used in support of the policy of an open shop is

that every man has an unalienable and constitutional right to work. I never found that in the constitution. If a man has a constitutional right to work, he ought to have a constitutional right to a job. I would give a few thousand dollars to any one who could show me how to enforce a constitutional right to a job. A man has only a right to work if he can get a job, and he has also a right not to work.

"Many capitalists declare they believe in labor unions, but their political economy leads them to pronounce as wrong everything the unions do. It is the theory of those who receive their political economy from 26 Broadway and Harvard College that labor unions are proper organizations, but every one of their methods is to be condemned.

"We have listened often to the old reasoning that a workingman is able to make as good a contract individually as a labor union can. I don't believe the individual switchman on a railroad who was earning \$65 a month would get much satisfaction if he protested against a cut in his wages.

"What chance has he to see the superintendent and insist that he cannot support his family on a smaller wage? But if he is a member of an association which includes thousands of men in every branch of railroading his grievance is sure to reach the ear of the president.

"Trades unions endeavor to secure a monopoly of labor, they say. Well, I suppose they do. If they could create a monopoly, they would starve the world.

"But it seems to me the trades union is not the only body that tries to establish a monopoly. Capital does it.

"Capitalists do not like unions because they interfere with business, they say. Yes, they do interfere with business. They compel capital to pay living wages. They enforce the demand for the protection of life in the factories. They keep women and children from working fifteen or sixteen hours in an unsanitary building. This is a pretty serious thing when a State has to pass a law to prevent a man sending his twelve-year-old girl into a factory. You don't have to

compel a tiger to protect her offspring. "Capital," says unions interfere with business. A brick factory does not make a business any more than a body of workingmen gathered outside the factory make a business. There is no business until the owner of the factory and the workmen meet, agree upon terms and the men enter that factory and go to work. The employer puts his money into that business and the workman his life. The one has as much right as the other to regulate that business.

"Men don't go into unions because they like them. They are expensive. It costs money to support a union. Men don't advocate a closed shop because they like it. But, my friends, it is because trades unions and the closed shop are the only means the workingman has to protect his life and his family.

"Let us assume that all they say in criticisms of trades unions is true. Suppose they are unjust, arrogant, often unwise; that they prevent some men from obtaining employment. I say, granting the truth of this, that with all their faults trades unions have done more for humanity than any other organization of men that ever existed. They have done more for decency, for honesty, for education, for the betterment of the race, for the developing of character in man than any other association of men.

"Their faults are human. The weaknesses of trades unions are the weaknesses of every association of men. They cannot be helped.

"Some day there will come the brotherhood of man. Some day industrial warfare as well as warfare between nations will be seen to be ridiculous and a waste of life and money. Some day men will work together in a grand co-operative scheme. But until that day the trades unions must stand as the only safeguard of the workingman, the only instrument by which he can maintain himself and his family."

At Lethbridge, Canada, with a population of 4,000 there are 1,000 members of trade unions.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother,

Bearing his load on the rough road of life?

Is it worth while that we jeer at each other,

In blackness of heart that we war to the knife?

God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;

God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel •

When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather,

Pierced to the heart. Words are keener than steel,

And mightier for woe than for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey

On over the isthmus, down into the tide,

We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
Forever and aye in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain—

Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,

And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain:

Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble

Such poor fellow down into the dust?

God pity us all; Time oft soon tumble
All of us together, live leaves in a gust,

Humbled, indeed, down into the dust.

—Joaquin Miller.

Martin Irons, the leader of the great Southwestern railroad strike of 1885, who died about two years ago in Arkansas, almost forgotten, is to have a monument erected to his memory. At any rate, the Missouri State Federation of Labor has appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to that end.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

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EIGHT HOUR LAW IS UPHELD BY THE COURT.

New York Court of Appeals Decision of Interest to Workers Everywhere.

Albany, Oct. 20.—The validity of that section of the labor law providing that no workman upon public work "shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in one calendar day," is upheld by the court of appeals in a decision recently handed down. The court in substance holds that a violation of this law is justifiable for the withholding of payments for such work from contractors.

The question came up in an action begun by the Williams Engineering and Contracting Company of New York to compel Comptroller Metz, of New York, to pay two installments aggregating about \$14,000 on a contract for the com-

pletion of sewers. Nearly \$700,000 is involved in this contract. The comptroller, contending that the contractor had violated the eight-hour law and did not pay the prevailing rate of wages, refused payment.

In an opinion, Judge Vann says in part:

"The legislature now has the power and had when the present labor law was enacted to fix and regulate the hours of labor on public work by limiting them to eight hours in one calendar day, and to provide that when that limit is exceeded no officer of state or municipal government shall be permitted to pay therefor from funds under his official control."

FARMERS' UNION.

There are annually thousands of young men leaving the farm to take up work in the towns and cities where there is already an ample number of laboring men to do the work required in these cities. It is not natural that a young man or young lady who is raised and educated on a farm should leave it and take up some other occupation. Therefore there must be some cause for their action.

The education in rural schools is equal to that of the cities, and the young men and women of the farm have as good a general education as that enjoyed by any other class of people. They are endowed with reasoning powers the same as all other persons, and they see that under present existing conditions there is little to be gained by remaining on the farm. It takes the combined energies of the farmer, his wife, sons and daughters by working early and late to make a reasonable living, and with this they are deprived of some of the social features which persons working in the towns and cities enjoy.

Knowing that under the present conditions they can expect nothing more, they then decide to leave the farm and take up some occupation in the cities where they can enjoy the social pleasures of their city cousins. In carrying out this resolution they begin to crowd the al-

ready overcrowded cities, demanding employment that they may live and at the same time creating a surplus of labor above that needed for carrying on of business. They do not create any more business in the cities, but over-supply the help needed to perform the labor of the factories, which are already established, and the natural consequence is that they by not being acquainted with the labor movement, offer to work for a lower price than that asked by labor organizations, which have made a study of conditions in the cities and know what it costs to live. Thus the union laborer finds the proposition of keeping his wages where they belong a much harder proposition than would be the case should these young men and women remain on the farms where they have been reared.

Not only does this situation embarrass the union laborer, but it as well works an injury to the farmer.

It takes from the farm the best help which a farmer can have, the young men and women who have been raised on the farm and know the work as a trade.

To counteract this we must find a remedy, and I believe that there is no other solution which will be of as great benefit to all union laborers as that brought about by the organization of farmers and their sons in the American Society of Equity.

The aims of the American Society of Equity are such that no one can have any objection who does a legitimate business. All that we as members of the American Society of Equity ask is a fair, equitable price for what we produce as compared with the amount of labor and capital invested. To prove that it is essential that we organize to bring about this end, I wish to state that today, for instance, in the Northwest, farms have increased in value three times in the last twenty or twenty-five years, the cost of farm labor is more than doubled, the cost of machinery and horses has increased, the cost of everything which a farmer consumes has increased, yet the crop produced per acre as compared to twenty or twenty-five years ago has decreased about one-half,

but the prices received are about the same as or less than those received twenty or twenty-five years ago.

When looking this problem square in the face one can readily see that something must be done or farming will become abject slavery; but, on the other hand, if after the farmers become thoroughly organized in the American Society of Equity or other farm organization and figure the cost of production of a crop on account of labor, machinery and cost of land, and set a price on this which will pay them a reasonable profit each year, you will find that the thousands of young men and women who are leaving the farm today will remain there.

They will enjoy the social features there the same as they will in the towns and cities. They will have their holidays, their picnics, and this influx of labor to the cities from the farms will be stopped, and the surplus of labor in the cities will be eliminated. When this surplus of labor in the towns and cities is eliminated, you will no doubt find that the question of securing a fair and just wage for your labor will be easily settled between the laborer and the employer.

I am sincere when I say that when any union laborer demands that the products of the farm which he consumes carry with them the union label of the American farmers he will be helping our organization and will be helping himself to the same extent. We hope in a short time to be so strongly organized that we can furnish to all union laborers the products from farms whose owners and tenants are entitled to the use of our union label.—O. D. Pauley, Secretary-Treasurer American Society of Equity, in *American Federationist*.

Cigarettes in Egypt.

Cigarette smoking is epidemic in Egypt. Of the 12,000,000 natives, one-half smoke an average of ten a day, making a total daily consumption of 60,000,000. Dr. Lipa Bey, of Cairo, found among twenty-five patients twenty-two who were suffering from the effects of nicotine poisoning.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISM.

SINCE returning from Great Britain the question has frequently been asked me, "What are the essential points of difference between the British and American labor movements? Which is the clearer in aim, the superior in method, the better in general development?"

My opportunities of observation have been altogether too limited to warrant an attempt at giving a dogmatic answer to these queries. Some degrees of variation are, however, apparent to even a superficial student of the situation, and of these there may be noted:

First—The greater uniformity of the British movement. Organizations, after all, must reflect the character and temperaments of the rank and file of their membership, and the peculiar qualities which distinguish the individual Briton are apparent in the labor movement of his country. The British trade union is homogeneous. Men speak the same tongue, inherit the like traditions, have been brought up in the same standards of living and of thought. There is no such diversity of background in a British labor convention as in our own Federation of Labor, where the philosophies of the Teuton, the Celt, the Latin and the Slav struggle for supremacy with those of the English-speaking race. Consequently the programs of the British movement are less erratic, in some respects have a greater continuity than those of our American unions.

Secondly—The longer experience of most of the British unions has served to remove from the stage of discussion many minor issues about which American trades unions by no means agree and about which they have no settled policy. In a national convention this serves to expedite business, curtails superfluous oratory and permits deliberation to concentrate upon methods of action rather than to be dissipated about abstractions.

Thirdly—The structure of the British government under which a simple act of Parliament can change conditions existing for centuries presents to the British

unions an entirely different field of work legislatively from that in which the American unionist must operate. Here we have rigid constitutional limitations, both federal and local; large powers reserved to each of the commonwealths, which must severally be influenced in order to accomplish the legislative reforms sought by organized labor. Although the British workman is emphatically a practical individual, yet he is looking to Parliament today for many things which the American unionist would not think of seeking to obtain legislatively, and if the same legislative machinery existed there as here it is to be doubted if the British workman would pursue the same policy as at present.

The British unionists long ago learned the value of large treasures and liberal benefits in the policy of their unions. The so-called "new unionism," relying upon the strike and the ballot, has not turned away the faith of the great bulk of the rank and file from that policy. But the Taff-Vale decision threatened to destroy the financial power of the union, in so far as it could be used along lines of economic resistance. It was the fear of this result, rather than the impulse of the radical and revolutionary forces, which has caused the late political upheaval. There were also contributory influences of a general political nature which swelled the tide of the independent political movement. Provided, as seems likely, that a satisfactory trades disputes bill is passed by Parliament when it reassembles, I venture to predict that British trades unionism will not follow the leadership of Keir Hardie in his effort to identify trades unionism with the Independent Labor party.

John Burns, as is well known, is in direct opposition to the policy of Hardie, MacDonald et al., and when all is said, John Burns stands as the great representative British labor leader, who has achieved results in the field of labor legislation, and, abused by the ultra extremists, he has the confidence of press and people in a most remarkable degree.

To sum up this phase of the question, it may be said that in Britain, as in

America, there are trades unionists who would rely chiefly upon legislative action for the improvement of labor conditions, but they are by no means in the majority; that the majority there as here would jealously guard against merging the economic machinery of the unions with that of any political party, and that while they believe that every trade unionist should use an independent ballot, they recognize the truth of this proposition as unassailable, that the independence of each trades unionist must be guaranteed to use his ballot as he sees fit if the economic effectiveness of the union is to be maintained.

In a general way, I should say that the American movement is more heterogeneous than the British, has a greater mobility, is doing more in the way of advancing wages and shortening hours, ranks at least as high, if not higher in the quality of its leadership, is less infected with "political superstition," and, considering the peculiar obstacles with which it is confronted, need not fear comparison upon any line of actual progressive effort.—Frank K. Foster, in *Boston Traveler*.

WORRYING ABOUT THE FUTURE.

A rich man in Cincinnati ordered his coffin in advance years ago. Paid \$500 for it. When he died last week he had grown too big to go in it. Lots of men and women order their coffins in advance. They worry and weaken their wills by worry over disasters that never come, difficulties they never meet and rivers of trouble they never have to cross. Many lives have been and are made miserable, hopeless and profitless because people refuse to move or marry or take a place or enter a business for fear of contingencies and risks that never came and duties and obligations that were mere shams. Every home is cluttered with things that are kept waiting for use on this chance or that, and then never used—coffins, all, that have been ordered in advance. These things are dusted and moved and kept from the moths, and packed and repacked, and in the end all is waste, worry and empty effort.—*Philadelphia Press*.

UNION LABOR WINS IN C. P. R. STRIKE.

Machinists, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers and Carmen Victorious in the Struggle.

Winnipeg, Oct. 21.—Organized labor once more chalks up a notable victory. This time it is against a railroad supposed to be invincible. All the tactics known to the heads of the railroad magnates and their attorneys were adopted, but the solid wall of 8,000 men out on strike remained steadfast to their principle. The Lamieux act was invoked to split their ranks, coercion was tried, starvation, vituperation and vilification, but, like Bianca, who stood upon the burning deck, the wall was still there. No nobler body of men stood before the guns of the enemy than did these brothers across the line. It was a question of principle as great as any for which the blood of nations has been spilled, and they stand out as heroes in the great cause for which trades unions stand—the right to labor and enjoy the fruits thereof.

Eight thousand men were affected by the strike, and but 1,400 drew benefits, 6,600 men going through the struggle. The 1,400 men had but \$9,000 to receive in the way of benefits—but \$6.15 per member for the entire period. Of the \$9,000 the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the district lodge of machinists on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific gave \$1,000.

In the Lamieux act there are some peculiar features. The government attempted to show there were two divisions of the road, one east and one west, but the men claimed it was one corporation and refused to have the matter considered in any other way. Had they not so insisted they would be divided, the one end played against the other, and thus weakened. The men stood solid. The committee refused to consider the question but as one road and victory was the reward for their wisdom.

Have you got the label of the Hatters' union in your hat?

TO AMEND STRIKE LAW.**Proposed Changes in New Zealand's Arbitration Act.**

COMPULSORY industrial arbitration in New Zealand has been passing through troublous times of late. Awards of the arbitration court have been disregarded. Fines imposed for such disregard have remained unpaid. In one or two notorious cases a strike maintained for months in defiance of the law has been finally settled by employers and employed without reference to the law. It is therefore small wonder that further legislation should be thought necessary.

Recently the minister of labor introduced an industrial conciliation and arbitration act amendment bill in the house of representatives. At first sight this bill appears designed rather to weaken than to strengthen the law, as it repeats the section in an earlier act enabling strikers to be imprisoned if they remained obdurate under milder punishment. The fact is, no doubt, that this penalty of imprisonment for refusing to work except on one's own terms is too severe to be effective. It is a weapon so dangerous in the resentment it causes that little is lost by abandoning it. In other respects the bill is certainly intended to make the lot of illegal strikers—and practically all striking is illegal in New Zealand—harder than it was before. It is designed in particular to remedy a curious flaw discovered by the law officers in the arbitration acts as they stand at present.

Clearly during a dispute the possibility of the men's getting financial support from other men or unions is a point of the first importance. During a recent mining strike, as is described in the article from our New Zealand correspondent, money poured in to support the men from unions in every part of the dominion. Since the strike itself was in defiance of an award of the arbitration court it might reasonably have been thought that those who sent this money were, as persons "aiding and abetting" an illegal strike, themselves doing an illegal act. The attorney gen-

eral of New Zealand appears, however, to have advised that a strike, as contemplated by the act, was an instantaneous deed. Those who merely supported the men after they had struck might do so with impunity.

The first object of the present bill is to rule out this reading of the law. A new definition is given of the term "strike." A penalty is imposed not only for the first act of stopping work, but also for every week that the strike continues thereafter. A specially high penalty is to be inflicted for aiding or abetting a strike when this is done by a union, employer or any person other than a worker. Another clause provides for suspending during not more than three years the registration of any union found guilty of aiding, inciting or instigating a strike by any of its members.

Whether these new provisions will be found effective remains to be seen. However that may be, their mere enactment is eloquent as to the difficulties of enforcing industrial peace upon those who are determined to have either their own terms or war. To have a land without strikes is an admirable ambition and one that any community may quite reasonably aim at by all means in its power. But the means in such a case are really very limited.

The government cannot really under anything like a democratic rule imprison thousands of individuals for refusing to work under conditions which they dislike. It cannot, except in the case of a strike affecting the public generally and so rousing public feeling, as a railway strike would have done, depend upon any sympathy in enforcing the law. Rather it is apt to find very effective sympathy on the other side and the way of the rebel against authority made easy.

The New Zealand experiences undoubtedly suggest that the only form in which state intervention in wage questions could ever be practicable in this country is in the fixing of minimum wages in really sweated trades, and these alone. Those who are above the level of absolute sweating must be left to fight for their own hands.—*London Post.*

STOP CROAKING! GET OUT AND DO SOMETHING!

OUR present non-union shop struggle demands at the hands of each member some of that loyalty and fidelity which characterized the earlier struggle of our brothers in upbuilding our international union. We refer to those days when to openly oppose and take an active part in the cause of labor meant many sacrifices, including, in the majority of cases, the loss of employment. In those days of uphill work every man was a worker and not a croaker. Today, in the midst of battle, we find many members who, while the union was in smooth-sailing waters, and plenty of work was to be obtained, proved themselves good union men. But what a different story now that their union has become involved in the non-union shop battle, or they cannot secure that steady employment that has been theirs for so many years. These fair-weather union men seemingly find nothing better to do than to continually croak and invite dissension in the union over trivial matters, and the more insidious ones are those who, by innuendo and side whisperings, malign not only their local officers, but also their international officers and their representatives who have been placed in charge of affairs. In one or two instances the conduct of certain members has gone to such lengths in seeking to breed and foster dissensions, that they have laid themselves liable to be judged as emissaries of the common enemy.

What we need today is some of the fighting spirit of the old guard of the earlier years. The trouble is that for some dozen years or more the members of our craft have had things coming their way too easy. They have never had to fight much or make any sacrifices in reaching the higher economic position which we enjoy today, and now when dullness in our industry again assails us, combined in many cities with a struggle against non-union shop conditions, the fair-weather member can scarcely find a good word or do a good deed for the union that has done so much for him. Those very same men have often proven

themselves to have been the most radical in seeking trouble, but now they are getting all they were looking for, and in some cases they are getting it good and hard, and they are the first to weaken and want to lie down. Well, it is simply history repeating itself. Show me the member who does not play to the galleries, who does not seek trouble, but who tries to avoid it by words and acts of wisdom, and I will show you a union man who would eat the sole leather off his shoes sooner than weaken or do one thing that would tend to cause trouble for his union in the midst of battle. He is a sticker.

In visiting certain unions recently we put this question to some of the officers: "In the general make-up of your membership, who are the members that give you the most trouble?" And we were invariably answered: "Those who were always at the meeting seeking trouble and wanting to forever 'soak the boss,' and who always took advantage of the employer at every opportunity while times were good, many of which acts we are now having to answer for. These are the very members who now see no good in belonging to the union and are continually trying to sow seeds of discord and dissension."

Our principles at this time demand every loyalty. Personal differences and petty fault-finding must instantly cease. All must pull together. Factions in the meetings seeking to pull the other fellow and his official acts to pieces while we are threatened by the enemy are the methods pursued by men who have proved themselves traitors to our cause. Honest differences we expect, but when the majority decides them, the ranks must remain closed, so that no opening will be found by those who would desire our collective means of protection.

Get together, boys, and pull together! He among us who seeks to weaken our forces should be looked upon with suspicion, and he should be placed where he can do no harm.—*Bricklayers' Journal*.

John Mitchell is writing a sociological novel dealing with industrial and political conditions as he has found them in the United States.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those with houses of glass,
Should seldom throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those that sin,
'Tis better we commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults—and who has
not,
The old as well as young,
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well;
To try my own defects to cure,
Before of others tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be,
Nor more than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word would do,
To those we little know;
Remember, curses sometimes, like
Our chickens, roost at home,
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.
—Bert Chambers, in *Electrical Worker*.

WHY WE OPPOSE INJUNCTIONS.

From the foundation of our government injunctions have been recognized for the protection of property. Section 917 of the United States Revised Statutes empowers the supreme court to prescribe rules for its application. Rule 55, promulgated in 1866, possesses that special injunctions shall be grantable only upon due notice to the other party.

Labor injunctions are capitalistic application of justice masking under a hypocritical love for courts.

The labor injunction was invented by

Alex Smith, attorney for the Ann Arbor railway in the strike of 1894. It was applied by Federal Judge Taft, who committed Frank Phelan to jail for six months, and since then nearly every court has granted these writs on demand.

Labor injunctions are not authorized or recognized by any legislature.

Labor injunctions deny workers a trial by jury—a right accorded the meanest criminal.

Labor injunctions outlaw acts committed at strike times but legal at all other times.

Labor injunctions empower the court to act as lawmaker, judge and executioner.

Labor injunctions class workers as property.

Labor injunctions make no distinction between property rights and personal rights.

Labor injunctions rest on the theory that when an action by workers injures property, fundamental personal rights can be enjoined.

WORKINGMEN'S RIGHTS.

Workingmen have the right to fix a price upon their labor and to refuse work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination, they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in the newspapers or circulars, in a peaceable way and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer, it is *dannum absque iniuria*, for they have only exercised their legal rights.

This is the enlightened opinion of the supreme court of Michigan, which was handed down some time ago in a case in which an injunction was sought by an employer to restrain his workingmen from using the boycott in their fight for conditions they considered right. We should hear little opposition to the injunction in labor disputes if the rights embodied in this decision were generally acknowledged by the judiciary.

—*Labor Review*.

THE BUSINESS AGENT.**One Who Must Know the Trade of His Craft and Be a Philosopher.**

WHAT a much-abused person he is, the hardest-worked and the poorest paid of men. The employer hates him and the fool working-man does not love him! He must know the trade of his craft and also be a philosopher. He must be a business man and also be a student of history and economics. He must be honest and yet be a diplomat. He must be a fighter and yet be a strategist. He must be an organizer and an orator.

No one who knows him need envy him, for of all positions, his is the most thankless. He strives hard that all men may receive union wages and union hours, and yet he himself works sixteen hours a day. Every member of his union is his boss, every act of his is subject to their scrutiny. Few to boost him, many to "knock" him.

To be a business agent one must be ready to make all sacrifices, to undergo all hardships and undertake the cause of humanity, to lead men to a better way of living. He is the last to vote for a strike, the first to enter its fight. The first to give up his best energies to its success, the last to surrender. If the strike is won he gets no credit. If the strike is lost, he is deposed, and yet some men are born to be business agents.

Every man that ever raised his voice against the oppression of his class was a business agent. Moses was a business agent, and so was Jesus. Thomas Paine was a business agent and so was John Brown. Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, and Lovejoy were the business agents for the negroes in the fight against "chattel slavery," and you soldiers on this jury were the union men who struck for its abolition.

The business agent of today may yet be the "hero" of tomorrow. Rare indeed is the man who was loved in his lifetime who raised his voice against existing things. The business agent raises his voice and makes protest against existing wage slavery and is hated even by the very men for whom

he fights. When wage slavery shall be abolished then he shall be placed side by side with the great abolitionists of old, then justice shall be done him. His name shall embellish the pages of history. Shafts of honor shall be raised to his memory and he shall be crowned in glory by every working man.—*Lawyer Reubens, of Milwaukee.*

A TIP TO THE TOILER.

Of all men the workingman should own his own home. There are hundreds of toilers in this city who have been for years paying landlords enough money to have bought them half a dozen homes, and yet they do not own even a single brick. It stands to reason that there must be a profit in renting a house—that is, for the man who owns it. Why not save this profit for yourself by being your own landlord? There are ample acres in the suburbs for the erection of hundreds more pretty homes, where the tired toiler when his work is done could rest and recuperate, and where by owning his little home his living expenses would be greatly reduced. Rents in the city increase every year, while in the country—just outside the city limits—the taxes are low, land is cheap, and peace and plenty abides for all. The ownership of your home is a matter you should give some thought to, Mr. Workingman. You can buy it almost as easily as you pay rent, and in the end it will be far cheaper.—*Baltimore Labor Leader.*

"My papa was a union man, and I am a union girl," said a little girl in a mining town in Illinois to a questioner as to why she talked in favor of the union. And then, in her quaint way, with tears in her eyes, she told how her father had been killed in the mines and how the union miners had provided for her mother and herself and was sending her to the village school. And such cases as these are scattered over the country, proving that the union men feel that they are their brother's keeper, as well as being providers for their families, when the father and husband is dead and gone.—*Labor Herald.*

THE GOOD UNION MAN.

WELL meaning men sometimes have a very wrong idea of what constitutes a good union man. A good union man is not the one who always boasts of his undying hatred to all employers and that he has sacrificed many good positions through this hatred.

He is not the jealous individual who rails against the union, threatening to pull away and smash it to pieces and have no more to do with it because So-and-so made a better suggestion in the meeting, which was adopted instead of his.

He is not the one who goes around abusing everybody and everything and saying by his every act that there is no good in anything or anybody but himself and his own doings.

He is not the selfish man who wants to keep others out of the union lest they might get his job. Good union men hold their jobs on their merits as workmen. He also willfully mistreats his employer, expecting to be reinstated by force of the union when discharged, imposes on the usefulness of the union and is not a good union man.

He is not one who acquaints his employer with all the private affairs of the union.

He is not one who tries to obtain another's job by false or unfair means.

He is not one who absents himself from meetings of his local and criticizes those who do attend for what they do.

He is not one who is always behind with his dues.

He is not one who promotes disorder at the meetings of the union and who persists in showing disrespect to the presiding officers and others who address the meeting.

The good union man is he who, while insisting on just wages and working conditions, also has respect for the rights of his employer and does not regard him necessarily in the light of an enemy.

He who is charitably disposed toward the faults of others and tries to live up to the true conception of a good union man.

He is not so selfish but that he can give due credit to the conscientious work and utterances of others.

He who recognizes that the union is for all workers who avail themselves of its benefits.

He who has the good sense to know that the success of the union depends upon getting others to join it.

He who does not divulge the business of the union to outsiders.

He who loves peace, preferring not to fight the employer, yet who is sensitive to unjust treatment and who is no coward.

He who is not afraid to go to his employer and in a straightforward manner point out injustice and insist upon having same righted.

He who opposes strikes and consents to them only when all other means of righting wrongs have utterly failed.

He who when he goes out on a strike stays out until the wrong is righted.

He whose card is always clear.

He who is not a knocker, but by force of logic opposes all foolish motions and insists upon the passage of all good ones.

He who is mentally broad enough to admit that there are others besides himself.—*Exchange*.

PRINTERS MUST BEWARE.

It has long been a standing joke that the fellow who looks under your hat band to discover whether or not the article is union made, and who "hollers" loudest about union labor, is the fellow who usually has a plug of Boot Jack or some other like brand of trust-made, in his jeans. Consequently it is amusing to learn that at the recent meeting of the International Typographical Union a resolution was adopted, "That local unions may punish by fine any member who purchases non-union cigars or other non-union products. That it is the sense of the convention that members of the International Typographical Union do not purchase tobacco that does not bear the tobacco workers' label or the label of the cigarmakers' union and the label of the allied printing trades council."—*Cigar and Tobacco Journal*.

"A MAN WITH AN AIM."

Give me a man with an aim,
Whatever that aim may be,
Whether it's wealth or whether it's fame,
It matters not to me.
Let him walk in the path of right,
And keep his aim in sight,
And work and pray in faith alway,
With his eyes on the glittering height.

Give me a man who says,
"I will do something well,
And make the fleeing days
A story of labor tell."
Though the aim he has be small,
It is better than none at all;
With something to do the whole year
through,
He will not stumble or fall.

But Satan weaves a snare
For the feet of those who stray,
With never a thought or a care
Where the path may lead away.
The man who hath no aim
Not only leaves no name
When this life's done, but ten to one
He leaves a record of shame.

Give me a man whose heart
Is filled with ambition's fire;
Who sets his mark in the start
And moves it higher and higher.
Better to die in the strife,
The hands with labor rife,
Than to glide with the stream in an
idle dream,
And live a purposeless life.

—New York Commercial.

Children in the Mines.

Washington.—In the coal mines of India, 6,098 children are working, according to a report made by the consul general of Calcutta. The working force also includes 49,116 women, he says. Official returns for 1907 show that while mining has developed considerably during the last two years it is still in its incipiency. There is a dearth of expert miners and much of the machinery used is of the crudest character. The coal yielded during the year was 10,526,468 tons, an increase of 15 per cent. over the previous year.

GREAT GERMAN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Krupp outputs may be divided under two heads, viz. (1) War materials; (2) products of general industry.

Under the head of war materials come guns, turrets, armored shields, disappearing carriages, hoisting and transporting machinery for ammunition and ordnance, ordnance wagons of all kinds, harnesses, observation appliances, ammunition, rifle barrels, and armor.

Under products for general industry Krupp produces railway material, including wheels, tires, axles, springs, boiler plates, frame plates, press car frames, structural parts of locomotives, rails, switches, frogs, portable railroad plants, together with requisite rolling stock, ship-building material, machinery parts, sheet steel and sheet iron, rolls, tool steel, steel for motor-car building, hard steel for stone breakers, dredges, etc., and steel bars of special qualities.

There is more gas used in lighting the Essen shops than is used by the entire city of Bremen. In the sixty-odd departments there are more than 6,500 machine tools in use. There are 155 steam hammers, twenty-one transmission hammers, seventy-four hydraulic presses, two presses measuring 7,000 tons each (bending), one of 5,000 and one of 2,000 tons, respectively, for forging purposes. There are over 300 stationary steam boilers, more than seventy locomotive steam boilers, about 540 steam engines, aggregating nearly 60,000 horsepower, and considerably more than 700 cranes. During the year 1906 the combined Krupp works consumed 1,285,310 tons of coal, of which quantity the Essen works used 813,155 tons. In addition, there was used coke and briquettes, which make, substituting for coke and briquettes their equivalents in coal, a total of 2,361,425 tons. The total yearly consumption of water nearly equals that of the city of Cologne, and the gas consumed exceeds the consumption in Munich, and also in Nuremberg.—*Ex.*

The Montana Federation of Labor will try to amend the employers' liability act of the State.

WORLD'S NEED OF STRONG MEN.**Should Be Better Than the Generations of the Past.**

Some of us are disposed to be satisfied if we can be pretty nearly as good as the men of the last generation. That will not do at all. The men of this generation have got to be a great deal better men—bigger, broader, sounder, keener, braver men—than their fathers were. If they are not they will be swamped with the business of the world in their hands. The entire ethical standard of financial life is being, and must be, lifted up. We cannot do the enormously increased business of the world today on the moral plane where we were living twenty-five years ago. If we attempt it we shall plunge ourselves in chaos. We have got to have higher principles of justice and equality and clearer notions of financial integrity, and stronger convictions of fidelity to trusts, and a deeper sense of the business responsibility of every man to the whole community.—*Washington Gladden.*

World's Newspapers.

There are 12,500 newspapers published in the United States; about 1,000 of them are published daily and 120 are managed, edited and published by negroes. In Asia there are 3,000 periodical publications, of which the greater part appear in British India and Japan; the latter country publishes 1,500 newspapers. Africa has only 200 newspapers, of which thirty are published in Egypt and the rest appear in the European colonies.

Ottawa, Canada.—The most recent child labor legislation in Canada is the act passed at the last session of the British Columbia legislature. Under this law no boy under fourteen or girl under fifteen may be employed in a factory except in the canning of fruit or fish. The exception in the fish and fruit industries applies only during the "runs" of the seasons. On the other hand, there is no limitation in hours in these industries.

FARM LABORERS ORGANIZE.

Something new is occurring that will cause the labor-haters to chatter like a flock of magpies. The farm laborers near Vincennes, Ind., have caught the organization fever. They announce that their craft will be formed into unions and demands will be made for an eight-hour day, \$1.50 per diem and keep, and if refusals to grant the concessions are met with, strikes will be inaugurated. The Parry-Post-Van Cleave aggregation of saviors are in a quandary. If the farmers go on strike, how can court injunctions be made effective and pickets kept moving by the policemen on the beat? It is a problem that will try the souls of the sweatshoppers.—*Montana News.*

Recognition of Organized Labor.

The renomination of John S. Whalen for secretary of state by the New York Democratic convention is taken as a recognition of organized labor. Mr. Whalen was born in Rochester in 1868, and graduated from a business college there, afterward going to Norwich, N. Y., where he was the proprietor of a cigar and tobacco business. Later he came to this city and conducted a similar business, but returned to Rochester in 1890. About this time he joined the Tobacco Workers' union and in the course of events became president of the Rochester Central Trades and Labor Council, which position he retained for three years. He is now president of the Tobacco Workers' local union and an organizer of the International Tobacco Workers' Union. His administration of the office of secretary of state, it is agreed, has been commendable in all respects.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Household Fire Extinguisher.

The nervous housewife who lives in constant dread of fire may with very little trouble make an extinguisher that will put out a blaze if used at once. All she needs to do is to put three pounds of salt in a gallon of water, and to this add one and a half pounds of sal ammoniac. This liquid should be bottled and when the fire is discovered it should be poured on it.

SIGNAL VICTORY FOR THE UNION LABEL.

Damages Awarded in Court for Using the Label Without Authority.

Newark, N. J., October 14.—The Allied Printing Trades Council of Newark was awarded \$2,000, the full amount provided by the statutes, in its suit against Francis A. Fiore, in the second district court for the misuse of the union label.

It was alleged that Fiore was employing non-union help and had used the union label without authority from the council.

THE HELPLESS NON-UNIONIST.

Labor expects nothing from non-unionists but low wages and servile conditions. Non-unionism is without purpose and is possible only from a too-often-to-be-disappointed hopefulness that the necessity forcing work upon the individual may be transitory. So, nothing is to be expected in the way of improving and protecting labor's condition from the non-unionist. He is helpless from the very nature of his non-unionism, no matter of how good intentions. I make this point to illustrate that the political conditions that so seriously menace the interests of labor, like other distressing influences that afflict labor's prosperity, are severely up to organized labor to seek a remedy and enforce it.
—*The International Bookbinder.*

CANADIAN LABOR UNIONS.

Some of the labor organizations of the Dominion are closely allied to those of the United States, and while national or provincial relationships do not enter into this matter, the by-laws and regulations and generally the local organization and purposes are on similar lines, *i. e.*, the elevation and betterment of labor conditions in the Dominion.

According to the figures of the Labor Department, the total number of labor organizations formed in Canada during 1907 was 232, and of organizations dissolved 58, being a net increase during the year of 174. Compared with

the three preceding years, the returns show a marked increase in the activity of the organization. In 1906 the number of organizations formed was 154, and of organizations dissolved, 85, a gain of only 69. In 1905 there was a loss of two, the unions formed numbering 103, and unions dissolved, 105. There was an increase of 44 in the number of unions during 1904. The year 1902 alone, since records have been kept by the Department, was more active than the season just passed in regard to the organization of workmen, the number of unions formed in that year being 275 and of unions dissolved 54, a net increase of 221. Of the organizations formed last year, 51 were formed by railway employes, 43 by metal workers, and 41 in the building trades. Ninety-four organizations were formed in Ontario, 51 in Quebec, 28 in Alberta, and 22 in British Columbia.—*Exchange.*

AIM OF UNIONISM.

The trades union is not an agency of antagonism, but of sympathy and charitableness. It does not aim to array man against man, but to unite them in the bonds of truest brotherhood.—*Duluth Labor World.*

WOMEN SHOULD UNITE.

Miss Ida Tarbell, speaking at a meeting in Chicago recently, upheld trades unions for women. She said: "It has given me great pleasure to see women combining together in order to fight their own battles better. One hundred years ago women had no opportunity for education and advancement, but the combination of the modern women for the purpose of demanding their rights has made it easier for you and me."

Paint the Lowest Step.

Paint the lowest cellar step white if the cellar is dark. This plan may save a fall and will do away with feeling for the last step when going downstairs.

Wood in Paper Making.

Just 3,962,660 cords of wood were used in the United States in the manufacture of paper pulp last year, twice as much as was used in 1899.

CAMELS HARBOR HATRED.**Will Wait Until An Opportunity Arrives
For Revenge.**

The Arab who has angered a camel will throw his clothes upon the ground, and the infuriated beast after stamping on them and tearing them asunder with its teeth goes on its way, and the driver is thereafter quite safe, as it seems to be an axiom with the camel that no man shall be put in peril of life twice for one offense.

The camel is stupid save when angry, and then seems to become almost preternatural in carrying out its vengeful designs. Palgrave relates the following story of a camel's revenge, which serves to illustrate this point. "A lad of fourteen had conducted a large camel laden with wood from one village to another at a half hour's distance. As the animal loitered or turned out of the way its conductor struck it repeatedly and harder than it seemed to have thought he had a right to do; but, not finding the occasion favorable for taking immediate quits, it 'bode its time.' That time was not long in coming.

"A few days later the same lad had to reconduct the beast, but unladen, to his own village. When they were about halfway on the road and at some distance from any habitation the camel suddenly stopped, looked deliberately round in every direction to assure itself that no one was in sight and, finding the road clear of passers-by, made a step forward, seized the unlucky boy's head in its monstrous mouth and, lifting him up in the air, flung him down again on the earth with the upper part of his skull completely torn off.

"Having thus satisfied its revenge, the brute quietly resumed its pace toward the village, as though nothing were the matter, till some men who had observed the whole, though unfortunately at too great a distance to be able to afford timely help, came up and killed it."—*London Telegraph.*

Iron Molders' Union of North America will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary next year.

**UNION LEADER TOBACCO IS NOT
UNION MADE.**

Deception is still one of the main characteristics of the tobacco trust, and strange to say many workingmen are subject to its delusion..

A brand of tobacco known as "Union Leader" is widely advertised, and its name might indicate that the tobacco was made in a union shop.

Union workingmen should not continue to permit themselves to be deceived, no tobacco is "union made" unless it bears the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' union. Union Leader does not bear the union label.—*Labor World.*

WHAT IS DUTY?

Oh, that much misused and ill-treated word, Duty! The soldier is taught it is his duty to kill his fellow man who never did him any harm. The scab is told duty is to undermine his fellow worker. The salesman who cheats and steals uses the word to justify himself, and the pulpit often uses the word to qualify with when they do not care to tell the plain truth. Oh! what is truth? What is duty? Love thy fellow man.—*Exchange.*

Diamonds Burn Like Coal.

The jeweler at closing time was putting his diamonds in a huge safe.

"But why do you bother to do that when two watchmen walk the shop all night long?"

"On account of fire," the jeweler replied. "Diamonds are nothing but coal—carbon—they burn beautifully. Their hardness makes us think them indestructible, but as a matter of fact a fire of diamonds would be the briskest, prettiest thing in the world."

"Put a handful of diamonds on a plate and set a light to them. They will burn with a hard, gem-like flame till nothing is left. There will be no smoke, no soot, and at the end the plate will be as clean as though just washed—not the slightest particle even of ash will remain."—*Los Angeles Times.*

BEATEN BEFORE HE BEGAN.**Solicitor Must Not Let Customer See He Is Not Confident.**

Not long ago a young man came into my office to solicit a subscription for a publication. I could see at a glance, before he had fairly introduced his subject, that he was covered all over with defeat. His very attitude, his manner, said to me: "I have come in here to get your subscription for — —, but I do not expect to get it. I know you are a very busy man, and I do not wish to take your time or to impose upon you." This young man did not come in with the assurance in his manner that bespeaks victory. I could see that he was really beaten before he began.

Nobody likes the Uriah Heep kind of solicitor who spends half his time apologizing for taking your valuable time.

The important thing for the solicitor is to put the prospective customer into such a position that it will not be too easy for him to turn him down.

He should have great confidence in himself and in the thing he has to sell. He must carry conviction in his manner. Hesitancy, doubt, indecision, are fatal. Courage is as important to a solicitor as to an animal trainer, who has to guard very carefully against the slightest signs of fear. To hesitate in the cage of an untamed lion or tiger is to be lost. Even if unable to get an order, a solicitor should win a man's respect and admiration. He should, by a masterly bearing, meet customers on a plane of equality.

A friend of mine, a shrewd business man, says a solicitor came to his office recently whose face was so radiant with interest in his purpose, and so bubbling over with enthusiasm, that he won confidence and admiration at the very outset. My friend gave the young man an order for what he did not want, because he liked him.

The ability to size a man up at a glance is a great art, and the solicitor must learn its secret. He may not see his prospective customer more than five minutes, and within that time he must bring all his ingenuity, all his tact, his

skill and his former experience to a focus. He cannot stop to do much thinking, and it does not matter how much ability he may have if he cannot concentrate it quickly and make it effective, he will not get the order.—Orison Swett Marden, in *Success Magazine*.

Secures Good Results.

The trades union has to deal with vast numbers of average men, among whom we find the stupid as well as the intelligent, the selfish as well as the altruistic, the sluggish as well as the alert, and its working policy may take all these things into account. When all this is said, we maintain that its influence for good, for developing the faculty of mutual self help, the graces of benevolence and fraternity, for arousing the desire and will for the better things of life, is scarcely equaled by any other human institution.—Frank K. Foster.

**Wear Union Stamp Shoes.**

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoemaker: 2 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION
No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING. BOSTON MASS.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

is known among smokers and characterized by them as the greatest pleasure giving Tobacco. Made by Union Labor, every bag bearing BLUE LABEL. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

The man who smokes

PRIDE OF REIDSVILLE

has a joy, a comfort, the man who does not, knows nothing about.

OUR CHEWING BRANDS:

Ripe Peach

Hatchet

Blue Ribbon, 16 oz. White Burley

Railroad Twist

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Natural Leaf

Capital—Burley

Robt. Harris & Bro.'s Best

Willie Harris

World Beater

Farmer's Delight

Each the Best Thing in its Class.

ROBT. HARRIS & BRO.

Reidsville, N. C.

Old Established Brands

INDEX

KISMET ON THE SQUARE G. T. W.
DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK
NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking **HARPOON** Long Cut Chew and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky

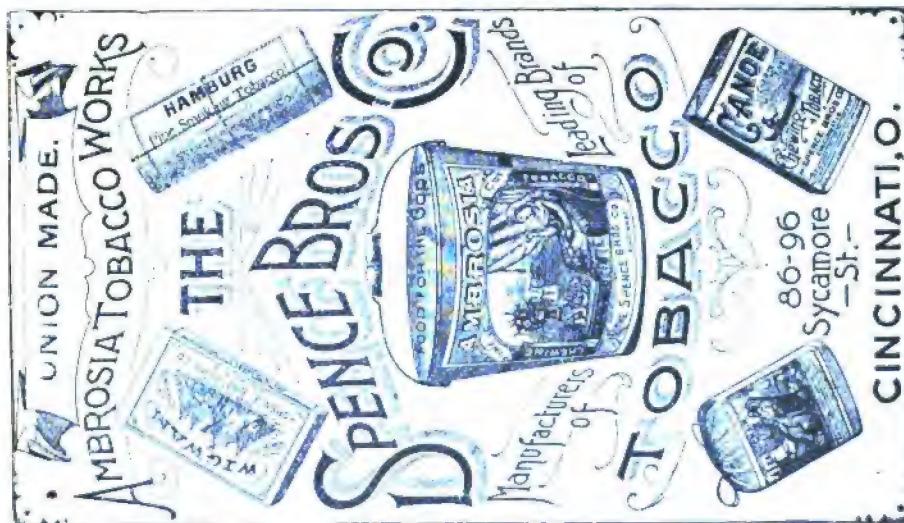
Jobson Printing & Mfg. Co.

Incorporated

PRINTERS OF THE
TOBACCO WORKER

Hill St. and L. & N. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY.



**J U S T
A
W O R D**

**R E M E M B E R
T H E**

**L I T T L E
B L U E
L A B E L**

Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling  **PLUG TWIST** *in America* 

Tel., 5499 Spring

Prudential Tobacco Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
UNION MADE

Little CIGARS and CIGARETTES

A. SCHRIER I. W. SCHENKER }
 Prop.

133-137 Mulberry St.

NEW YORK

TRY OUR CELEBRATED

Turkish and Egyptian
CIGARETTES

NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

STRONGHOLD



PLUG TOBACCO

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UNION MADE

TOBACCO, SNUFF

AND

CIGARETTES

Always Bear the

BLUE LABEL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY



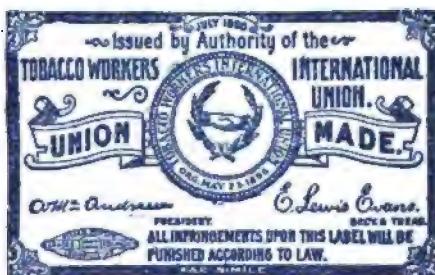
The

Tobacco Worker.

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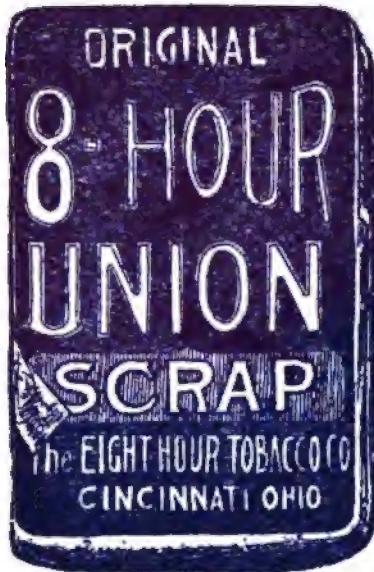


Official Magazine of the
Tobacco Workers' Internat'l Union



Rooms 50, 51, 52 and 53
American National Bank Building

Louisville, Ky.



NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only
factory in the country which has
adopted the eight-hour working day.

— THE —
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

CHEW
BLUE MOON
and
TEDDY BEAR
Union Tobaccos

With Presents.



The
UNION LABEL

induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands
equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

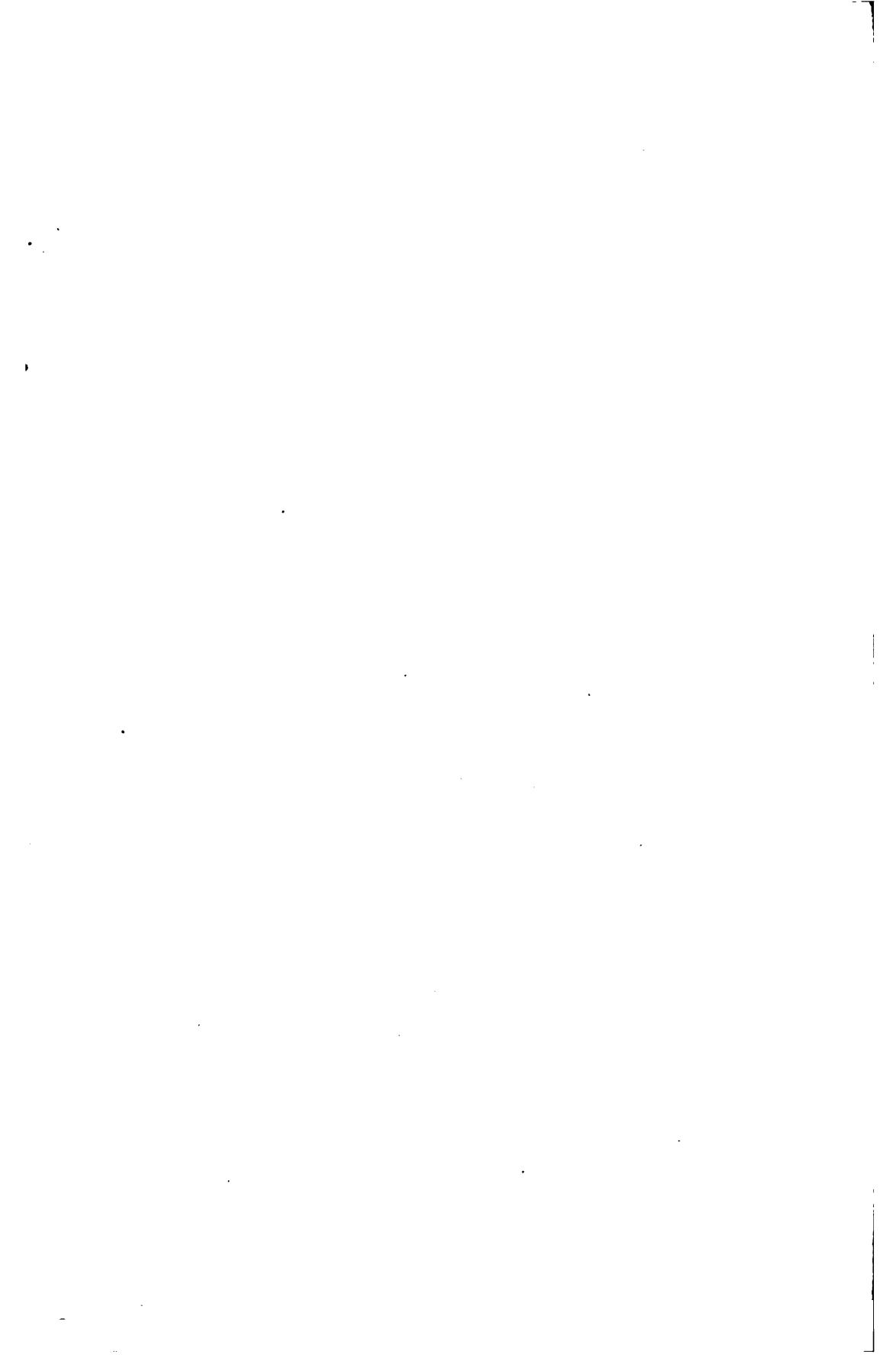


No true union
Workingman will
buy Tobacco of
any kind that
does not bear the

**BLUE
LABEL**

of
the

**TOBACCO WORKERS
INTERNATIONAL UNION.**



Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

SCRAPS.

FLAKE CUT.

Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.

Roman Mixture

Gold Flake

Blue Label

Hope

Globe Union Made

Navy Jack

Sam and John

K. of L.

Pickaninny

Canada Royal Navy

5 Cent

Police

SLICED PLUG.

American Girl

Pipe Dream

GRANULATED.

Sweet Violet

Duke of York Mixture

Globe Mixture

Hope Mixture

Uncle Tom

Spot Cash

Red Jacket

Don Juan

Blue Label

King

Fruit Juice

Dan Tucker

Pug

Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

**Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D,
DIPPER and WINE SWEET.**

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

—SMOKE—
“WHITE ROLLS”
CIGARETTES
THEY ARE
UNION MADE
ENOUGH SAID

WARE-KRAMER
TOBACCO CO.
NORFOLK, VA.

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 12.

December, 1908.

No. 12

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post-Office at Louisville, Ky., as
second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

The Tobacco Worker.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO AMERI- CAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

DENVER, COLO.

After a period of nearly fourteen years, the Convention of the American Federation of Labor again assembled in Denver, Colo. The Convention this year was held in the Auditorium, quite a magnificent structure put up primarily for the holding of the Democratic National Convention last July.

The Convention was called to order by President Samuel Gompers, which he opened with a short and appropriate speech.

President Gompers introduced Vice President Max Morris, who made a few short remarks.

The Convention then was opened with prayer by the Rev. Charles G. Williams, of the Hyde Park Church.

President Gompers then introduced Governor Buchtel, Mayor Speek, of Denver, President Hadley, of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, and President French, of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, who delivered addresses of welcome, at the conclusion of which Mr. Gompers made a fitting response.

The Credential Committee then submitted their report, finding representatives of eighty-three national and international unions, twenty-five state branches,

sixty-one central bodies, seventeen local trade and federal labor unions, and six federal delegates; all these being represented through three hundred and twenty-five delegates.

There were a number of protests which were later on settled and delegates seated.

The Chair then appointed an assistant secretary, sergeant-at-arms and two messengers.

An announcement was made that there were a number of union laundries in Denver and all delegates were asked to patronize these union laundries.

The Convention then adjourned until the afternoon session.

After the convening of the afternoon session, President Gompers read his report, which was a most interesting document. At the conclusion of the reading of the President's report, the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were also read, which showed that the American Federation of Labor, notwithstanding its opposition, had made a most satisfactory growth, both numerically and financially.

At the conclusion of the reading of the reports, President Gompers announced the appointment of committees.

Vice President Max Morris announced that a visit would be paid to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, that a special train had been provided for on Wednesday, November 11th.

Immediately after convening on Tuesday morning, the report of the Executive Council was read and listened to with considerable interest, it giving a recitation of the respective meetings of the Executive Council and their transactions since the holding of the Convention in Norfolk. Many grievances had been settled and questions affecting the interests of labor generally settled with satisfaction to all contending parties. The Executive Council's report devoted

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considerable space to the political issues and the action that had been decided upon at the previous Convention and at the Protest Congress which was held in Washington in March of this year. It also referred to the efforts that had been made to secure remedial legislation from the Senate and House of Congress. Upon motion the reports of President, Secretary and Executive Council were submitted to proper committees appointed for the consideration of the respective reports.

One of the pleasing events of the Convention was the application and admission of the Operative Plasterers for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. A supreme effort is to be made during the coming year to secure the affiliation of every unaffiliated trade union now in existence.

Resolutions were presented as follows:

By the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, requesting that a provision be made for councils of the Building Trades Department.

By the delegates of the International Photo Engravers, a resolution relative to Chinese and other Asiatic laborers.

By delegates of the International Association of Machinists, regarding jurisdiction of the Union Elevator Constructors.

By the delegates of the Federal Labor Union in Wyoming, asking for the organization to assist in the organization of those represented in their craft.

By the delegates of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, requesting that international unions lend their best efforts to extending the use of the Bookbinders' Label.

By the delegate from the Washington Central Labor Union, requesting a greater affiliation of local unions with central bodies.

By a delegate from the Colorado State Federation of Labor, asking the endorsement of the Blue Cross button, the emblem of the Union Label League.

By delegates of the Post Office Clerks, asking the endorsement of the principle of the civil service law, and that the Federation of Labor endorse the bills

drafted for the purpose of securing hearings for their bills in Congress.

By the delegates from the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., with regard to bill No. 5083, asking for the illiteracy test for emigrants coming to this country.

The following resolutions were presented by your delegates, which were referred to the Committee on Labels:

Resolution No. 13—By Delegates A. McAndrew and E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The union label is the trade mark of our trade unions; and

WHEREAS, This trade mark has been adopted to be used by all members of trade unions as a guide to distinguish the fair union made products from those that are unfair; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has adopted a blue label for the express purpose of giving the purchaser undisputed proof that the tobacco he buys which bears the blue label is the product of union labor; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' blue label has received the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated unions, and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the best interest of the Tobacco Workers' International Union that the greatest possible patronage shall be given to the tobacco products, bearing the union label; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in Denver, November, 1908, hereby reaffirms its previous endorsement of the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it further,

Resolved, That the members of the affiliated unions are requested to lend their assistance in creating a greater demand for tobacco bearing the blue label.

Resolution No. 14—By Delegates A. McAndrew and E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, Recent court decisions have practically negatived the prosecuting of boycotts on unfair corporations and industries, thereby depriving the workers

of a means of redress for oppressions imposed; and

WHEREAS, A means of redress for wrongs and oppressions imposed is necessary for the protection of the workers and those dependent upon them; and

WHEREAS, The accomplishment of this purpose and end will require the more systematic, vigorous and constant agitation among the trade unionists and among those who are not members of any trade union, but who are open to conviction as to the true merits and meaning of the "Trade Marks" of the trade unions, education being necessary to the success of our noble movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That an arrangement be effected by and between the national and international unions (who have a trade mark that the public generally should be in closer touch with and have a greater knowledge of) whereby a space of one or two pages in each monthly journal shall be devoted to the advertising of a given number of union labels each month. That a system of electrotypes of a standard size be gotten up of a given number by national and international unions containing a cut of the respective labels with suitable reading matter around it, giving instructions as to where each particular label will be found on the products of that particular craft. That these electrotypes be shipped to the American Federation of Labor headquarters, and there grouped and numbered so that each label will be presented to the members of each national and international union during the succeeding twelve months. That each group of labels for assignment shall be numbered, and the respective journals be also numbered. That one group be shipped to each journal from the American Federation of Labor headquarters, and after that journal No. 1 shall ship, after publication, Group No. 1 to Journal No. 100, or whatever the highest number be after the numbering has been completed, each group number being moved up each month until each group has appeared in each one of the journals entering this plan of label advertising.

The report of the Fraternal Delegates from Great Britain were interesting, indeed. Delegate John Wadsworth, representing the British Trades Congress, made a lengthy discourse on the troubles the British Trades Unions have had in reaching the present state of organization. In comparing our troubles with theirs, he thought there were very little difference generally speaking, though in some detail, it might defer slightly. He traced the trade union movement from early years up to its present time. In the early years they were not even allowed to hold a public meeting, but they secured the trade union act in 1871 and they went under that charter for some thirty years. Changes of course were taking place and they had to enter into the campaign for the renewal of legislation which these conditions brought about. The Taff-Vail decision brought on a suit for about a million dollars. They fought that as best they could, but finally decided that the best course to pursue was to have their representatives in Parliament. So they set to securing money by voluntary contributions to carry on the contest, which resulted in the election of some fifty-three members to the House of Parliament. They immediately set to securing legislation that would not cause labor unions to be mulct whenever the employers saw fit to do so. All the legislation and improved conditions that they have secured have been fought for inch by inch, but still he said there was always powerful opposition against all the measures that they presented. He said they had been able to resist a number of measures offered to reduce wages since they formed the Miners' Federation of England and Scotland and Wales under one head, of which he is a member. He said they had secured an old age pension bill, which goes into effect the first of this coming year. While it was not all they had hoped for, they accepted it with the hope that they would improve upon its provisions from time to time. He stated that when the act went into effect it would embrace about 600,000 people. At present it provides for people of seventy years of age and

over. They were working to the end of extending it to cover people who have reached the age of sixty-five. He congratulated the members of the American Federation of Labor for the movement they have on foot for the possibilities that are open to us if we stick together as we should.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wadsworth's address, President Gompers introduced Mr. H. Skinner, also Fraternal Delegate from the British Trades Congress, Mr. Skinner being a printer by trade. In his report, he stated that they had a movement on foot now to start a daily newspaper to be published and edited in the interest of labor generally. The matter had been brought up and discussed by a Congress specially called to give consideration to the matter. The project of course finds opposition because of the possibilities that a newspaper of the kind would have. The starting of this paper is the outgrowth of the unfair treatment that the capitalistic papers give to labor in their disputes and in making reports where the interests of labor are concerned. In comparing our conditions with those across the water, he said as far as he could see, we had the same opposition as they had over there. In speaking of union labels, he noted that we were greatly interested in our union labels. Everywhere he looked since he reached America, he could see agitation for the union label. He said that they know little about union labels in England; that one or two unions, the Hatters' and Cigarmakers', had started it and were apparently quite successful with it. He stated that the idea was now working in Ireland, that a Home Rule Party was making an attempt to see that all goods consumed in Ireland were produced in Ireland and a label gotten up for that purpose. The chances are that considerable success will attend their efforts. In his estimation, we made more of the eight-hour day than they did. However, they were making progress along the same lines and with a good opportunity for a universal eight-hour day throughout the jurisdiction of Great Britain. In referring to political action of the British Trade unions, he said it

was the Taff-Vail decision that decided them to make as vigorous a campaign in a political way as they could, as that was the only way they could get any real good along political lines. He further stated that while the Taff-Vail decision was very oppressive and hard to bear, they were glad they were crowded into it. It awoke them up to the necessity of entering the political world with an idea of doing something for themselves. What they are proud of is that the trade unions furnished all the money themselves and they are under obligations to no one else for the furnishing of the funds necessary to carry on the work to a successful issue. He said: "We have awakened and we will now carry on our political work until we have secured all the representation we possibly can in the House of Parliament." One of the most difficult questions before them now, is that of the unemployed and the children who need proper schooling and proper feeding to make citizens of them. They, however, were fighting a good fight with a fair opportunity for success. During the discussion in the House of Parliament, a strong effort was made to destroy the measures of the trade unions. It was claimed that the Trades Dispute Act would ruin the trade of the country. It was finally passed, however, but there was no very great injury done to the country's trade. In conclusion, Mr. Skinner said that from what he had seen in his travels thus far in America, that we had good opportunities, provided we would stick together as we should. He hoped that the present fraternal relations between the unions of America and those of Great Britain would grow and become more closely cemented than heretofore.

Mr. Gompers then introduced Mr. P. M. Draper, Fraternal Delegate from Canada. In his address, he referred to the Dominion Trades Congress, which had just shortly closed its Convention in Halifax, N. S. At the present time the Canadian Trades Congress represents indirectly about 150,000 trade unionists. He said there had been a tremendous growth in the organization during the

past year. They have a dual organization which has caused a very bitter fight on both sides. However, people are beginning to realize the wisdom of closer unity among themselves. What they wanted over there was the assistance of the international unions which had local unions on the Canadian side. They need organization as emigrants are coming in. Fortunately, among the incomers are many trade unionists, which they are indeed glad to have. Some opposition though not very serious, was made to the international trade unions. This, however, was largely promoted by interested capitalists, who had made an effort to play upon the patriotic feelings of the members of the Canadian trade unions. This, however, was seen through and little attention was paid to it. A section of the opposition tried to organize the Canada Federation of Labor with a flag of Canada for Canadians. This, however, has failed of the effect. The international unions are gaining strength in all the organized communities. Organization is generally increasing and it is going to be extended much more largely than ever before. In touching upon the political action in an independent way, he stated that they had devoted a good deal of attention to it, but were still much in the dark. They had succeeded in some places in electing their candidates; some of them they had been defeated this last election. However, they felt greatly encouraged with the result of their efforts so far. They would not stop until they had a full representation of the trade unions in the Dominion Houses of Parliament and also in the Provincial Governments. In conclusion, Mr. Draper hoped that the present international relations would continue, that the policy of organization would expand until it included all who were compelled to work for a living.

At the conclusion of the reports, the following resolutions were again introduced:

By a delegate from the Jewelry Workers' International Union, asking a general demand for the Jewelry Workers' label.

By delegates from the International Typographical Union, asking for the

widest possible opportunity for the distribution of literature regarding various subjects organized labor is interested in.

By delegates from the American Federation of Musicians, protesting against the public employment of juvenile bands.

By delegate from the Bill Posters' Union, regarding the adoption of their union stamp.

The President then introduced the Rev. Charles Stelzle, who is a Fraternal Delegate from the Department of Church and Labor. He made quite a lengthy address on the good and welfare of the trade union movement.

Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Fraternal Delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League, was also introduced. She made an address in the interest of the thirty-five thousand trades union women in America. She stated they had made a splendid progress with the organization of their league during the past year, and called upon the members of the international unions to lend assistance wherever possible to them.

Miss Anna Fitzgerald, Fraternal Delegate of the National Women's Label League, also made a short address in which she said they were trying to organize the women to create a greater demand for union labeled products. She claimed that the women did the larger part of the buying and that with their education a much greater demand for the label could be secured. She said they were also endeavoring to blot out the greatest curse in the American industrial movement: that was the sweat shop and child labor. They had met with more or less success, and felt greatly encouraged with their efforts so far.

The Fraternal Delegates to Great Britain, Andrew Furuseth and James J. Creamer, submitted a lengthy and interesting report of their attendance at the last session of the British Trade Union Congress. The report was very interesting and was listened to with close attention.

(Continued on page 10.)

Labor unions are no new invention. Accurate records of their existence in Roman times have been dug up in Pompeii.—*Exchange*.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

COURTS MAKE LAW; NOT THEIR BUSINESS.

WITHIN a year the Bureau of Labor has reported twenty-five important labor decisions, under statute law, by the higher courts, in thirteen cases the decision turned in whole or in part upon the constitutionality of the statute. In the other twelve cases, it is pretty safe to say, the constitutionality of the statute had already been passed upon. These thirteen statutes were upon such subjects as employers' liability for injuries, age limit for children in factories, monthly payment of wages, right to organize, hours of labor for women and for trainmen, payment of wages in scrip.

Sometimes the statute was upheld; sometimes overthrown. A lower court said that a law licensing barbers was unconstitutional; a higher court that it

was not. An Oregon statute limiting hours of labor for women was sustained; a New York statute limiting hours of labor for women was held void. A majority of the United States supreme court thought the employers' liability law affecting railroads unconstitutional; a minority of the same court thought it constitutional.

It is impossible to read these and similar decisions with an open mind and not to perceive that in many cases the constitution had nothing to do with it. Rarely, if ever, will any legislature pass a bill that is in defiance of the constitution. The fatuity of such an act is too obvious. The statute having been brought into court on some constitutional question—as almost any statute may be—the judges incline toward it or against it accordingly as it comports with their notions of what the law ought to be.

To say what the law ought to be is the function of legislation; hence a quite general and safe opinion that the courts make law, which is not properly their business.—*Exchange*.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.

In these days of injunctions and misrepresentations, when the courts seek to enjoin the rights of union labor to truthfully bring to public attention the products of union and non-union concerns, it would be well for all union men and sympathizers to bear in mind that this stand of the judiciary can be met to a great degree of success by boosting only union label goods. Under all conditions and circumstances demand the union label. It is the emblem of honest union labor for whose recognition men and women are struggling night and day. It means goods that have been produced under the best working conditions organizations of labor could obtain under the present capitalistic system. Union label goods are free from the stigma of the unsanitary foul sweatshops. By boosting the label of every trade you aid hundreds of thousands to maintain decent conditions and you are safe from supreme court decisions.—*Exchange*.

The following resolution was adopted at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Denver, Colo.:

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate James W. Wall, of Federal Labor Union No. 1102:

Whereas, Thousands of dollars have been spent by the trades union movement of America in advertising union-made products, as well as the various union labels, so as to educate the workers and our friends; also to constantly call the attention of the public to the fact that goods so labeled are made under fair conditions as well as in healthy and sanitary workshops; and

Whereas, Many attempts are being made to deceive the public into buying alleged union-made goods; and

Whereas, There is now and has been on the market for some time a tobacco known and advertised as **Union Leader**, which is an infringement upon a union tobacco known as Central Union, bearing the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby endorse and recommend that union men and friends purchase only such brands of tobacco as bear the Tobacco Workers' union label.

(Continued from page 7.)

Report of Delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

The report of the Fraternal Delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Mr. Hugh Frayne, was most interesting. His report gave the progress of the labor movement in the Domain, our nearest neighbor in the north. It was proven by the fact that much progress had been made both in the way of organized labor and along political lines during the last year. However, they were not satisfied with what they had then accomplished, and were preparing to carry on a vigorous campaign, both politically and in the work of organization during the coming year.

At the conclusion of the reports of Fraternal Delegates, a request was made of Mr. Raymond Robbins, of Chicago, to address the Convention. He responded to the request and devoted two hours to a vigorous appeal to the workers to organize and stick together. He recited many experiences in the movement some of which he passed through himself, showing what good could result from unity among men. His address was most masterly and well calculated to prove what results can be accomplished through organization and unity of action.

At the conclusion of Mr. Robbins' address, Mr. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, was asked to give an historical description of the Union Printers' Home. Mr. Lynch, in complying, gave a lengthy description of the organization and how the Home was managed and how it had been supplied with funds to keep it going and the success that it had met with thus far. The address was inspiring, indeed, as it gave some practical knowledge of what a home for the aged in a trade may accomplish. At the conclusion of the address, all the delegates had a much clearer idea of what an undertaking the organization of and the conducting of a home means.

Mr. Gompers then addressed the Convention, replying to some of the previous addresses made by Fraternal Delegates.

Resolutions were then introduced as follows:

By the International Typographical Union's delegation, asking greater use and patronage of printing which bore the label; also referring to the label stickers gotten out by the Typographical Union and distributed with the request that when a communication or circular was received by any union which does not bear the label, that one of the stickers be attached and be returned to the sender with a letter advising that the printers' label is absent and the communication is not acceptable.

A resolution by the Brotherhood of Teamsters in regard to a dual organization of their craft.

By the Tile Layers and Helpers' Union in reference to the application filed by the Operative Plasterers for admission to the American Federation of Labor.

By the Machinists' International Association, protesting against the action of the Denver, Rio Grande Railroad Co. for abrogating contracts with several mechanical departments and importing strikebreakers to take the strikers' place.

By the Milwaukee Federated Council, asking for organizers in the spring of 1909.

By the New York Central Federated Union, requesting that Musicians and Waiters act jointly with regard to the furnishing of union waiters and union music in union places in the city of New York, also one relative to the issues of the charter of the Bronx Labor Council.

By the delegates of the Coopers' International Union, asking for greater assistance in creating a demand for their union label.

By the Pittsburg Central Labor Union with regard to the plumbers and steam fitters.

By the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, asking a greater demand for union labeled bread; also one relative to the unfair position of the National Biscuit Co. toward the union; also one relative to the McKinley Bread Co. of St. Louis being unfair.

By the Broom Makers' International Union relative to the upbuilding of the Broom Makers' International Union.

By the Montana State Federation of

Labor, relative to the organization of unions throughout the State of Montana.

By the Federal Labor Union No. 1102, having for its purpose the effort to explain the fact that "Union Leader" cut plug tobacco is not a union made piece of goods, though the word "union" appears in bold letters on the package. Following is the resolution, which was adopted by the American Federation of Labor:

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate James W. Wall, of Federal Labor Union No. 1102:

WHEREAS, Thousands of dollars have been spent by the trades union movement of America in advertising union made products, as well as the various union labels, so as to educate the workers and our friends; also to constantly call the attention of the public to the fact that goods so labeled are made under fair conditions as well as in healthy and sanitary workshops; and

WHEREAS, Many attempts are being made to deceive the public into buying alleged union made goods; and

WHEREAS, There is now and has been on the market for some time a tobacco known and advertised as *Union Leader*, which is an infringement upon a union tobacco known as Central Union, bearing the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby endorse and recommend that union men and friends purchase only such brands of tobacco as bear the Tobacco Workers' union label.

By the Journeymen Stonecutters, with reference to the jurisdiction question; also a request that greater assistance be given by the American Federation of Labor organizers.

By the Cigar Makers' delegation relative to the Cigar Makers' blue label.

By the International Seamen's Union, requesting that an organizer be sent to Wisconsin for the purpose of organizing the workers of that locality; also one relative to the Merchant Marine United States employing incompetent sailors on vessels leaving American ports.

By the International Union of Fur

Workers, asking for financial assistance in the work of the organization of members of their craft.

By the California State Federation of Labor, regarding the organization of Agricultural Workers and others of their locality.

By the Wood Carvers' Association, asking for jurisdiction over the Machine Wood Carvers.

By the International Seamen's delegation, asking for a provision of laws relating to safety of lives at sea.

By the Carpenters' delegation, requesting the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Association.

By the Oregon State Federation of Labor relative to the jurisdiction trouble between the Longshoremen on the Pacific Coast and the Longshoremen's Union.

By the International Typographical Union's delegation and Printing Pressmen's delegation and the Bookbinders' delegation, with regard to the unfair Woerner Publishing Co., of Akron, Ohio.

By the Michigan Federation of Labor, asking that organizers be sent to Battle Creek, Mich., with a view of organizing the home town of C. W. Post.

By the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union, regarding the housing of workingmen by excavation controllers construction work.

By the Retail Clerk's Association, regarding the political equality of granting women suffrage equal to that now enjoyed by men.

By the South Omaha Central Labor Union, requesting that organizers be sent to organize the various trades in that locality.

By Mathon Barnes, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, regarding the incarceration of some members of the Mexican Government part in prison in California. These members are now held in American prisons at the instance of the Mexican Government all bearing criminal charges.

By the Upholsterers' International Union, relative to securing further organization of their craft, and asking that organizers be sent to assist in rga -

izing wherever possible.

By the delegate from the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union protesting against the action of the Carpenters in interfering with the Wood Workers' exercising their right to organize and maintain local unions of factory workers as they find in charter issued by the American Federation of Labor.

By the Journeymen Tailors and Garment Workers' International Unions relative to a greater demand for the union label on garments.

By the Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union regarding Central Bodies admitting to affiliation unions who are not affiliated in the international union of their craft.

By the Steam Fitters and Helpers regarding the affiliation of Steam Fitters' local union to the Central Bodies.

Oregon State Federation of Labor, asking that the Executive Council hold a meeting on the Pacific Coast, either in Portland, Oregon, or Seattle or Tacoma, Wash., the object being to try to stimulate the work of organization among the craftsmen in that locality.

By the International Association of Fur Workers', asking for a greater patronage of their label by the people purchasing furs.

By the Central Federated Union of New York, regarding the reorganization of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

By the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance, regarding organization of people employed in that craft all over the United States.

By the International Union of Steam Engineers, regarding the renovation of the charter of the Double Drum Hoisters' local union.

By the International Union of Steam Engineers, regarding the Brewery Workers' controversy.

By the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, regarding the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' and Garment Workers' Union.

By the Utah State Federation of Labor, regarding the patronage of union products by union men.

Metal Polishers and Buffers' International Union, regarding the Buck Stove and Range Co.

By the delegation from the Massachusetts State Branch, regarding the organization of people employed in the shipbuilding industry, asking that organizers be sent there as soon as possible and stay there for six months.

By the delegates from the Massachusetts State Branch and Seamen's International Union in connection with the present condition of the once Label Booster of the labor movement, Frank K. Foster, who has been under medical treatment for some time and is beyond recovery, the desire being to solicit subscriptions and funds to give his family financial relief.

By the Quarry Workers' International Union, asking for organizers who can speak, read and write the Italian language; also regarding the controversy between the Paving Cutters' Union.

By the Teamsters' International Union and Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, regarding the Brewers' controversy.

By the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, regarding a question of affiliation.

By Wm. D. Huber, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners', regarding a dual question of Electrical Workers and the permission of affiliation in the Pacific Coast Council of dual organizations.

By the Painters and Decorators, regarding the organization of the workers in various crafts.

By the Textile Workers, asking for assistance in organizing 600,000 textile workers of the United States, 60 per cent. of which are women and children.

By the Textile Workers relative to the endorsement of the Savings Bank and Insurance Annuity Association of Massachusetts.

By the Painters and Decorators and the Chicago Heights Trades and Labor Assembly in regard to the free text books being furnished children of all public schools in the United States, requesting that all means be used to further this cause.

By the Textile Workers regarding the betterment of the conditions of Textile

Workers throughout the United States and Canada.

By the Metal Polishers and Buffers' International Union, asking that a greater demand for goods bearing their label be made.

By the McSherrytown Central Labor Union desiring that the American Federation of Labor issue four or six page monthly publication to be known as the American Federation of Labor Bulletin.

By the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, asking jurisdiction over the Varnishers and Polishers and Hardwood Finishers, now members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

By the Painters and Decorators and Paper Hangers' International Union, protesting against the retention by the members of the Car Workers' Union of the Car Painters.

By the Painters and Decorators and Paper Hangers, requesting that in the erection of the Modern Woodmen's Home, the employment of union men be inaugurated.

By Mr. George R. French, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, for the re-endorsement of the opposition to the principles of compulsory arbitration as contained in the Townsend bill.

By the Bookbinders' International Union regarding the employment of non-union labor in the binding of books for the public libraries.

By the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, asking for re-endorsement of the principles of our National Civil Service Law, asking the enforcement of it in its true spirit.

By the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, asking the Federation to support the bills now before Congress for the betterment of the conditions of the Postal Clerks.

By the Iowa State Federation of Labor requesting that organizers be sent into the State of Iowa to organize the various crafts of that State.

The Committee on President's Report submitted their report as follows:

EXTENDING GROWTH IN ORGANIZATION.

We desire to congratulate the Convention and our movement upon the fact

that the membership of the Federation has increased during the past year, notwithstanding the industrial conditions and the opposition which we have been compelled to encounter.

The paragraph was adopted as read.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

Under this heading the report deals with the settled policy of organizing National or International Unions, as soon as there are sufficient locals affiliated with the Federation, from which they may be formed.

The President calls attention to the fact that to permit the locals to organize National or International Unions before they have sufficient inherent strength is sometimes a disadvantage to such locals, and tends to retard the movement, and he suggests that some discretion should be exercised in this matter. In this suggestion and recommendation we concur.

He further calls to our attention that there has been substantially no reduction in wages, owing to the declared policy of the labor movement and the determination of its organizations and members to resist all wage reductions and he urges the continuance of that policy. We recommend that this Convention concur in that declaration.

The paragraph was adopted as read.

STATE FEDERATION AND CITY CENTRAL BODIES.

The report calls attention to the fact that there are at present affiliated with the Federation thirty-eight (38) state federations and six hundred and eight (608) city central bodies. We endorse all that the President says as to their influence for good both in the industrial and legislative fields.

Attention is called to the mutual respect and good feeling existing between the officers of the National and International Unions and the state federations and city central bodies. Your committee recommends that such good feeling and mutual respect be still further increased by the officers of National and International Unions using their influence to bring about the affiliation of their locals with such central bodies and state federations where such affiliation does not

now exist.

With the purpose of further increasing the educational value and legislative influence of such central bodies, your committee recommend that they be requested to provide legislative committees, that in defining the duties of such legislative committees it should be specified that they shall watch the Congressional Record, keep in touch with the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor stationed at Washington, D. C., and bring before such central bodies and state federations all matters of interest to our movement, and further, that they shall regard as unofficial any report on legislative matters that may come to them or to the central bodies, unless such report comes from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, over the signature of the President.

As a matter of information we desire to state that a daily copy of the Congressional Record may be obtained free by applying to the Congressman from your Congressional district or Senator from your state.

Adopted as read by the committee.

DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCALS.

Under this heading it is reported that there are now five hundred and eighty-three (583) local unions in direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The President here deals more particularly with the necessity for using discretion in the formation of national or international unions, with which matter we have already dealt. He further calls attention to the fact that there have been a number of wage contests during the year; that many advances have been secured; that reductions have been successfully resisted owing to the moral support that the officials of the American Federation of Labor have been able to give, and through the financial support from the defense fund. We desire to express our gratification at the report made, and to endorse the policy followed.

Adopted as read by the committee.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

We read with great satisfaction the report made and recommend that it be

adopted. We desire to congratulate our Canadian brothers upon the distinct progress which they are making, both in gathering together into efficient organizations the workers of the Dominion, as well as upon the growth of international solidarity. We desire to recommend to the national and international unions that they give to their locals in Canada all the moral and financial assistance possible, and that they comply with the wish expressed by the fraternal delegate from Canada, that the officers of the national and international unions should personally visit their Canadian locals whenever practicable and possible.

Adopted as read by the committee.

PORTO RICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

There is submitted in the President's Report a comprehensive statement from the official representative of the labor movement in Porto Rico, of the difficulties under which the workmen labor in the island, in which reference is made to the extension of organization in the island, to remedial legislation obtained and that which has been denied the toilers, in all of which we concur. We desire to express our gratification at the progress made and the spirit exhibited by the Porto Rican workmen, and also to express the hope that their feeling of confidence and trust in their fellow-workers here may be a constantly growing value to them and to us.

The President calls attention to the recommendation of previous Conventions that the Constitution and other official documents of the national and international unions be translated into Spanish and distributed among the organized workers of Porto Rico, so that they may become thoroughly acquainted with the aims, objects and principles of these organizations. He suggests as additional reasons for so doing that we may thus reach the workers of other Spanish-speaking countries on this continent. Your committee urges that the recommendation be adopted.

Adopted as read by the committee.

ORGANIZED FARMERS AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The matter herein contained was referred to the Committee on Education.

Adopted as read by the committee.

**LABOR'S FRATERNITY—INTERNATIONAL
PEACE.**

Your committee recommend the endorsement of what the President has to say under this heading, and expresses the hope that the interchange of fraternal visits may be continued and extended. We, therefore, recommend that the Convention concur in the recommendation made by the Executive Council to the effect that a representative of the American Federation of Labor attend the next Convention of the International Conference of Trade Unions which will meet shortly after the close of the British Trades Union Congress, and having in mind the report made by the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, we recommend that the Convention concur in the request made to send Mr. Gompers as our special representative to the British Trades Union Congress. We further recommend that he be instructed to attend the International Congress of Trade Unions, and that he visit such other countries as the Executive Council may deem advisable.

Adopted as read by the committee.

**BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY
INJUNCTION.**

Under this heading the President makes a clear and comprehensive report of this injunction, stating what it forbids and what action has been taken with reference thereto. He reports upon the process for contempt of court, instituted against him, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison. He further calls attention to the fact that under the injunction he is forbidden to make a report to this Convention upon this subject. We urge upon all members of the labor movement and all friends of human liberty to read and digest the report upon this subject and the subjects allied thereto. We recommend that it be adopted, and that a vote of thanks be given to President Gompers for the splendid example he sets in giving this report and his willingness to take the consequences.

Delegate Sullivan (Jere L.)—I move the adoption of the report of the committee, and that it be by a rising vote.

(Seconded.)

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—I would like to have added, if the mover of the motion will accept it, that the sentiment expressed by the unanimous vote of this Convention is also the unanimous sentiment of the trade unions of this country.

Vice President Valentine—After the vote is taken we will find out whether it is the unanimous sentiment of the Convention or not.

The motion offered by Delegate Sullivan (Jere L.) was carried by unanimous rising vote.

**SHALL INJUNCTIONS INVADE FREE
SPEECH AND FREE PRESS?**

We note and endorse the President's report upon this question. We desire again to call attention to the report upon the subject of injunctions made by this committee to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of this body meeting at Norfolk, Va., and in addition we desire to quote, with our approval, the following from later documents issued by the Federation:

We contend that equity, power and jurisdiction, discretionary government by the judiciary, for well defined purposes and within specific limitations, granted to the courts by the Constitution, has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law, and endangering individual liberty.

As government by equity, personal government advances; republican government, government by law, recedes.

And further: Despotic power under the ermine is as dangerous as despotic power under the crown. They (the judges) cannot divest themselves of their humanity by putting on the judicial ermine any more than the king can divest himself of his by putting on the crown.

We affirm that government by law and government by injunction cannot exist together, and we again state that the usurpation which undertakes to deprive us, as working people, of our rights as citizens cannot and will not stop until it has invaded all fields of human activity and made the judiciary the irresponsible arbiter of all relations between employer and employee, buyer and seller, man and man.

The President well says that it is now the American Federation of Labor and the American Federationist which are enjoined from the exercise of the right of free speech and the liberty of the press, and that in the future it may be some other publication. The American people must learn these facts in order that popular government may be preserved.

Treasurer Lennon—I move the adoption of the report of the committee.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Robinson, and carried.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST WORKMEN.

We again urge the careful reading of this report and the statements under this head in particular. We endorse the statements therein made in full and in particular, and call attention to the fact that it is by assuming that business is property, that the barest shadow of justification can be found for the acts of the judiciary on these lines.

Business consists of a location, of stock and patronage.

Location and stock are property; patronage is not.

Patronage rests upon nothing except the good will of the patron.

There can be no business without patronage; hence, business can not be property.

Courts used to be concerned, and justly so, with the preservation of property as such; not with the profitable or unprofitable use thereof.

When courts shall have been compelled to retrace their steps back to this fundamental position, government by law and equal freedom will to this extent have been restored.

Your committee again recommend that all candidates for legislative or judicial positions be carefully investigated as to their past acts, and interrogated as to their position on this matter, before they be given any support, and "that those who from their actions or expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated."

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as read.

SUPREME COURT DECISION EXTENDS SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW TO HATTERS AND ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

We endorse all that the President has said upon this subject. We urge that it be studied; that each organization place itself, so far as it is able, in the Hatters' place in order that it may realize the terrible significance of this position.

We recommend and urge upon all officials of labor organizations to study this question for themselves, with a view of bringing it in its nakedness before their members in order that each individual may fully appreciate its full meaning and the danger to which the organizations themselves, their individual members and their joint and individual property are exposed.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

BILL AMENDING SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Under this heading the President reports upon the bill that was introduced in Congress to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and the efforts that were put forth to have it enacted. Your committee recommend that the report be adopted and the bill approved, and the bill be urged in every way possible to its final passage.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

BILL TO REGULATE INJUNCTIONS.

The President under this heading submits for our further endorsement or such action as we shall deem proper the Pearre bill. We recommend that it be re-endorsed.

He further submits a copy of the British Trades Dispute Act, and calls attention to the fact that by this act the joint funds of the organized workers of Great Britain have been placed in proper security. We recommend that the Executive Council obtain competent legal advice upon the advisability or the necessity of inserting the principles contained in the Trades Dispute Act in either the

Wilson (H. R. 20,584) or the Pearre Bill (H. R. 94).

We further recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to confer with the representatives of other organizations, with a view of prevailing upon them to give their full and undivided support to this important legislation.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

LEGISLATION.

We note with some interest what the President says in his report relative to the legislation passed by the last session of Congress as well as his reference to the failure to pass a general Employers' Liability Law.

Your committee recommend that the Legislative Committee be and is hereby instructed to use its best efforts in the direction of having a comprehensive general Employers' Liability Law placed upon the statutes during the forthcoming session of Congress.

We also note with interest what the President has to say relative to the passage of a Child Labor Law, to apply to the District of Columbia. As he states in his report, Congress failed to make provision for the enforcement of this law and that at the present time the law is being enforced, partially, by the selection of two members of the police department, who were selected by the District Commissioners. This arrangement, however, is only temporary, and for a successful enforcement of this law an appropriation by Congress is necessary.

Your committee recommend that a bill be drafted, providing for an appropriation to cover the cost of enforcing this law, and be presented to the forthcoming session of Congress.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

SOME SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Under this heading the President calls attention to some of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Your committee recommend that the

Executive Council be instructed to compile and have published as widely as possible the decisions of special interest to and affecting labor, which the Supreme Court has rendered within the last fifteen years.

On motion the recommendations of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

LITIGATION HARASSING LABOR.

We note what the President has to say upon this subject. We recommend its adoption. We further recommend that it be carefully read, and in addition we desire to call your attention to these significant words:

"If the situation is to become so acute let us personally, as best we can, defend our rights before the courts, taking whatever consequences may ensue. For one, I can see no remedy for these outrageous proceedings, unless there shall be a quickening of the conscience of our judges or the relief which the Congress of our country can and should afford."

Bearing this in mind your committee desires to state that whenever the courts issue any injunctions which undertake to regulate our personal relations either with our employer, or those from whom we may or may not purchase commodities, such courts are trespassing upon relations which are personal relations and with which equity power has no concern; that these injunctions are destructive of our rights as citizens, as well as of popular government, and we therefore insist that it is our duty to disregard them, and we recommend that such be our action, taking whatever results may come.

We further recommend that when cited to show cause why such injunctions should not be issued, we should make no defense which would entail any considerable cost, and we further recommend that when cited for contempt the proper policy is as outlined above. We further desire to warn our fellow unionists that testimony extorted under equity process may be partially used in a damage suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

[CONTINUED IN JANUARY ISSUE.]

A SONG OF THE FACTORY.

The trees were white with blossoms, the meadows were broad and fair,
And the care free birds made music for the children that idled there.
But a man had need of the meadows.
His walls and chimneys sprang from among the swaying branches where the thrush and robin sang.
And the man had need of the children.
He gathered them in like sheep
And set them to work to earn his bread,
for children are many and cheap.
They crouch all day by the spindles, wizened and wan and old.
They have given their youth to a master who has minted it into gold.

No longer they idly listen to a warbler's futile song,
No longer their idle laughter rings out the whole day long,
No longer they roam the meadows like idle gypsy bands,
For the world is growing richer by the work of their puny hands,
And the man who found them idling among the feathery blooms
And brought them to watch their lives away beside his clattering looms
He talks of the goodly riches that his enterprise has won
With the toil of the sad faced children and boasts of the thing he's done!

—James J. Montague.

DETROIT TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT FLINT MACHINISTS.

William J. Emery, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, accompanied by David S. Jones, went to Flint Saturday and addressed an open meeting of the machinists of that city in the evening. John Carney, representing the tobacco workers, also attended.

Mr. Emery spoke on the necessity of organization, Mr. Jones on the union label and Mr. Carney advocated the purchase of union made tobaccos. Fred Young, district business agent of the machinists, also made an address on unionism and its benefits.

The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic and at its close a number of applications for membership were re-

ceived from the non-unionists present. It is expected that similar meetings will be held during the winter.

The Detroit labor men returned on Sunday.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

COMFORT for devotees of the cigarette and tobacco habit is contained in an editorial in a recent issue of American Medicine. The writer flouts the "popular prejudice" against the cigarette and advises earnestly against all anti-tobacco agitation. He says:

"The harmlessness of tobacco in moderation seems to be conceded by the great majority of physicians, and it is difficult to account for the numerous statements to the contrary, particularly in school physiologies. The popular prejudice against the cigarette is still more amazing in view of the absence of any proof that it is harmful except to very immature boys. Of course, excessive use of tobacco has well-defined symptoms, and there are a few people to whom a very limited indulgence is excess, but in the hundreds of millions who use it in one form or another, there is astonishingly little evidence of injury.

"The usefulness of tobacco has received so little scientific attention that practically nothing is popularly known of this side of the question. Such a world-wide custom must serve some useful purpose, as it can be taken for granted that useless or harmful habits do not survive in any species of animal. It is our duty to find out what the benefit really is. The acute poisoning in those unaccustomed to it is so well described in the text books as to need no comment; what is needed is knowledge of the effect of small amounts in those accustomed to it.

"The after-dinner cigar has been said to increase the flow of gastric secretion and hasten digestion, and yet that alleged fact has been vehemently denied and the reverse asserted. The real use of tobacco is in some obscure sedative effect upon the nervous system, particularly the higher cerebral cells, though the effect of larger indulgences is exciting to the point of delirium."

THE TRUSTS ARE HIT HARD.

Attorney General Bonaparte and the members of his trust-breaking staff consider the decision of the Circuit Court in the Tobacco Trust case the most important judicial pronouncement on the trust question since the Supreme Court put the brand of illegality upon the Southern Securities Company.

In the opinion of J. C. Reynolds, the special counsel of the government in the tobacco case, this decision means that the government will be able to control industrial combinations more effectively than it regulates railroad rates, because, if the Supreme Court affirms the action of the court in New York the burden of proof hereafter will be upon the trusts instead of upon the government.

"The Tobacco Trust case differs from all others," says Mr. Reynolds. "The decree has not been written yet, but when it is the combination will not be able to ship a pound of tobacco from one state to another until after it has shown the court that it is obeying the law. The injunction will put the combination absolutely out of business.

Heretofore the orders against combination have been vague and uncertain, the burden in all cases being upon the government to show that the trust had violated the order of the court. In the tobacco case the combination must satisfy the court that it has quit its illegal practices and is conforming to the law and will continue in that way before the injunction is lifted.—*Labor Journal*.

Every article has two prices, the price at which it is sold, and the price at which it is made. The first price is "marked in plain figures" on the article. The second price can only be conjectured. By demanding the union label the purchaser has the assurance that the price at which the article is made is not a "sacrifice" one—that it does not betoken the sacrifice of the health or morals of those employed in the production of the article.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

AMERICAN LABOR CHEAPEST.

James L. Hill, president of the Great Northern and other railroads, is authority for the assertion that a train gang on his American railroads handles more than seven times as many tons of freight per mile as do the train gangs on English, French or German railroads. For this seven times as much result American trainmen receive less than twice as much wages.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, in an address the other day, said that one American farm hand produces more rice than 400 Chinamen. Chinese wages are only 10 to 12 cents a day; but if the rice workers of this country got the same rate for results produced, their pay would be \$44 to \$48 a day, instead of \$1.50.

"Cheap labor" never could produce the marvelous crops and manufactures of this country. Yet, measured by what it does, it is the cheapest labor on the surface of the earth.

And it is utterly false that prices are high because wages are high.

Compared with the price the consumer pays, wages are lower than in Europe or China.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

Smile's Face Value.

Although most of us would hesitate to express what might be termed the face value of the "modern smile," we certainly realize at times that it is a form of currency which is depreciating. In the "modern smile" we recognize the crude, official thing which neither illuminates, cheers nor bridges awful gaps of silence. It may savor of suggesting a wave of imbecility to declare that we ought all to smile more, but it is certainly true that the charm of a woman's smile was once esteemed even above beauty.

A wise student of human nature gave expression to the following rather pertinent conclusion: "A man who refuses to pay his debts when he can is a thief at heart." Wonder if that is applicable to the man who can afford to pay his dues to his union and doesn't.

FOR SHORTER WORKDAY.

The New York Court of Appeals in a decision handed down recently at Albany upholds the validity of that portion of the labor law which provides that no workman on public work "shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in one calendar day." In substance, the court holds that a violation of the law is justification for withholding from contractors payments on public works.

The decision was the result of an action commenced by a contracting company of New York city to compel the contractor to pay two installments on a contract for the completion of sewers. The comptroller's contention was that the contractor had violated the eight hour law and did not pay the prevailing rate of wages. The opinion in part by Justice Vann is as follows: "The legislature now has the power and had when the present labor law was enacted to fix and regulate the hours of labor on public work by limiting them to eight hours in one calendar day and to provide that when that limit is exceeded no officer of state or municipal government shall be permitted to pay therefor from funds under his official control."

Big Tobacco Farm.

On the largest tobacco farm in the world, a 25,000-acre affair, near Amsterdam, Ga., is grown about a third of all the Sumatra tobacco used for cigar wrappers in the United States.

Savings Bank Insurance.

Organized labor in Massachusetts has unqualifiedly indorsed the system recently established by law in the state whereby savings banks are authorized to issue life insurance and old age annuity policies. Prominent labor men have been invited by leading newspapers to express themselves, and their sentiment is unanimous that working people should avail themselves of this law. It is urged that every local of a trades union constitute itself a receiving agency for funds to be deposited in savings bank on account of one of the two heads mentioned and that every provision possible be made by unions to have as many

members as possible take out as much insurance as they can possibly carry and keep it in force. It is held this will go far toward relieving distress of the aged and reducing taxation for poor purposes—a form of taxation which is necessary, but absolutely a dead loss to those who pay it, from the materialistic point of view.

INNOCENT AND DOCILE WORKERS PREFERRED.

Labor is controlled by laws, and a more general study of these laws would be of immense national advantage. One of these laws has some light thrown on it by the *Toronto Globe*:

"The lower grades of humanity drive the higher out of the labor market as certainly and effectively as clipped and light coins drive good money out of circulation. Every holder of light coin desires to get rid of it by forcing it into circulation, but for hoarding or melting the best are always selected. A different principle or line of policy operates in forcing the superior races out of the labor market. Their better mental capacity enables them to bargain more successfully in arranging wages or hours and conditions of work. The employer prefers workers more innocent and docile. The better taste cultivated by superior races multiplies their needs and increases their cost of living, thus prompting demands for a larger share of the wealth their labor produces. This is regarded with disfavor by employers. In fact, the inferior races are willing to give more work for the employer's money, so the others are crowded out."

Live for Joy Alone.

But we must live as much as we can for human joy, dwelling on sorrow and pain only so far as the consciousness may help us in striving to remedy them.
—*George Eliot*.

Lumber Measuring Device.

A Louisiana man has invented a machine for measuring and recording the measurements of lumber. Planks passed through it engage a roller attached to a registering device on the side.

VICTORY FOR LABOR.

The appellate division of the supreme court of New York, second department, has decided that a contract made by a corporation with a labor union whereby only union men shall be employed should be upheld as valid and binding. Certain employees of a Brooklyn corporation (one a stockholder) hesitated at joining the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' union after the latter had secured an agreement with the company to employ only members of the union. These employees were served with notice that they must either join the union or separate themselves from the company's employ. They then brought suit against the union to set aside the contract between it and the company on the ground that the latter was forced by duress to execute it and petitioned that the officials of the company be enjoined from dismissing them.

On the original trial evidence on the part of the plaintiffs was furnished showing that the union had organized throughout the country a boycott against the products of the company, the consequence of which was the execution of the contract to employ none but union men. The sitting justice ruled in favor of the union, upholding the contention that the latter's efforts to unionize the company were legal and that the contract was voluntarily executed. An appeal was taken with the result that the lower court was upheld.

The Spanish labor laws, which fixed the maximum working hours for children between the ages of ten and fourteen at six hours in industrial establishments and eight in shops and offices, with no work at night, until recently made no provision against the employment of women and children in certain harmful industries.

A new regulation prohibits women under twenty-five and all children under sixteen working in trades wherein there is danger from poisonous fumes and dust or risk from fire or explosion.

Children under sixteen are also debarred from working machines by means of pedals and also circular saws, mechanical planes and other cutting machines unless furnished with safety

apparatus. Boys under sixteen are not allowed to lift or carry more than sixteen pounds or push or draw heavy loads.

Remember the union label at all times. It has proved our best friend, and has been a leading factor in reducing our hours from ten to eight and securing an increase in each Saturday's pay envelope. And also remember our duty to organized labor in general by aiding our associates in the movement. Many other crafts and callings have labels and buttons. Ask for these insignias of conditions otherwise unobtainable, and by so doing we will help ourselves as well.
—*Labor Clarion.*

The labor movement in its historic and logical development will yet secure for the toilers and all our people right and justice and universal happiness and freedom.



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